



LEXIC-THEMATIC GROUPS OF PHYTONYMS OF THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

Otemisov Aziz Zarlikbaevich

Assistant Lecturer, Department of Karakalpak Philology and Journalism, Karakalpak State University

ANNOTATION

In this article, phytonyms of the Karakalpak language are considered from the semantic side, investigated, dividing into lexical-thematic groups. First, the study of the name of plants in the Turkic languages from the lexico-semantic side was considered. Next, phytonyms of the Karakalpak language are considered by value, divided into 11 lexical-thematic groups: plants named by appearance, by appearance or by size, by type similar to something, by quantity and by measure, by taste or smell, by the place of vegetation or cultivation, according to the time of maturation, according to some features, according to the functions that appeared from personal names and religious concepts.

KEY WORDS: *Karakalpak language, phytonym, plant, semantic, lexical-thematic, classification, attribute.*

DISCUSSION

Since ancient times, human life has been closely associated with the plant world. People used fruits, roots, stems, leaves of various plants as food for living. Plants used as a food product, over time, began to show other signs. For example, people used the medicinal properties of plants as the most useful tool for treating diseases, and began to use them as medicines. Also, plants began to be widely used in housing construction.

Thus, for thousands of years, life experiences have been passed down from generation to generation, and information about plants has been increased. These situations, in turn, become the basis for the appearance of lexical units in the language of the local people.

Indeed, phytonyms are ancient lexical units that appeared in relations with human life. Phytonyms have established comprehensive ties with everyday life. They transmit information about life experiences, activities, history, and language and socio-spiritual condition of people living in a particular territory.

Phytonyms have been passed down from generation to generation and have survived to this day. In this regard, it becomes possible to determine, on the basis of the study of the features of the language, the people living in a certain territory and the reasons that influenced it linguistic and extralinguistic factors.

Currently, the rapid development of society and everyday life, today it is becoming urgent to collect and classify phytonyms as part of the language materials of the people.

People in the process of everyday life were forced to distinguish objects and objects from each other. At first, of course, to distinguish one object from the second, they were based on appearance (large or small, high or low, to

taste). These signs became the basis for the name of the objects. The name of the objects should be considered separately, and not in comparisons of objects of two types. In such cases, a person, in order to name an object, he takes on the basis of some particular attribute of his and calls it on the basis of this attribute. For example, Karry Kyz (old maid) originally meant "a girl who has not married." In vegetable growing, this word means "a rough surface, the color is yellowish, meaty, very tasty melon." The name of this type of melon is used in a figurative meaning, metaphor. Thus, a person calling one object, he draws attention to one of the many signs. This feature becomes the basis for the name of the object. For the name of a particular object, to distinguish it from other objects, it is distinguished by the degree of tradition and customs, spiritual worldview, language, social point of view and the general social development of people living in this territory. Therefore, at the initial stage of the development of society, new names in the following formations may become simple. For this reason, phytonyms can be from layers of different times. In a certain territory, the name of one plant in different eras was called differently; to have several names is the result of the above process.

In general, for the selection of reasons for the signs for the name of the plant are different. Basically, phytonyms appear on the basis of the naturally biological characteristics of plants (type, color, smell, taste) or signs of comparison of plants with different objects (similarity with something, compare with animal forms).

So, phytonyms appear on the basis of several special motifs, their study helps to determine the etymology of the name, definitions of special characteristics of plants related to a certain language, and also helps to determine the stages of the appearance of phytonyms in a certain territory. In



this article, phytonyms of the Karakalpak language are divided into thematic groups, their reasons for the name are determined.

This article is based on the research principle of classification within the framework of certain topics of words related to different types of activity used in linguistic science, looking at the function of plants, features of use, explanation of certain concepts, the collected materials are investigated, divided into different thematic groups.

As shown by the researchers, only as a result of the division of words on a thematic principle helps to understand more the lexical vocabulary of the language of activity, production, a certain field, which are the object of research, this type of classification helps to show the choice of meaning. Therefore, the name in its meaning goes into a specific thematic group. This type of classification in the extra-linguistic characterization of professional vocabulary, when defining a group of words directed directly to objects and phenomena, when generally defined from the linguistic side, is currently considered one of the most convenient ways to determine its direct system.

By natural conditions, Karakalpakstan is considered a rich territory of various reliefs, forests, steppes, greenery and plants. Therefore, various species of plants are found in this territory.

