



ON THE ISSUE OF METHODS OF FORMING OIKONYMS IN TURKIC LANGUAGES

Kurbanov Mukhtar Dauletbaevich

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Nukus State Pedagogical Institute, Teacher of Karakalpak Language Department, Uzbekistan, Karakalpakstan, Nukus

ANNOTATION

The article deals with the study of toponyms in Turkic languages, including the issue of the formation of oikonyms. Here analyzed the materials of some Turkic languages. The differences and similarities of a number of methods of forming oikonyms were compared. Some definitions of terms used in the formation of oikonyms in the Turkic languages are given: conversion, word addition, lexical-semantic, syntactic, affixation, morphology.

KEY WORDS: *onomastics, toponym, oikonym, appellation, Turkic languages, word formation, toponym formation, oikonym formation, method, lexical-semantics, conversion.*

INTRODUCTION

Historians, geographers and linguists have long been interested in the meaning of place names and their origins. Basically, the study of land and water terms in the linguistic direction has a special place. They are based on the language of a certain people, its vocabulary, regulations. N.V. Podolskaya's opinion is appropriate: "The researcher can get a lot of language-related information from toponyms, such as words: to know the sound structure, to determine the morphological structure, to reconstruct the original meaning. Obviously, such information is present in every toponym. However, they are clearly visible in some of them, while in others they are known as a result of special research" [12, 94].

When studying toponyms in the linguistic direction, basically, they are guided by three directions: semantics (meaning), grammar and etymology. The method of structural and grammatical analysis is widely used in onomastics. This method determines not only the grammatical structure of the onym, but also its semantics, model of formation, etymology, the initial body of the term.

The research of toponyms in a structural project began in the second half of the last century. In Russian linguistics, such scientific disciplines as V.A.Nikonov's "Geography of Russian Suffixes" (1959), V.N.Toporov and O.N. Trubachev's "Linguistic Analysis of Hydronyms of the Upper Dnieper" (1962) were the first examples of the study of toponyms in a formal way. In terms of content, these researches were continued in the

works of A.K.Matveev, G.Ya.Smina, P.M.Shansky, Yu.A.Karpenko.

METHODS AND RESEARCH RESULTS

The descriptive, structural and comparative analysis methods are widely used in toponymic researches.

A number of scholars have expressed their views on the toponyms of the Turkic languages, including the formation of oikonyms, the ways of their formation. In particular, A. Abdirahmanov says about the rules of formation of Kazakh toponyms, as well as a number of oikonyms: "There is a certain rule in the formation of toponyms. Toponyms of Kazakhstan (excluding those borrowed from other languages) are formed on the basis of the existing lexical base of the Kazakh language, in accordance with its internal capabilities" [2, 56]. T.Januzakov's opinion complements the above: "Examples of word formation and modification methods of the old lexical structure and grammatical structure of the language are preserved in any toponyms and anthroponyms, ethnonyms and cosonyms" [9,202].

Z.Dusimov, who studied the toponyms of Khorezm, showed that the formation of toponyms does not differ from the principles of word formation. The methods of word formation in the language act in the formation of toponyms. However, toponyms have their own semantic and grammatical differences compared to words in the language [5, 30]. The professor S.Koraev noted that the toponyms and oikonyms always form on the basis of language, through word-formation models



which grammatically act in the language, and therefore their semantic content, in most cases, helps to determine the grammatical analysis [8, 111-112].

Oikonyms which form a large part of toponyms enrich in two ways, that is, through the acquisition of other languages and the internal resources of the language. The next method is the leader in the development of oikonymy.

The similarity of the oikonyms of the regions where the Turkic peoples live in terms of the structural model shows that their (oikonyms') methods of formation are similar. "Methods and tools of formation of the toponyms have common criteria and rules for each language, as well as for languages whose origins are close to each other" [4, 82]. The origin of some differences may be related to the stages of development of the individual language. In this regard, in this article we have decided to review a number of studies on the formation of oikonyms in some Turkic languages.

