



FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME HYDRONYMS IN “FIRDAVS UL-IQBAL”

Baymuratova Khosiyat Atabayevna

Teacher of the Department of Uzbek Linguistics, Urganch State University, Khorezm, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the functional-semantic features of hydronyms in “Firdavs ul-Iqbal”, information on the etymology of hydronyms, and the utilizing of indicators found in hydronyms.

KEY WORDS: hydronym, toponym, suy (water), tengiz (sea), nahr (ditch), arna (channel), anthropo-polyhydronyms, urbanonyms, quyi (well), Gov, Govik.

It is known that the word hydronym (from the Greek hudor - water + onoma - proper noun) means the proper nouns of any (natural and artificial) objects in water, the type of toponym.

Through studies, it is known that research in the field of Uzbek hydronymy has a very ancient and long history. For example, in his toponymic dictionaries, S.Korayev explained many hydronyms along with toponyms. H.Hasanov studied the issue of explanation of hydronyms in his several works such as “The History of Central Asian Place Names” (1965), “Language of the Earth” (1977), “Secrets of Geographical Names” (1985). For example, the scientist gives interesting evidences about the etymology of hydronyms such as Tuyatortar channel, Topalang river, and Lake Hubban [3:55]. The first research on Uzbek hydronymy is called “Hydronyms of Samarkand region” (linguistic analysis) [4:25].

We can face many hydronyms in “Firdavs ul-Iqbal”. The etymology of hydronyms has been of interest to many researchers, and there are people’s imagination and various scientific approaches on the origin of hydronyms. Hydronyms in “Firdavs ul-Iqbal” can be divided into the following groups according to the type of indicators involved in it:

Names with the indicators suv//suy (water): *Kozgon suyi, Yangi suv (New water), Yuvon suyi, Khirmantav suyi, Sunbor suyi, Garmob suyi, Kozsiz suyi, Kot suyi.*

Names with the indicators dengiz//tengiz (sea): *Achchiq tengiz, Tavkara tengizi, Mozandaron tengizi.*

Names with the indicators kuduk//kuyi (well): *Yakka kuduk, Eltija kuduk, Ujorli kuduk, O’rta kuduk, Khan kuduk, Shur kuduk, Serob kuduk, Zamon kuduk*

Names with the indicators kul (lake): *Uygur kuli, Karo kuli, Machon kuli, Nukuz kuli, Buday kuli.*

Names with the indicators arik//nahr//arna (channel): *Kungirat arik, Qul yorgan arik, Eshim arik, Sarimay arik, Tangriyar arik, Omu arik, Bashkird arik, Baglon arik, Karvak arik, I khas arik;*

Dengiz (sea) - /dan-giz/ Khorezm-Turkish

tongirtqa - /ton-yort-qa- Khorezmian: water crossing place

tongir - /tong-ir/ khor.

salma - /sal-flowing; mo - water/ persian+arabic.

anhor - nahr, river. arabic.

Toshsoqa is a hydronym Turkish+Arabic. The name of the channel in Khorezm.

Sir - much, water /, a great amount of/ *Sircha* - place of water

Sarjak is a place with water, the name of a famous well in Karakum. “He passed away bequeathing the principedom of Berdibekhan in the seven hundred and fifty-ninth year of Hijri (1357-58 AD). He ruled the government for seventeen years and was buried in Sarayjik” [2:76].

Hayvak kuduk is formerly known as Khayvanik. There was also a channel called Kheyvanik. The name of the city came from the name of the well *Hey-tirik* (animal-aliveness). In the 19th century, the name of the channel was Heikanik or Heivanik. Khiva-k or Khiva - q.

Rivers, Lakes, Streams, Channels

Govukkul - It is located in Khiva district. Gov means sand. In fact, the bottom of Govukkul Lake is sandy.

Shurkul is located on the border of Yangiariq and Khiva. It is currently under the name Katta Shurkul Lake. The water is really salty.

Kasimkul is located in Khiva. A lake was devoted to Kasim Divan. Currently, that place is an avenue.

Polvonyop is the name of the channel. It flows through Khazorasp, Bogot, Khanka and Khiva districts. Those places were devoted to Pahlawan Mahmud who was a famous wrestler. According to stories, this channel was dug by Pahlawan Mahmud. It is also known as Pahlawan ota arigi, Polvon yap. The previous name was different.



Zey yap is located in Koshkopir district. Actually, drainage is applied around Zey yap.

Govukyop is located in Khiva district. The name of the stream that flows into *Govukkul*.

