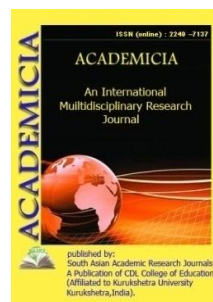


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**NAMES OF THE INHABITED LOCALITIES OF THE TAKHTAKUPYR DISTRICT**

**Akmaral Sakhratdinovna Serikbaeva\***

\*Assistant Teacher,  
 Department of Kazakh Language and Literature,  
 Karakalpak State University,  
 UZBEKISTAN

**ABSTRACT**

*This article is devoted to the oikonyms of the Takhtakupyr region. Takhtakupyroikonyms are formed from ethnonyms: 1) oikonyms, formed from Karakalpak clans; 2) oikonyms, formed from Kazakh clans; There are also oikonyms formed from numerals and adjectives. Information about the reason for the name of the Takhtakupyr region, Borshitau and the Karaterenlake is given.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Toponym, Oikonym, Genealogy, Village, Anthroponym, Ethnotoponym.*

**INTRODUCTION**

The formation of toponyms in the Takhtakupyr region has a separate history. Toponyms of the Takhtakupyr region, with a 90-year history, seem to be an interesting topic for researchers because until today the name of the region, localities, water bodies have not been fully explored. The Oikonyms of the region keep the secret of a century-old history in their names.

The Takhtakupyr region is located in the southeastern part of the Republic of Karakalpakstan along a large road leading to the neighboring Kazakhstan Republic. In the west it borders on the Karauzyak region, in the north-west with the Muynak region, in the north-west and southeast with the Republic of Kazakhstan, in the south-eastern part with Yellikkala, in the south with the Beruni region.

The history of the origin of the toponym of the Takhtakupyr region is associated with the construction of a wooden bridge, in other words, the construction of a bridge made of wood. The bridge was commissioned in 1904. In those years, the location of the Takhtakupyr region was a large road connecting with Khiva, Urgench, Kungrad, Khojeyli, Turtkul and Chimbay for merchants going with a caravan. They went through Takhtakupyr to the cities of Kazaly and

Kyzylorda in Kazakhstan. The merchants of these cities passed through this Takhtakupir. The caravan passed along the shallow lake "Bosayozek" (the current name is "Kuuanyshzharma"), since then there was no bridge. Residents communicated by building a small boat out of black willow on both sides of the coast. During these years, there were many people who came for permanent residence; the eastern and western parts of the lake were led by KhozhametBols (volost). In 1903, under the leadership of KhozhametBols, residents of both banks built a bridge across the lake. Thus, the construction of a wooden bridge over Lake Bosayosek was a great historical event. Since that time, the people called the name of this area TakhtayKopir - Takhtakopir [1].

The Takhtakupyr region was organized in 1928. Although 90 years have passed since then, it has not lost its name and is one of the leading regions of the republic.

### **Main Part**

Knowledge of the history of the origin of localities and reservoirs is interesting to everyone. Especially the study of the history of the origin of the name of one's place of birth, the disclosure of the meaning of each name reinforces the patriotic feeling towards the native land. The name of the localities and reservoirs of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, including the Takhtakupyr district, in other words, toponyms reveals the secrets of the centuries-old history of the people. So, having information about the economy, about the way of existence, according to the toponyms of a certain area, one can talk about the history of the descendants located in this area.

In onomastics, oikonomia is a general set of names for localities (settlements). Oikonyms are considered one of the types of toponyms like the history of people, society. They appear for various reasons, i.e. they have a peculiar history. Each oikonym is a fruit of its time; they were born in connection with historical events. Although the time of the appearance of the oikonyms is not indicated, signs of that time can be seen in their contents. It can be seen by its meaning and structure. Based on the teaching of history, it can be noted that the history of the appearance of toponyms is directly related to historical periods. The study of oikonyms is of particular importance.

In connection with gaining independence, oikonyms and large physical and geographical names of the republic are transformed and many of them acquire new names.

The toponymic system of any region has been created over many centuries. The history of the people is reflected in the language. Each name is history, and place names can be called a mirror of history. If the meaning of each name, a long history, the mystery of birth - if we fully prove everything, then certainly everyone seeks to know this. Similar to this, there is a history of the name of the Karaterenlake, which we want to tell about.

Lake "Karateren" located in the village of Borshitau, Takhtakupyr region of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, for centuries fed the people with its fish: carp, catfish.