DISCUSSION

A.Kamalov analyzed the structure of the hydronyms of the Bashkir language and spoke about their peculiarities. Depending on the structure, the hydronyms are divided into three groups. Terms which base from hydronymic indicators were included in the first group, the compound hydronyms formed on the pattern of attribute + apposition (noun, adjective, number, verb + geographical indicator) were added to the second group, and hydronyms which base from appellation (word) were included in the third group [6, 12]. O.T.Molchanova analyzed the structure and methods of formation of Turkic toponyms on the example of the names of various geographical objects (living places) in the Altai Mountains. The scientist showed that the toponyms are formed by lexical-semantic (non-affixed terms from one root) and lexical-syntactic (terms formed by the combination of two, three roots, conjunction) methods [8, 104-151].

Linguistic analysis of the hydronyms of the Tatar language, including their types by construction and ways of formation, is given in the work of F.G.Garipova. She showed that the hydronyms in any language are formed on the basis of word-formation patterns of that language, but in the formation of proper terms, some types of word-formation methods are used. She made a conclusion that the affixed simple hydronyms are formed by morphological connections, the compound hydronyms which formed from two and more roots are formed by syntactic connections [5, 83-102].

The structural patterns of Kazakh toponyms, ways of their formation are widely studied in the

monograph of B. Biyarov. He said that the toponyms of the Kazakh language are formed in three ways. 1. *Lexical-semantic method* - where the root (without affixes) is transferred to the toponymic function without changing the word form (Biyik, Jaylaw, Aymaq, Kent, etc.); 2. *Analytical-semantic method* - toponyms formed from the combination, conjunction, pairing of two (without affixes) root words, which are formed in the model of attribute + apposition; 3. *Synthetic-semantic method* - toponyms with word-forming affixes [3, 21-382]. The toponyms of this type are also called *affixation, morphological method* in other studies.

S.Karaev analyzed the differences in the structure of toponyms of Uzbekistan. He showed that the word-formative affixes and topoformant toponyms are formed by *morphological* (affixation) method, the toponyms which formed by the combination and conjunction of two or more words, are created *syntactically*. In other studies, the term "non-derivative toponyms" was used in connection with the toponyms such as Baraz, Durman, Qırq, Manğit, which are called root or non-affixed [7, 110-128]. The opinions on the derivation of Uzbek toponyms can be found in N.Okhunov's work "Ózbekstan toponimiyasi (Toponymy of Uzbekistan)". According to the scientist, the formation of the terms of land, water, place of residence is not much different from the patterns of word formation, but there are some distinctive features. According to him, oikonyms are formed by *onomastic (external and internal) conversion, affixation and syntactic-lexical methods* [11, 65-68]. N. Ulukov in his monograph "O'zbek tili gidronimlarining tarixiy-lisoniy tadqiqi (Historical and linguistic study of hydronyms of the Uzbek language)" noted the methods of *affixation, syntactical and conversion* (lexical-semantic) of hydronym formation [14, 154].

A.Otajanova who studied the ethno-toponyms of the Khorezm region, studied a number of ethnotoponyms in the region, including the origin of ethno-names, methods of their formation, and explained their formation by means of onomastic conversion, composition (lexical-grammatical) and affixation with the examples [10]. A.Turobov noted two ways to form the oikonyms based on the grammatical and structural features of ethno-names of Samarkand region. He noted that the ethno-names such as Balta, Jilanlı, Qilishlı, Esenbay, Botabay, Azizxoja, which are derived from the transition of an existing word in the language or proper term to the ethnonym, are formed by onomastic conversion, the ethno-names such as Sarykypshak, Karamangyt, Zhety Uryu, etc., which base composed of different syntactic relations of words from more than one root, are formed by *syntactic methods* [13, 106-122].