Arashon-it means in Sanskrit arasan - source of life

- **names of the wells:** *Dali kuduk, Dengiz kuduk, Zaman kuduk, Kur kuduk, Serab kuduk, Sagcha kuduk, Ujarli kuduk, Uch aji kuduk, Yakka kuduk*

- **the name of the seas:** *Akcha dengiz, Bahirai Xorazm (Achchig dengiz) Khorezm dengiz;*

- **name of rivers, streams:** *Aygir arigi, Ashab suyi, Badrikhan arigi, Balkh daryasi, Kichkina darya, Amonkuli arigi, Payanda arigi, Xujand daryasi, Sir, Kazak daryasi;*

Arna-old Iranian Ar(ir)-water, Sanskrit arnas-water stream, the word "Ar" means courageous, brave, valuable, warrior. And Arshak means the wrestler of shak(sak). V.G.Lukonin connects Arshak with the ancient Pahlavi name Kavi Arshon- that means a bold archer.

Beruni considers Arshak to be descended from Siovush, the mythological hero of Khorezm.

Urbanonym: (Latin "urbos" - city) that is, the names of villages and cities

During the study of hydronyms in "Firdavs ul-Iqbal", we were convinced that we can find many hydronyms related to personal names, that is, anthro-pohydrynims. In historical hydronyms of a person's name, the former name has undergone various phonetic changes in today's oral pronunciation, or the names have changed. These changes are also caused by the re-dredging of water bodies. In this case, the name of the hydronym can change again.

Lavdon arnasi (Lavdon Stream). "After they were given permission, they settled on the shore of Lavdon on the sixth day of the month, on Wednesday they went to Khojayli district" [5:61].

Hydronym was named after a person named Lovzorboy. Bayaniy gives the following information about the name: "A certain Karakalpak called Lavzonboy dug a small stream in order to water his private crops. As a result, the name of the stream was named after him and the stream was increased and everybody called Lavzonboy".

This hydronym is also found in two variants of the name, such as Lavzon, Lovdon. For example, it is given in the form of Ludon in Ogahi's "Shahid ul-Iqbal". However, in "Firdavs ul-Iqbal", we saw that the variant of the hydronym is Lavdon, that is, a phonetic change has occurred in the hydronym: *Luvdon>Ludon>Lovzon>Lavdon*. So, the toponym comes from the name of a person.

Shahabad arnasi (Shahabad Stream). Hydronym shah+abad; that is, it means "updated by a king" and later it was pronounced as "shavot" in oral speech. Here the consonant "h" has been dropped, and as a result of pronunciation of the word, one vowel "o" has also been dropped. Also, the phenomenon of sound

exchange has occurred and has changed to b>v and d>t.

The stream was excavated during Anushashah. There are different views in history about Anushashah getting the level of shah. Anushakhan defeated the Iranian troops and invaded the city of Mashhad. The kingdom of Iran in this city also went to Anushakhan and accepted the title of shah. The Shahabad Stream was dug and put into operation in 1681. A the castle was built in the central part of the stream, surrounded by a high wall, and it was named Shahabad castle. In other words, the stream was named Shahabad because it was dug by the person who was the shah.

Ghaziabad origi and Ghaziabad kalasi (Ghaziabad stream and Ghaziabad castle.) "Va muzohamat vubolin bo'yunlarig'a oldilar, lojaram ul hazrat hamul bedavlatlarning tanbehi uchun G'ozibod ariqining suyin G'ozibod qal'asining ustidin bog'latib, ul jamoaning mazra'alarig'a suv o'tkormay, umidlari ziroatin hirmon samumi bila qurutdi" [2:101]. The name of the stream and the castle is associated with Abulghazi Bahadir Khan, who governed in the 17th century. Actually, history books also confirm this.

Madra Channel, one of the oldest channels of Khorezm, was completely re-excavated and put into operation [6:203]. This channel was named Ghaziabad channel. The Ghaziabad castle was also built in front of this channel. This building served to protect Khorezm from attacks from enemies.

The channel appears for the first time as Ghaziabad channel in the documents of Arang Khan, son of Anushashah. The dictionary meaning of the word *Ghazi* is "winner", and some khans in history (for example, *Sultanghazi, Muhammadghazi, Abulghazi*) added this suffix to their names. So, *ghazi* is a suffix of the name. The toponym Ghaziabad had some phonetic changes and became Ghazovot. Ghazovot can also be understood as a rebellion. But we conclude from the above points that it was named after Abulghazi. In the word Ghaziabad, the "i" is dropped in oral speech, because two vowels cannot be combined in the Uzbek language. Also, there was a sound exchange here: b>v changed to d>t, resulting in the form of Ghazovot [6:204]. So, it is clear that there are many place names based on the names of people.