Each plant has distinctive signs, but not all signs, only one main characteristic is taken as the basis of the name. For example, the reason for the appearance of the name of the plant is "atkulak", its leaf is similar to the ears of a horse.

In the language there are names associated with the external characteristics of plants. For example, "pyshykkujryk", "ajyutaban", "kustumсыk", "balykkoz", "zhylanbas", "kojanerin", etc.

B. Kaliev divided the names of the Kazakh language plants according to semantic characteristics into 20 groups. For example, the appearance of plants "tujetaban", "kozykulaq", external features "bajterek", "majdashop", etc.), shape, color "akkuwraj", "sarygalda", smell and taste "zhupargul", "sasyqshop", etc.).

B. Adilbaeva in her article "Motivation of the name of plants", given by thematic groups B. Kalieva additionally introduced the names associated with the nature of man, weapons, weather [2].

G. Uykbaeva, the names of the plants of the Kazakh language by value divided into two large groups: 1) on external signs and 2) on functional signs (function). In turn, she analyzed these two groups, dividing them into small groups [5].

Summarizing the above, the following lexical-thematic groups of phytonyms of the Karakalpak language can be considered:

1. Phytonyms denoting the type of plant.
2. Phytonyms by appearance.
3. Phytonyms in appearance, similar to anything.
4. Phytonyms, named by quantity.
5. Phytonyms named for taste or smell.

6. Phytonyms, named after the place of vegetation or cultivation.

7. Phytonyms named at the time of ripening.

8. Phytonyms, named for some features.

9. Phytonyms named for their functions.

10. Phytonyms derived from personal names.

11. Phytonyms, originating in religious concepts.

11. *Phytonyms denoting the type of plant. The names appearing with the word can be attributed to this type of phytonyms. ақ (ak): ақбас (akbas), ақбилек (akbilek), ақ боялыш (ak bojalysh), ақ жуўсан (ak zhuwsan), ақ куўрай (ak kuwraj), ақ тикен (ak tiken), ақ сора (ak sora), ақ туңғыйық (ak tungyjk), ақ қаңбақ (ak kanbak), ақ қолқа (ak kolka), ақ мамық (ak tamyk), ақ пәшек (ak pashkek), ақ сексейил (ak seksewil), ақ селеў (ak selew), ақ шуўақ (ak shuwak), ақ шытыр (ak shytyr) etc. with the word қара (kara): қара сора (kara sora), қара ажырық (kara azhyryk), қара боялыш (kara bojalysh), қара жуўсан (kara zhuwsan), қара қарағат (kara karagat), қара қоға (kara koga), қара сексейил (kara seksewil), қара урық (kara uryk), қара шалаң (kara shalan), қара черкез (kara cherkez) and etc. with the word сары (sary): сарытикен (sarytiken), сарышөп (saryshop), сары туңғыйық (sary tungyjk), сары қәлўен (sary kalwen), сары қаўынғұл (sary kawynghul) and etc. with the word қызыл (kyzyl): қызыл долана (kyzyl dolana), қызыл жуўсан (kyzyl zhuwsan), қызыл жүзгін (kyzyl zhuzgin), қызыл жыңғыл (kyzyl zhyngyl), қызыл ұйтжүзим (kyzyl ijtzhuzim), қызыл қоразшөп (kyzyl korazshop), қызыл құмтары (kyzyl kumtary), қызыл палаты (kyzyl palaty), қызыл сора (kyzyl sora) and etc. with the word көк (kok): көк жуўсан (kok zhuwsan), көк андыз (kok andyz), көк сора (kok sora) and etc. with the word қоңыр (konyr): қоңырбас (konyrbas).*

2. Phytonyms by appearance. This type includes names байшынар (bajshynar), байтерек (bajterek), тик сора (tik sora), домалақ палаты (domalak palaty), семиз шөп (semiz shop), жиңишке кийикоты (zhinishke kijikoty), сүт жүўа (sut zhuwa) and etc.