The ways of formation and models of the types of the toponymic (including oikonymic) materials of Karakalpak language depending on the structure are discussed in some studies. G.Abishov's dissertation for the historical and linguistic analysis of toponyms of Shimbay region shows that land and water terms in the region are formed on the basis of onomastic conversion and lexical-syntactic methods of toponym formation. The conversion of a word which has a certain meaning in the language or a proper term to a toponym without formal changes is called a *conversion method*, which includes terms which base is ethnonyms (Bessarı, Qayshılı), anthroponyms (Qurban, Sarman), phytonyms (Gujimli) and appellatives (Arbashi, Baliqshi). It is stated that toponyms consisting of two and three words, the components of which are semantic, grammatically interconnected, formed from combination and conjunction, are formed by the *lexical-syntactic methods*. The toponyms in the region, such as Issibulaq, Taqiroy, Qarakól, Kóksuw, Qızılózek, are given as examples to this group [1, 76-79].

Thus, in the above studies, toponyms, including several types of oikonoms, which do not differ much from each other from their formation ways, have been identified. As it turned out, the researcher proposed a classification of materials based on the requirements of the collected materials, as well as the specifics of the language in which the oikonym appeared. Further study of this issue in more detail is important for linguistics, its onomastics, and the branches of the morphology.

REFERENCES

1. Abishov G. *Chimboy tumani toponimlarining tarixiy-lingvistik tahlil. (Historical-linguistic analysis of toponyms of Chimboy region). Abstr. Diss. Doc.Philol.Sc (PhD). Nukus. 2019.*
2. Abdurahmanov A. *Qazaqstanniń jer-su attarı. (Land and water names of Kazakhstan). Almati: Ǵılim, 1959.*
3. Biyarov B. *Qazaq toponimderiniń tiptik úlgileri. (Typical examples of Kazakh toponyms). Almati: 2013.*
4. Garipova F.G. *Issledovaniya po gidronimii Tatarstana. (Researches on hydronyms of Tatarstan). M.: Nauka, 1991.*
5. Dusumov Z. *Istoriko-lingvisticheskiy analiz toponimii Khorezma (Historical-linguistic analysis of the toponymy of Khorezm): Abstr. dis. Dr. Philol. Sc. Tashkent: 1989.*
6. Kamalov A.A. *Gidronimi Bashkirii. (Hydronyms of Bashkiria): Abstr. dis. Cand. Philol. Sc. Ufa. 1969.*
7. Karaev S. *Toponimiya Uzbekistana. (Toponymy of Uzbekistan). Tashkent: Fan, 1991.*
8. Molchanova O.T. *Molchanova O.T. Strukturnye tipy tyurskix toponimov Gornogo Altaya. (Structural*

types of Turkish toponyms of mountainous Altai). Saratov, 1982.

9. *Land and water names of Central Kazakhstan. Almati: Ǵılim, 1989.*
10. Otazhanova A.Zh. *Khorazm ethnotoponimlari va ularning lugaviy asoslari. (Khorezm ethnotoponyms and their lexical bases): Abstr. diss. cand.philol.sc. Tashkent, 1997*
11. Oxunov N. *O'zbekiston toponimiyasi. (ilmiy-uslubiy qo'llanma). (Toponymy of Uzbekistan (scientific-methodical manual). Kokand, 2005.*
12. Podolskaya N.V. *Kakuyu informatsiyu neset toponim. Printsipi toponimiki. (What information does the toponym carry? Principles of toponymy). M.: Nauka, 1964.*
13. Turobov A. *Samarqand viloyati etnonim va etnooykonimlarining tahlili. (Analysis of ethnonyms and ethno-names of Samarkand region): Abstr. diss. cand.philol.sc. Tashkent: 1999.*
14. Uluqov N. *O'zbek tili gidronimlarining tarixiy-lisoniy tadqiqi. (Historical and linguistic study of hydronyms of the Uzbek language). Tashkent: Fan, 2008.*