They say that earlier there was a padishakhstvo (state) under the lake. This area could not be conquered by any enemy. Since the padishahism was located in the lowland, which was surrounded on four sides by a straight cliff, the enemies could not go down. The padishah of this area was very smart and took care of the people. Because of the love (of the shepherd bakhtashi) of the daughter of the padishah, the city remained under water. When the lovers barely got out of

the water and ran away along the shore of Lake Borshitau, a stone falls on them from the mountain, and the lovers remain under the stone. The population was drowned by water and the padishakhism remained under water. Those who managed to escape from the flood remained alive, and those who did not have time remained under water. In order to achieve the love of one, he destroyed an entire population.

Until now, on the slopes of “Borshitau” there is a tombstone for two lovers.

The name "Karateren" (Black depth) comes from the reason that the sun's rays and the feet of mankind do not reach the bottom of the lake; therefore, so far, what is at the bottom of the lake due to the depth remains a mystery.

Another characteristic feature of the names of localities in the Takhtakupyr region is the wide distribution of oikonyms, named after various clans and tribes, as well as nationalities.

Most of the population of the region are Karakalpaks and Kazakhs. Therefore, there are more oikonyms in the region, formed from the generic names of the two nationalities.

Annaaul is a village in the Karateren region. Anna is one of the clans of the Karakalpaks.

Bessaryaul is a settlement of the region on the territory of Atakol and Karaoi.

Kepeaul is a village of the district in the territory of Atakol.

Kanzhigalyaul is a village located at a distance of 10 km from the district.

Kanlyaul is a village in the region inhabited by Karaoi. People of Karakalpak clans live in this village.

Karamoynaul is a village located on the territory of the settlement of the Takhtakupyr and Karateren regions.

Kypshakaul is a village in the settlement of Karaoi district.

Muytenaul is a village located on the territory of the settlements Karaoi and Karateren of the region.

Shalzhuytaul is a village in the settlement of Karateren. Shalzhuyt is one of the clans of the Karakalpaks.

Shomishliaul is a village of the Atakol settlement. Shomishli is one of the clans of the Karakalpaks.

Yrgaklyaul is a village located in the territory of the settlement of Karaoi district.

Zhakayimaul is a village located in the village of Mulik. Zhakaim is one of the clans of Kazakhs. It was named because the people of the Jacaim clan lived for a long time.

Kazakaul is a village in the settlement of Takhtakupyr. The village is so named because there were many Kazakhs here.

Karasakalaul is a village located in the village of Mulik. Karasakal is one of the clans of Kazakhs.

Tolengitaul is a village of the fourth village. Tolengit is one of the clans of Kazakhs.

Khojaaul is a village located in the village of Mulik. I go one of the families of Kazakhs.

Shomekeyaul is a village located in the settlement of Mulik district. Shomekey is one of the clans of Kazakhs.

In the study of oikonyms, named by the name of the genus groups, it turned out that the name comes from the names of the representatives of those genera that make up the majority.

With the internal classification of oikonyms on the territory of the Takhtakupyr region, along with ethnonyms, there are oikonyms named in connection with the species, numeral anthroponyms.

Anthroponyms and place names are very closely related. The semantic basis and methods of education are similar [2].

Borshitau is a settlement located in the north of the Takhtakupyr region.

Early times between Khiva and Kyzyl kum were the cities of Kyzyl kala and Dugisken, which were unmatched. There was a road crossing the endless sands of Kyzyl Kum (Red Sand) in the northern part of Karataua, which is the intersection of nine roads and the center of trade. Kyzyl-kala was a resting place for merchants. Having sold salt, loaded onto camels, exchanging goods, returning the caravan, led by Baray, unexpectedly stumbles upon a magnificent place. On one side the lake is like a sea, on the other side there is a hill like a blackish ram. They, dropping camels to their knees, just wanted to rest a little when they suddenly heard a crying child's voice from the side of the mountain (hill). Then, after making a fire in different places, they start looking for a child. At dawn, they find a gray wolf (bori) in a den of a gray wolf (bori), a very tired and dying child of about two months old. A child found in a gray wolf's den is called Borshi. The big hill where the child was found turns out to be a caring one who has a brand (seal) in the history of a noble mountain. They say people named their first-borns Borshi and this area Borshitauy (mountain Borshi). It is also said that to this day one can sometimes hear the cry of a child and the howl of a wolf at the foot of the mountain.

Akishtam - this area is located in the village of Kungradkol and is considered anoikonym named after a person. It was named in connection with the name of the person Akysh.