3. Phytonyms in appearance, similar to anything. In the nomination of phytonyms, the name appears on the basis of a comparison of two items. Therefore, any name does not exist alone. Names are always interconnected. Because the reasons for the name is put on the basis of interconnection with each other. And therefore, phytonyms, like other names, make up a certain system. Indeed, examining the reasons for the name of phytonyms, one can meet pairs that appear on the basis of the meanings "big-small", "high-low", "bitter-sweet". A person, creating names of this type, of course, sees objects of two types or his signs, parts in another object. In this case, any feature of the subject is taken on the basis. How many more signs and features of objects, in them, initially, there are so similar and dissimilar sides. The reason for the name of the plants is a person, an animal and a certain part of the subject.



Similarities may be based on an animal or its body part: айғыржал (*ajgyrzhal*), аткулақ (*atkulak*), балықкөз (*balykkoz*), бузаўбас (*buzawbas*), жыланбас (*zhylanbas*), ғарғатырнақ (*gargatyrnak*), ғарғатуяқ (*gargatujak*), қозықулақ (*kozykulak*), қоянтобық (*kojantobyk*), қоянжүн (*kojanzhun*), қоянсүйек (*kojansujek*), қутантумсық (*kutantumsyk*), пышыққуйрық (*pyshykkujryk*), сыйырқуйрық (*syjyrkujryk*), текесақал (*tekesakal*), түйежапырақ (*tujezhapyrak*), түйесиңир (*tujesinir*), түйетабан (*tujetaban*), түйеқарын (*tujekaryn*) etc. Phytonyms of this type are named according to the appearance of animals, birds or insects. They are named after the leaves or branches of a plant.

4. Phytonyms, named by quantity. Phytonyms of this type are available in small quantities: бесбийдай (*besbijdaj*), қырықбуўын (*kyrykbuwyn*), мыңбас (*mynbas*), төртмүйиз (*tortmujiz*), сегизмүйиз (*segizmujiz*).

5. Phytonyms named for taste or smell. Phytonyms of this type include ашшы ийтжүзим (*ashshy ijtzuzim*), ийисли шөп (*ijisli shop*), сасық гөўрек (*sasyk gewrek*), сасық шөп (*sasyk shop*), жупаргүл (*zhupargul*), сасық боян (*sasyk bojan*), сасық тамыр (*sasyk tamyр*), ийисли сельдерей (*ijisli selderej*) and etc.

6. Phytonyms, named after the place of vegetation or cultivation. In this type of phytonyms, two cases of the soil of a growing plant are taken as a basis: first, the composition of the soil, the seeded seed and the place of plant vegetation (or geographical name). The first group includes қумтары (*kumtary*), қумжууа (*kumzhuwa*), күмебелеги (*kumebelegi*), таўқыяқ (*tawkyjak*), таўпиязы (*tawpijazy*), батпақшөп (*batpakshop*), шөл сора (*shol sora*), шор сора (*shor sora*), суўшигин (*suwshigin*), суў бурышы (*suw buryshy*), көл қоғасы (*kol kogasy*), қыр сексеўили (*kyr seksewili*), қыр пиязы (*kyr pijazy*), тоғай хурмасы (*togaj kurmasy*), атыз пәшеги (*atyz pashegi*) and others. And the second can include names Арал балықкөзи (*Aral balykkozi*), Австрия жуўсаны (*Avstrija zhuwsany*), Алтай доланасы (*Altaj dolanasy*), Германия нәзили (*Germanija nazili*), түркмен палатысы (*turkmen palatysy*), қытай рәўшаны (*kytaj rawshany*), Шығыс ремериясы (*Shygys remerijasy*), Европа қызыл сорасы (*Evropa kyzyl sorasy*), Европа қасқыр аяғы (*Evropa kaskyr ajagy*), Маверитания түймегүли (*Mavritaniya tujmeguli*), Түркстан түйежапырағы (*Turkstan tujezhapyragy*), татар көкпегі (*tatar kokpegi*), Әмиўдарья палатысы (*Amiwdarja palatysy*) and others. We believe that we should pay attention to the spelling of these names. In many literatures, phytonyms of the second group come in two forms, that is, they are written with uppercase and lowercase letters.

7. Phytonyms named at the time of ripening. With the name of phytonyms, the ripening seasons can be taken as a basis. Therefore, time is taken as the basis for

determining the season. Particular attention is paid in what season the fruits of the plant give, when it ripens, when it blooms and other features. Based on these qualities, a lexical unit is selected. The phytonyms of this group include май шабдалы (*maj shabdaly*), май розасы (*maj rozasy*), жазлық бийдай (*zhazlyk bijdaj*), гүзлик бийдай (*guzlik bijdaj*), ерте қаңбақ (*erte kanbak*), кеш қамыс (*kesh kamys*), намазшамгүл (*namazshamgul*) и др.