We can conclude from the above that today there are many Avestisms connected with "Avesta" in our language. Unique facts can be determined by carrying out their etymological and geniological analysis. There is no doubt that they will be useful for publishing and enriching etymological dictionaries of the historical lexicon of the Uzbek language.

REFERENCES

1. *An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. Volume 1. 2006. Page 99*
2. *Munis and Agahiy. Firdavs ul-iqbol. - T.: "Yangi asr avlodi", 2010.*
3. *Hasanov H. From the history of Central Asian place names. - Tashkent Fan, 1965, 53-55-pages.*
4. *Begaliyev N. Hydronyms of Samarkand region (linguistic*



- analysis). – Samarkand, 1994, 25 page
5. Madrahimov O. A small comparative dictionary of the Oghuz dialect of the Uzbek language. Urgench, "Khorezm", 1999.
 6. History of Khorezm. Urgench, 1996, 203 pages.
 7. Ulukov N. Historical-linguistic study of hydronyms of the Uzbek language. – Tashkent Fan, 2008.
 8. Begmatov E., Ulukov N. Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek onomastics terms. – Namangan, 2006.
 9. Rajabov O'.Kh. Functional-semantic features of toponymic indicators. – Tashkent, 2009.
 10. Karaev S. Toponymy. Study guide. - Tashkent: Publishing House of the National Society of Philosophers of Uzbekistan, 2006.
 11. National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Twelve volumes. Volume 2. - Tashkent, 2001.
 12. Olloyorov, Q., & Davlatnazarov, D. (2023). XORAZM DOSTONLARI TILIDA UCHRAYDIGAN REAL VA NOREAL SHAXS NOMLARI. SCHOLAR, 1(2), 104-110.
 13. Davlatnazar Ro'zmatboy o'g, D., & Olloyorov, Q.M. (2023). XORAZM DOSTONLARI TILIDA UCHRAYDIGAN REAL VA NOREAL SHAXS NOMLARI. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 3(2), 208-213.
 14. Olloyorov, Q. M. (2018). Onomastics of Khorezm epics (based on the series of epics "Gorogly" and "Oshiqnoma"). Author's abstract of the dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in philological sciences. Samarkand, 46.
 15. Qizi Madiyorova, Valida Quvondiq. "REPRESENTATION OF ARCHAISMS IN ARTISTIC TRANSLATION" Builders Of The Future 1.01 (2023): 66-69.
 16. Madiyorova V. Q. Analysis of archaic words in the structure of english and uzbek proverbs //EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD). – 2021. – №. 6. – C. 360-362.
 17. Madiyorova V. Q., Djumabaeva J. SPECIFIC FEATURES OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH FOLKLORE GENRES //Beac. – 2020. – s№. 1-1. – C. 160-164. Khadzhieva M., Saurov R., Madiyorova V. Role and dastan value in education of youth of Uzbekistan //SCOPE ACADEMIC HOUSE B&M PUBLISHING. – 2017. – C. 42.
 18. Madiyorova V. Q. Analysis of archaic words in the structure of english and uzbek proverbs //EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD). – 2021. – №. 6. – C. 360-362.
 19. Khajieva M. S. et al. The Role of the Tolerance in Society and its Philosophical Interpretation //Young Scientist USA. – 2015. – C. 163-165.
 20. Khajiyeva M. S. et al. OPINIONS REGARDING THE FORMATION OF FAMILY INSTITUTION AND CHILD UPBRINGING IN" AVESTO" //INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS OF PHILISOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY. – 2019. – C. 5-9.
 21. Khajieva M. S., Urazmetov M. T., Akmanova S. A. The Specific Features of Uzbek People's Ethnoculture //Young Scientist USA. – 2014. – C. 159-161.
 22. Sultanovna K. M. THE CONCEPT OF GLOBALIZATION AND ITS PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION //EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR). – 2022. – T. 8. – №. 3. – C. 134-138.
 23. Sultonov F., Saurov R. CORRUPTION IS A DANGEROUS ENEMY OF THE STATE DEVELOPMENT //Интернаука. – 2021. – №. 16-4. – C. 8-9.
 24. Sanjar S., Matluba K., Ravshonbek S. Importance of social capital and horizontal relations in the development of society //The Newman in Foreign policy. – 2017. – №. 35 (79). – C. 33-35.
 25. Ugli S. R. R. Corruption, its causes and factors //Достижения науки и образования. – 2020. – №. 5 (59). – C. 35-36.
 26. Saurov R. R. THE CONCEPT OF CORRUPTION, ITS CONTENTS AND METHODS.