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ON THE NAMING MOTIVES OF KHOREZM HYDRONYMICS

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the semantic classification of hydronyms, naming motives, important factors in their emergence. The main types of naming motives of Khorezm hydronymics are analyzed.

KEY WORDS: *toponym, hydronym, hydronymics, anthroponym, ethnonym, nicknames, nomination, motive, ethnohydronyms, anthropohydronyms.*

INTRODUCTION

Hydronyms arise in connection with various changes in society. The creation of place names is related to social factors such as customs, language, history of development and cultural development of people in a certain area. According to N.Ulukov, the nominator uses some feature, aspect specific to water objects and structures as a naming motive. In this process, the location, structure, shape of water objects and waterworks, the names of the people who created them, the plants, trees that grow around this area, animals and creatures living there, or the characteristics of water serve as motives [7.45.]. Accordingly, in this study, we tried to analyze the names of water facilities formed on the basis of some proper nouns according to the naming motives of hydronyms.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In world and Uzbek linguistics, a number of studies have been carried out on toponyms, their semantic groups, semantic classifications and naming motives. However, the works dedicated to hydronyms are limited in numbers among them. The first research on the classification of Turkic hydronyms is observed in the research of O.Molchanova. A.Kamolova divides hydronyms into eighteen thematic groups according to their lexico-semantic features, taking into account that the water bodies are named based on its characteristic features, water properties, natural and biological processes related to them. The Turkmen toponymist S.Ataniyazov divides hydronyms into semantic groups taking into account the characteristics of water color, taste, smell, flow speed, direction and noise level, water temperature, water quantity, and the shape of the object. Regarding the lexical-semantic classification of hydronyms, the researches of N.Okhunov and N.Begaliyev are particularly important due to their excellence [7.58.]. It is worth noting that these studies are considered separate researches on hydronymy of different regions, and the names that appeared on the basis of the internal possibilities and laws of a specific region. In addition, Khorezm hydronymy also requires specific individual classifications.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The emergence of names is the result of the need and necessity at a certain stage of people's life. Investigating the naming motives of hydronyms is the first step in studying the etymology of names. Learning hydronyms, especially river names, has its own difficulties. This is explained, first of all, by the fact that the rivers flow from a very long distance. Different peoples who are linguistically far from each other lived on the banks of this river, and they gave a special name to this water body. For example, Amudarya, which flows through the Khorezm region, has different names. Amudarya is the most water-rich river in Central Asia and Uzbekistan. In the written sources of the Timurid era, the Amudarya is named as "Jayhun" in most cases and sometimes as "Obi Omuya", the part near the city of Gurganj in the Khorezm region is called "Obi Gurlan" (Gurlan river) and "Joyi Gurlan" (Gurlan stream), in the upper reaches as "Punjab". Its tributaries "Obi Vakhsh" (now Vakhsh River), "Surkhab", "Gund", "Hisar" and "Chagonrud" (now Surkhan River) are also mentioned.

The Greeks and Romans called the river Oxus or Oxos, the Arabs called it Jayhun, and the local peoples called it Okuz, Vakhsh, and then Amul. In "Avesto" and other historical sources, historical names of the river such as Arang, Rakha, Rankha, Arankha were also found. Some experts say that the current name of Amudarya is related to the name of the city of Amul, which existed in the Middle Ages [3.18.].

The naming motive of any proper noun, as well as common nouns, is based on a certain sign and characteristic of the object at the initial nomination stage. For naming motive of hydronyms, words reflecting the different character of a water body are important.

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ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Most of the hydronyms in Khorezm have existed for a long time and are preserved as terms of changes, historical processes, and events in the life of the people. There are many hydronyms named after clans, tribes and peoples in Khorezm. Most of the hydronyms contain the names of historical figures, as well as terms related to people's profession, occupation and way of life. Also, other names are related to natural phenomena, animal world. Hydronyms differ from other names according to their character and motives. Khorezm hydronyms are different according to their naming motive, below we will consider ethnohydronymic and anthropohydronymic types.