8. Phytonyms, named for some features. Phytonyms of this type include уўлы сарығалдақ (*uwly sarygaldak*), зәхәрли сарығалдақ (*zaharli sarygaldak*), жабайы жоңышқа (*zhabajy zhonyshka*), жабайы кендир (*zhabajy kendir*), түкпли кипрей (*tukli kiprej*), жылысқақ ақбас жоңышқа (*zhylyskak akbas zhonyshka*), жылысқақ жуўсан (*zhylyskak zhuwsan*), жылысқақ кекире (*zhylyskak kekire*), қышытпа шөп (*kyshytpa shop*), күйдирме шөп (*kujdirme shop*), жабысқақ шөп (*zhabysskak shop*) and etc.

There are cases when some of the phytonyms are incomprehensible. For example, in the word сүтилмек (*sutilmek*) meaning of the word сүтли (*sutli*) (lactic) we understand, and part мек (*mek*) it is not clear to us. In our opinion, part мек short form өсимлик (*osimlik*) (растение), originally used in dairy plants сүтли өсимлик (*sutli osimlik*), with the addition of two words, the word appeared сүтилмек (*sutilmek*). Including phytonym сүт (*sut*)+илмек (*ilmek*), may mean "a drop of milk is hanging on a leaf."

Сүтилмек (*Sutilmek*) – a plant blooming three times a year, a wild plant, mucus-like milk coming out of the stem. Sometimes in colloquial speech he is called atshoqay, event. It is called in the Uzbek language *sutpechak*, in the Kazakh language *түйе-шырмауық* (*сүттиген* (*suttigen*)), in Turkic *сүтли печак* (*sutli pechak*), in the Turkmen language, *the game-jack*.

One of the classics of Karakalpak literature, Ajiniyaz Kosybay uli, in his poem "Елперим барды" (My people are), describes the *sutilmek*:

"Jadyma tuskende kewilim osken"

"Kozim kormegenshe kokejim tesken"

"Zhylynda mijwelep ush ret pisken"

"Aty *sutilmektej* zhemisim bardy".

9. Phytonyms named for their functions. People used plants not only as a food product, but also for other purposes. Such phytonyms can be divided into several groups: a) Phytonyms used as household items: For example, шыпта жекен (*shypta zheken*) (the plant is like a reed), сипсе тары (*sipse tary*) (cultivated broom plant), суўқабак (*suwkabak*) (pumpkin used as a vessel), шәңгил қабак (*shangil kabak*) (pumpkin used as a bucket for water), дасмал қабак (*dasmal kabak*) (a plant similar to a pumpkin using dishwashing) and others; b) Phytonyms in the function of a plant of herbs. The first part of such phytonyms is mainly the names of animals. For instance, кийикоты (*kijik oty*), ғаз пиязы (*gaz pijazy*),



доңызөлең (*donyzolen*), қозы тикен (*kozy tiken*), қой пәшек (*koj pashek*), кийик шөп (*kijik shop*), шошқа тикен (*shoshka tiken*), маралоты (*maraloty*), тасбақа жүйери (*tasbaka zhuweri*), ешекбоян (*eshkekbojan*) and etc. But not all plant names can be like that. For example, in the names *уйттүйнек* (*ijttujnek*), *уйтжүзим* (*ijtzuzim*), *жыланжуйде* (*zhylanzhujde*) dogs and snakes have nothing to do. The fruits of these plants are small and in large numbers, they can not be consumed, and therefore can be so called.; c) Phytonyms from which paints are made: *бояұмақсар* (*bojawnaksar*), *ойранбояұ* (*ojranbojaw*), *қызылша* (*kyzylsha*), *қына* (*кyна*).; d) Plants with medicinal properties. More than 1000 plant species growing in Karakalpakstan, of which more than 360 species are considered as medicinal plants [3]. Hence, the medicinal properties of these plants are reflected in some plant names. For instance, *дәри тамыр* (*dari tamyр*) or *тамыр дәри* (*tamyр dari*) (a plant whose roots are used to obtain medicine), *қантебер* (*kanteber*) (used to leave internal hemorrhage), *дәри жаға оты* (*dari zhaga oty*), *әдираспан* (*adiraspan*), *шырмауық* (*shyrmawyk*).

