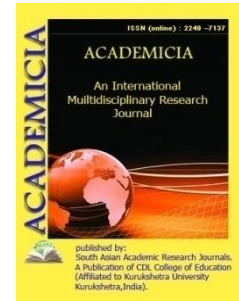




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## PRELIMINARY STUDY OF UZBEK HYDRONYMY ON THE ROOTS

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### ABSTRACT

*The name of all water Objects is called hydronyms. About 71 percent of the Earth's surface is occupied by 4 – Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, northern ice oceans. Some parts of the oceans are called seas. The depths, filled with water in the droughts, are called lakes. Smaller rivers are called Shadows, and smaller ones are called gills. The waters that add to the river or shade are called tributaries. The second largest research on Uzbek hydronymy N.Ulugov's monograph is. The scientist successfully defended his doctoral dissertation, which was later prepared on the basis of this monograph. At the same time, at present, 53 water reservoirs, 41 HPP, 1456 pump stations, 140 thousand km.ga nearby trenches, 30 thousand km. more than 4,3 million internal network channels have been built, of which 4,3 million are built.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Hydronyms, Names Of Water Objects, Toponyms, Terms That Form Hydronyms.*

### INTRODUCTION

Gidronym (Greek territory – water + onoma – name of origin) refers to the name of origin, toponym type meanings of any (natural and artificial) objects in the water. On the territory of our republic, water objects such as rivers, shadows, ditches, canals, tributaries, springs, waterfalls, sardines are very common. In particular, in the Fergana Valley there are about 6500 rivers, shadows, valleys, about 120 shades in the middle stream of the Zarafshan River, 3120 in Qashqadarya, and more than 2200 rivers, shadows, Gorges in Surkhondary65. At the same time, at present, 53 water reservoirs, 41 HPP, 1456 pump stations, 140 thousand km.ga nearby trenches, 30 thousand km. more than 4,3 million internal network channels have been built, of which 4,3 million are built. Hectare serves to irrigate the land area 66. All these water bodies have their own unusual name – gidronym.

Research in the field of Uzbek kidronomy is very ancient and has a long history. For Example, S.Karaev in his toponymic dictionaries, along with toponyms, also commented on many kidronyms. X.In several works of Hasanov from the history of Central Asian place names (1965), the land language (1977), the mystery of Geographical Names (1985), the issue of interpretation of kidronyms was also studied. For example, the scientist gives interesting evidence of the etymology of kidronyms, such as the Tuyatortar Canal, the river tumulus, Lake Hubbon<sup>67</sup>. N.In the booklet named “toponyms and their nomenclature” okhunov names of rivers (such as Amudarya, Sirdarya, Karadarya, Akdarya, Zarafshan), names of reservoirs (such as Kattakurgan reservoir, cattle reservoir), names of canals (such as the Southern Mirzachul canal, Ulugnar canal, Narpay canal, Lagon canal), names of lakes (such as Lime, Kyzylsoy, Shuralisoy, CHodaksoy), names of lakes (such as the Southern Mirzachul canal, Narpay canal, as for the back, Devonkul, akchakul), the names of springs (such as Lamb, Birch, Beshbulak, Akbulak), the names of plums (such as Marigold, FIR, Maple), the names of wells (such as stoned, Scarlet, It classifies kidronomic objects such as: otkuduk), pool names (such as Toshhovuz, Molhovuz), zovur names (such as Poppies, Karayagzovur), dam and pipe names (such as sandstone, Beshkuvur, Taşkuvur), and also interprets some of such kidronyms etymologically. For example, on the basis of the name of the Bulungur channel lies the Mongolian word.

That is, the word bulgur means muddy water. Arashon Sor in the first component of arashonbulakkidronym is Sanskrit, meaning “curative, warm”. Accordingly, Arashonbulakgidronimi means” healing spring“,” hot spring”. The suffix “nor”, used in the second part of the ulugnorgidronym, is a phonetic variant of the Arabic word “nahr” (River) in the pronunciation of the local population. Accordingly, the gidronym of glory means “big channel”. Or the name of the Sangzor River was formed from the suffix, which denotes the meaning of the Tajik sang – stone and place-stone, meaning” rocky land, Rocky " in<sup>68</sup>.

The first research on Uzbek kidronimiy is called” kidronimlari of Samarkand region " (linguistic analysis ) <sup>69</sup>. This candidate dissertation consists of three chapters, the initial chapter of which is devoted to the analysis of “Gidronomic terms”. Further chapters of the work include lexical, semantic, morphological and etymological analysis of gidronyms encountered in dialects and dialects of Samarkand region. N.A separate chapter of the work “Samarkand toponymy”, which Begaliev later published, was called “Gidronyms – water names mean”. In this work, information on the etymology of kidronyms such as the dark Bee, CA'yiArziz, Obi Mashhad, herdsman Bee, Shahab Bee, Korizkuduk, Kushkuduk are presented.