Atakol - located in the village of Atakol. According to information, an old-timer named Ata lived on the shore of the lake. Therefore, atanynkoli (grandfather's lake) is called Atakol.

Balkiaul - located in the settlement of the Karaoi region. It was named in connection with the name of the girl Balka.

Daukara - on the land of Takhtakupyr there was a settlement called "Daukarazherleri" (the land of Daukar). According to oral folk art, Daukar is the son of Chimbay [1].

Dautsay is an oikonym located in a district in the village of Mulik.

Adilaul is a village located in the territory of the Atakol settlement. Reportedly it was named after an old man, Adil.

Kayypaul is a village located in the village of Takhtakupyr. It was named for the man Kaip.

Pirniyazaul - located in the village of Takhtakupyr. It was named after PirniyazSultanov, the head of the farm.

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Rametaul is a village, a settlement of the Takhtakupyr region. It was named after the name of Brigadier Ramet.

Turmanaul is a village in the Takhtakupyr region. It was named for the old man Thurman.

Khozhametaul is located in the village of Atakol district. It was named after KhozhametBolysa, who supervised the construction of the wooden bridge.

Shanghai is a village located in the settlement of Marzhankol district. Previously, the sunflower was grown here by a man nicknamed Shanghai of Korean origin.

Oikonyms derived from numerals:

Birinshiaul is a village located in the village of Takhtakupyr. The name of this village is named for the reason that it was seen first among the villages located one after the other.

Kyryktesik is a village located in the settlement of Karateren district. It was named after the name of the house with a forty hole.

Jeti to communicate is a village located in the village of Takhtakupyr. It was named after the name of the hostel built for the newlyweds.

Tortinshiaul is a village located in the west of the village of Zhanadarya district. The name of this village was named for the reason that it was seen as the fourth among the villages located one after the other.

Oikonyms named in connection with the species:

Akkesekaul is a village located in the village of Takhtakupyr. It was named after the name of the white earth of the soil.

Akkol is a village located at a distance of 10 km from the settlement of Takhtakupyr. There are several information about the name Akkol: 1) Due to the salinity of the lake, which can be seen from afar as white; 2) By the name of a person who moved here from the Aktobe region of Kazakhstan from the Tortkar clan.

Karaagash is a village located in the village of Takhtakupyr. There is a black electric pole at the entrance to the village. The name of the village is associated with this pillar.

Karaoi is a village located in the village of Takhtakupyr. If you look at this place from afar, this place looks like a black lowland. According to one more data, i.e. in the work of Hikmetulla Ayymbetov entitled "Takhtakupyr at a greater crossroads" the name goes back to the trees and forests, which can be seen from afar as a black fog.

Karateren is a settlement named after the name of the Karaterenlake, located on the territory of the Takhtakupyr region.

Kungradkol is a settlement named after the name of the lake, located in the Kungrad region.

Zhanadarya is a village named after the name of the river, located in the Takhtakupyr region.

Oikonyms named in connection with their appearance:

Makpalkol is a settlement named for the beautiful, velvet-like view of the lake. The name of the lake became the name of the village.

Marzhankol - in connection with this name there are several oral folk arts: 1) In connection with the transparency of the lake water as marzhan-coral; 2) The harvest of rice obtained on this land gave a bountiful harvest as marzhan-coral, in this connection the village was named.

Kumaul is a village located in the village of Marzhankol. Since the village is located at the foot of the sand, it is named so.

Oikonyms associated with plant names:

Pishenkol - a lot of reeds grew on the shore of the lake, a person passing through this area had to bend the upper part of the reeds. Currently, this lake does not exist; the area located at the bottom of the dried lake is called Pishenkolauls.

Kendirli is a village located in the village of Kungradkol. The origin of the name is due to the fact that a lot of kendyr (hemp) used to grow here and in connection with this plant the village was named.

Jidelik is a village located at a distance of 8 km from the Takhtakupyr region. There grew a lot of zhiyde and a village named with the name of this plant.

Mulik - the name of this population is associated with the action of Kospanbatyr, who guarded this village saying “this is my people, my property” mulk-property and in this connection the village was named. At the foot of the village is Kospankum (Kospan sands).

## CONCLUSION

It is no accident that they say that “the name of lands and reservoirs is a letter of history.” The topic of toponyms in which language was not necessarily indicates its relation to the geographical environment and nature. This means that the history of the names of toponyms provides linguistic and geographical information.

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