Most phytonyms found in botany in their structure and origin cannot fully convey the characteristics of the folk language. They are mainly closer to scientific terms. By origin, they are characteristic of other languages (mainly Arabic, Persian, Indian languages). They are used in the language of a particular area of people. The phytonyms of the folk language are used in the language of the local people, and can illuminate all the features peculiar to this language. Therefore, in this work, we paid more attention to phytonyms used in the folk language.

10. *Phytonyms appearing from personal names.* The basics of this type of plant name can be the names of the breeder who invented the species or seeds of plants or the names of an employee, teacher, loved one: *бонапарт арпақаны* (*baonapart arpakany*), *жерар елекшөби* (*zherar elekshobi*), *леман сарышөби* (*leman saryshobi*), *борцов ийне жапырағы* (*borshov ijnezhapyragy*), *вайан фумариясы* (*vajan fumarijasy*), *лессинг комфоросмасы* (*lessing konforosmasy*), *гогенаккер айғыржалы* (*gogenakker ajgyrzhalı*) and etc. Such names, derived from personal names S.Sokhobiddinov writes the following: "... the basis of each name of the plants is written the first letter of the name or in abbreviated form of the discoverer and describing this type of plant." for instance, *Morus alba L* or *Juniperus seravschanica Kom*. In the first example, at the end of the name of the plant L, the scientific name is here (of the mulberry tree), which he named Linnaeus, in the second example the word Kom, the first scientific name (*қызыл арша* (*kyzyl arsha*)) Academician Komarov gave juniper Zarafshansky 4.

11. *Phytonyms, originating in religious concepts.* Human attitude to the environment, belief in higher powers play an important role in plant names. Man, when he gives

names to plants, chooses one of many qualities and attributes. When choosing these signs, social, natural, spiritual phenomena act. One of them is religious beliefs. Religion from the original social system to the present day as part of the spiritual culture of the people takes its place in the life of society, family and every person. Totemism is one of the ancient types of religion, it appeared during the first birth, tribe. According to the concepts of totemism, it meant belief in the close ties of a person or group of people, a clan or tribe with some animal or plant, sometimes inanimate objects or natural phenomena. Religions of this religion believed that they or all members of the tribe appeared from one animal, plant, and other objects. Today, traces of totemism can be found in the traditions and customs of our people. For example, some bones, claws, feathers and others, birds and animals considered unusual, the names of some animals are the names of tribes and tribes, hang in the house of a ram's horns is considered a trace of this belief.

One of the ancient religions is fetishism. This is from the Portuguese language "face" means an amulet, a magical item. In ancient times, a person in front of natural or social forces experiences fear and waits for help from unnatural forces. For example, "kiyeli" (unusual) trees and stones, worshiping the prophets, faith in the power of certain objects is one of the qualities of fetishism. A number of such unnatural forces may include *жин* (*zhin*), *албаслы* (*albasly*), *перу* (*peri*), *мәстан кемпир* (*mastan kempir*), *дәу* (*daw*). They were considered forces harmful to people. Over the years, various amulets, charms, plants appear and they have been preserved among the people to this day. For example, in some houses on the passer-by side a branch of red pepper is hung on the wall. There is a concept that she protects from evil eyes.

For example, according to the origin of the name here (tut) (mulberry), the following legend exists among the people. In ancient times, the prophet Ayub lived. In the body of the prophet, by God's will, a worm appears and every day begins to eat his body. But despite this, he believed that this "is happening by God's will." Even the worms that fell from the body, he laid them back, saying: "Hey animal, Allah gave your share in me, do not remain without a share." One fine day, the voice of Allah came, Ayub stick your staff near the canal and command to grow. The Prophet Ayub did as ordered, the staff blossomed like a tree. He said: "Let the worms on your body crawl onto the tree. These worms will benefit humanity in the future." Today, these worms are silkworms. People feed them with mulberry leaves, silk thread is obtained from the cocoon.

A number of such names in the Karakalpak language include the names: *шайтангеуиш* (*shajtangewish*), *жинбийдай* (*zhinbijdaj*), *пайғамбар арпа* (*pajgambar arpa*) and etc.

Thus, phytonyms in the Karakalpak language make up a large layer.



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