The second largest research on Uzbek kidronomyN.Ulugov's monograph is. The scientist successfully defended his doctoral dissertation, which was later prepared on the basis of this monograph. Also A.Muhammadjanov, M.Turdibekov, A.In the work of many researchers, such as Otajonova, important observations of some gidronyms on the properties are presented. For Example, T.In his articles, Nafasov described his observations about the emergence of formal gidronyms” jili“,” qashqa”, about the etymology. Gidronyms are studied by many geographers, historians and ethnographers, in addition to philologists. For Example, A.In his work “on land-water issues in Fergana in the XUI-XIX centuries” Juvonmardiev expressed his views on the formation of many kidronyms such as Naryn, Sirdarya, Shahrikhon, Dalvarzin, Andijonsoy. Y.In his work” from the history of irrigation of the Namangan Oasis " Kasimov thought about the naming of dozens of other water objects in the same region, such as the Kalmykarik, Bagish,

Kurama, Mamai, Beshatmon, Poppy, the so-called historical tribe, the so-called plums, the Boyarik (now Namangansoy), the Eshonbobo Canal, the Yangiarik, Mutagan, Khanarik. Since hydronyms have a name for certain water bodies, the principle of relativity in the bun is also followed. That is, according to this, the properties of hydronomic objects will not be fully reflected in those hydronyms. For example, in the Shofirkon District of Bukhara region there are so-called Kattajilvon, Kichikjilvon. This is the toponym of the genus Sor in the composition of the name of the bees. To name the bees that are close to this object, the words big and small were used before that toponym. Or you can say such an opinion about gidronyms as the Southern Fergana channel, the southern Mirzachul channel.

When naming water objects, the conflict or opposition arising on the basis of its character, properties is also taken into account. For example, Sweet Sorrel, Sorrel, etc.

Gidronyms are simple in form-radical, simple-derivative, combined and combined properties. For example, gidronyms such as Karasuv, Karadarya, Akdarya are joint words in which the composition consists of two parts. But at the same time, the structural structure of some gidronyms can not be clearly defined by the current period. For example, when namang, there are such Arik names as Crow, Pig, Spruce. There are different opinions about their formation, etymology. Also on the territory of Uzbekistan there are a lot of ethnogydronyms: Chinariq, Fergana aryk, Kirghizbulak, Kipchakarikgidronymes. In addition, some hydronyms in the territory of Uzbekistan are in the form of anthropogidronym: Tashbabariki, Jorakhja fountain, Joymahmud, Jabbarsay. In addition, some of the gidronyms are in the form of agrogidronyms: Khanariq, Khujaabad, Eshonariq etc.

The etymology of gidronyms is very interesting to many scientists, and various scientific-etymological observations along with folk etymology on the origin of gidronyms are described. For example, in the Ferghana region there is a plum called redness. The origin of this gidronym was based on the fact that the girl's word had a different meaning – “the place where the high mountain does not fall”. The first compound in the composition of the toad suffixonent was actually Red, later the suffix –il in the composition of this word fell. Analyzing the etymology of gidronyms, scientists work on the basis of morphological, derivational, semantic, historical and dialectological principles. For example, the “rez” suffix in the gidronym Rezaksoy means a small crumb, a place. There are also different opinions about the name of the Tutak channel. One Of Them. As noted in Rahman's book "notes of the ancient Turkic run of Uzbekistan“, it is derived from the word kidronimtutak-tutuk, which means” head of military administration”. N.Andulukov connects the origin of this gidronym to the word pig, mastered from the Persian-Tajik language. Its meaning is” pumpkin tube used in spinning yarn from cotton “. Some hydronyms have the property of a peripheral naming. For example, in the texts of artistic and publicistic style, the northern Fergana Canal - the Hayat river of the Namangan Oasis // the Hayat river of Namangan, the Greater Namangan Canal – the silver belt of the Namangan Oasis, The Kosonsoy reservoir – the sea between the mountains, the Naryn River and the Sirdarya – the golden belt of the Fergana Valley, the Narpay Canal – the golden belt.

Terms that form gidronyms:

Aquatoria (Latin aqua-Water) is an area covered with water.

Anhor (Arabic unit - nahr) is a large arc.

The arc is a waterway.

Afdoq is a network from a large vodka.

A strait is a waterway that connects two reservoirs.

Dargot-water dispenser construction.

Guzar is a place to cross the river, a passage.

Hail-a device that raises water high.

Izza-sernam, zakh place.

Canabolak is a spring that comes out of the ground by chopping.

Lake-a smaller natural pond.

Puddle-hoop water.

Kam-Erik.

Nineveh is a reed cave made of nov; nov is a place where water flows Ozen, tarnov.

Nahr-a large arc.

Fasting is a shadow River.

Khatsuv is a low-lying place, where the amount of water varies slightly, Ozan.

The methods of legalization and legalization of gidronyms are one of the problems that still need to be studied extensively in Uzbek linguistics.

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