



## HYDRONOMIC INDICATORS RELATED TO RICE CULTIVATION

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### ABSTRACT

*Lexical-grammatical peculiarities of hydronomic indicators on rice planting are opined and discussed in the article.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Indicator, river, irrigation ditch, irrigation canal, marshy, branching of the river, dug, beginning, of the canal, dam, water drainage*

### DISCUSSION

In onomastics, the indicator is taken from the location and waternames moreover, shows how and where objects are located [7, 11].

The indicator phenomenon has been thoroughly studied, and many researchers believe that it is more convenient to use the term as a toponymical rather than a geographical term [7, 12].

The hydronomic indicator is a determinant of the names of watersheds. Among them are “daryo”, “yop”, “kanal”, “zakhkash”, “arna”, “salma”. Also used irrigation-related words, such as “band” (borghat), “qochuv”. Various hydronomic indicators and terms related to irrigation are used in the rice milling process, such as cultivation and irrigation.

“Daryo”. This noun is written as “daryo” in the Uzbek Language Definition Dictionary [2, 210] and means “great sewage”. In Persian and Tadjik, this noun is used to mean “sea” [7, 78].

In Persian the word “daryo” means a large stream of water constantly flowing from the source towards the point of discharge. Zarafshan Daryo, Azim Daryo [5, 42].

The word “yap” is used as the “cutintotwo”, “divide” in the Khorezm dialects. The word “yormoq” in the Uzbek Language Definition Dictionary means 1. Cut, divide into pieces, split 2. Cut up, chop 3. - When it comes with the adverbial affix “-ib” with the words “to pass”, “to enter”, “to exit” it means to overcome resistance, obstruction [5, 262].

“Yap” (djap) means “canal” in Kazakhstan, and “main canal” in Turkmenistan. All researchers believe that the word is related to the word “ob (river, water)” in Iranian languages. V.V. Bartold believes

that “this word is a trace from ancient Khorezmian language preserved in Khorezm” [3, 122].

There is also an indicator of “yarghan”, in the Khorezm dialects “yarmaq” has two meanings: 1. to rive; 2. dig, (ditch, canal): “tazayarghan salmadiyn, pishib durghan almadiyn” [1, 51].

The indicator “yarghan” consists of the parts “yar + ghan”, that is, an adjectival past form of the verb. It is well known that one of the oldest adjectives in Ouzu dialects is the suffix “ghan”. For example, “aqqa, shashqa”.

Indicators such as “jarma, jarghan” are the forms of “yarma, yarghan” in Kipchak dialects. After all, in the Kipchak dialects, the sound of the word y is pronounced like j: yarma-jarma, yarghan-jarghan.

In Khorezm, “kanal” is used for artificial pond. This term is defined by the Khorezm dialects as a special dug out waterway in order to provide “arable land” with water and divert excess water [6, 366].

In Khorezm, the “kanal” is used for an artificial reservoir. This word is Russian word and used in the sense of an irrigation canal, a waterway.

In the works of F. Abdullaev “Khorezm dialects”, indicator “arna” means flow, a large ditch: coming from the arna [1, 20].

The word “arna” is used not only in Khorezm, but also in other parts of Uzbekistan, including Jizzakh, Zaamin, Gallaorol and Farish. There are also facilities called Arna in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Siberia and other places.

According to S. Karayev, “arna” means an artificial waterway or canal (arna in Khorezm) and “arik” is a small artificial water canal [9, 58].



The term “arna” refers to a part or division of a river that is separated by a river or island or small territory [10, 25].

According to Sanskrit, “ar” means “to flow,” and arna means a strong watercourse. As you can see, the word “arna” is formed from the core of “ar” (water).

The starting point of the ponds is called “saqo”. In Y. G. Gulyamov's work, “The History of Irrigation in Khorezm,” the head of the artificial canal is called “saqo” [10, 255].

When rice fields are irrigated, the upper part of the ponds is blocked to stop water. It is used with the term bouvat. In the dialects of Khorezm, names such as Laybouvat, Chatlybouvat, are used as “bougat” in Kipchok, dialect:

Maribougat, Chatlybougat.

In other dialects, the term “band” is used instead of “bouvat” [5, 74]. “Band” is the modern core of the verb “bastan”, meaning “to tie, close” [2, 368]. Bouvat is used to mean “dam”, “barrier” [1, 30].

“Band” is derived from Persian-Tadjik, which means “fortress”, “dam”, “canal”.

Apparently, the term “bouva” is used to mean “isolating and blocking water” In rice growing field's water is updated daily. The rice is cleaned from standing water in the fields, so that it does not dry out. This is called “water drainage”.

At the core of the indicator, “qochuv”, is the word “qochmoq”, (escape) which means “to flee”, “to run away, to move, to move, to move away” in Uzbek language [6, 606].

In Khorezm, the basin where the groundwater is stored is called “Shorqochuv”. This means getting rid of the dirt on the ground (6. II, 605). During the winter, farmers open waterways to wash the soil's salinity.

The term “Za:kash” // “zeykhash” is also means artificial pond. “Za:kash” Zaur (Zovur), is a canal that drains water into the river that has been used to wash or irrigate (the drainage canal).

The word may be divided into two parts. Zey/zah-kash // Za:kash. “Zey” means the salty swamp formed from stagnant irrigation water.

Zakh 1. (Persian-Tadjik) Lots of water, humid, moist. (mainly about land, soil). 2. Noun. damp, wet place, humidity. Zakhshak-ground water with high water level; humid, damp (on lands) [6, I, 301]. Hence, the term “zakhshak” refers to the place where the moisture waters accumulate.

For irrigation of rice seeds, water is poured out of the “yop” through the “pump device” into the “salma”. The word “salma” is still used extensively in Khorezm and in some Turkic languages. Scholars who study the Khorezm dialects say that the word probably belongs to the Khorezmian language. However, in the toponymy of Iranian languages, this word is almost non-existent.

L. G. Guliyeva points out that in Cuba, hydraulics meet the term “sal”, as well as in the Don, Crimea, Caucasus, Mongolia, Buryatia, Khanty-Mansky National District the river has the same meaning [4, 174].

Salma is the smallest waterway in Khorezm's irrigation system [10, 258].

Hence, in the rice crop production, the hydronomic indicators and terms for irrigation are used. In addition to the names of these terms, their function is different. Although a number of hydronomic indicators and terms have been explored, the use of these terms and their lexical-grammatical features is one of the pressing issues in linguistics.

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