Ethnohydronyms are the names that appear among the evidences that indicate the ethnographic characteristics of people related to a certain water body. Hydronyms of this type form the oldest layer of names. The territory of Khorezm has been a place of collision and mixing of different ethnic groups since time immemorial. During its rich and colorful history, the historical traces of the peoples speaking genetically different languages are reflected in the current lexicon of Khorezm dialects, in particular, in hydronymy. Examples of such hydronyms are *Kirgizyap, Mangityap, Naiman uzak, Bashkird lake, Uyghur collector, Kenagas channel.*

Although some hydronyms related to the names of ethnic groups do not mean the name of a clan or a historically formed nation, ethnohydronyms were created under the influence of factors related to their bringing to Khorezm. Hydronyms such as *Qullar, Jamshid* can be examples for such names. The hydronym of *Qirkyap*, located in Yangiarik District, Khorezm Region, is also considered an ethnonym, and at first glance, it does not have an ethnonym feature. According to H.Donyorov, this name is considered "the stream of the Qirq clan", and the Qirq (in Uzbek –forty) is the third largest tribe after Ming (in Uzbek –thousand) and Yuz (in Uzbek – one hundred) among the clans and tribes of the Uzbek people [6.154.].

Anthopohydronyms are names motivated by people's relationship with a water body, its ownership, residence, construction, etc. The transformation of personal names into geographical names is a common linguistic phenomenon. Anthropohydronyms, like toponyms, are not only socio-linguistic signs that individualize objects and distinguish them from each other, but at the same time, they are also signs that indicate people's ethnic character, national character, and socio-political views. For this reason, the relationship between them began very long ago. The fact that many anthroponyms have become hydronyms is explained by the same factor [5.9.]. Anthropohydronyms perform the function of distinguishing an object from others. The relationship between person and object plays an important role in this. First of all, the role of people in a region or some individuals in society serves as an important sign. These signs can be expressed in different ways. It is reflected in a number of individual types, such as people's profession, occupation, career, ethnic type, and nickname. Most of these symbols do not automatically become the name of a body of water. They are first used together with a person's name. Over time, it is considered a hydronym based on various factors.

The transformation of personal names into the names of water structures is also reflected in Khorezm hydronymy. Names formed by adding the word *arna* to personal names: *Qilichboy arna, Korakoz arna*. These two objects, which were of great importance in the 19th century Khorezm agriculture, were built by Qilichniyozboy and Davlat Karakoz, who were two army chiefs of Muhammad Rahimkhan [10.81.]. About the Khorezmian word "arna", V.V.Bartold said: Even in the 10th century, the people of Khorezm spoke their native language, which was not understood by other Iranians and was even used in written documents [1.162]. It seems that this language was later replaced by the Turkic language and not by the Persian language. Some terms in the field of irrigation (arna – "big canal", yap – "small canal") are undoubtedly remnants of the Khorezm language. The word arna is also known in other regions: "jar", "dry stream" in Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions; "daryo" (river) in North Kazakhstan, "dara" in South Uzbekistan, "buloq" in the North Caucasus [2.157.].

Names formed by adding words *yap, solma, kol* to personal names: *Bagnazarvoy yap, Shirin yap, Palvan yap, Zavra-Toyir yap, Obdol yap, Rozim yap; Jamshid solma, Marks solma; Berdining koli (Berdi's Lake), Mullabaydokning koli (Mullabaydok's Lake), Davlatbuvaning koli (Davlatbuva's Lake), Koklanning koli (Koklan's Lake)*.

Hydronyms related to people's nicknames. A nickname is a name given to a person according to a certain feature of his appearance or character, according to his social status or lineage [4.50.]. *Uzunning koli (Tall man's Lake), Mankaning koli (Lake of a man who speak nasal speech), Soqqol yap (Beard Lake), Mallaning koli (Yellow's Lake), and Sopoqkol* are hydronyms based on nicknames in Khorezm region. Acording to academician Yakhyo Gulomov, who researched one of the most famous canals Ghazavot, the name of the person who built the canal is often used in Khorezm to name a canal. Undoubtedly, Abulghozi took the initiative in restoring the Madra Canal or the Nasiri Canal (the previous names of the Ghazavot Canal). The original name of the channel is Ghaziabad, and it is used in the folk language as Ghazavot [6.154.].

Anthropohydronyms related to religious concepts. The religious belief of the population living in a certain area is also important in the creation of place names. Such types of anthropohydronyms are often associated with the name of a holy man and are

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represented by the fact that he was buried in areas close to this body of water. *Eshon Yap, Abdol Yap, Khoja Solma, Siyit Kol, and Sheikh Yap* are among the hydronymys of Khorezm.

CONCLUSION

The naming motive of hydronyms is based on various arguments. These arguments arise as a result of the need to distinguish an object from another object of the same type. In the naming motive of hydronyms, various factors play an important role, such as the relationship of a certain place with a person or ethnic groups in this area, their worldview, ethnographic signs or events related to this object. In this article, we focused only on some of the naming motives of Khorezm hydronyms. Basically, it is possible to analyze dozens more naming motives of hydronyms of this region, where agriculture and water management are developed.

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