

LEXICAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF HYDRONYMS

Majidova Nilufar Komil kizi

Termez University of Economics and Service, 2nd year master's degree

E-mail: majidovashahnoza59@gmail.com

Annotation. Some scientific studies have been made by toponymy scientists in Surkhandarya, but not enough. Specifically, microscopic studies, including hydrants, are being ignored by our scientists for a long time. Therefore, the article focuses on the microscopes in this area. They are grouped according to their ethnicity, their names, women's names, clergymen, local leaders, object-orientation of the object, and others. These features are emphasized in terms of history, geography of the region, its involvement in the traditions and values of the people.

Key Words. Toponymics, hydronyms, ethnicity, microdricos, geographical terms, anthroponyms, geographical object, ethnographic, historical, local material, traditions and customs, microphone, group division, religious groups.

Introduction

Today, a number of changes are taking place in the spiritual life of our independent republic, in the development of science and the system of public education, in terms of self-awareness and restoration of national values. These changes are reflected in various spheres of national economy and culture, including education. Emphasis is being placed on improving the education of patriotism, humanitarianism and hard work on the basis of giving the young generation an understanding of national customs, traditions and traditions in social, spiritual and cultural directions.

From this point of view, it is worth noting that the use of local materials is of great importance for improving the teaching of the Uzbek language, history, and geography. Local materials can have historical, ethnographic, dialectal and other characteristics.

Literature analysis

It is known that the meaning of terms is explained in toponymy. Important information about this is given in the works of H. Hasanov, S. Qorayev, Z. Dosimov, T. Nafasov, H. Egamov and other scientists. Surkhandarya place names were also studied by T. Nafasov, Y. Khojamberdiyev, H. Kholmominov and other scientists. But we think that there is not enough scientific work on this. In particular, the scientific study of micro-toponyms, including hydronyms, remains on the sidelines. That is why we set ourselves the goal of scientific study of the historical nomenclature of Surkhandarya hydronyms. In this article, we analyzed one aspect of the analysis - the division into groups according to their justification.

Main part

Thus, in the study of the history of the emergence of regional hydronyms, we divided them into the following groups based on the research of scientists who made a great contribution to the development of the science of toponymy:

Microhydronyms created on the basis of ethnic symbols. The names of clans and tribes, that is, their places of residence and the objects belonging to one or another clan and tribe, are called by the names of these clans and tribes. Toponyms named after ethnic symbols began to appear from the era of clan and tribalism and continued even later. The following hydronyms in the Surkhandarya region are based on ethnic symbols:

These names are microhydronyms created in relation to the name of this group due to their permanent existence. Among them, there are also hydronyms related to the long-term rule

of the Arab conquerors over the peoples of Central Asia, their cultural influence, and the interbreeding of some Arab groups with the local peoples. For example: Arabariq, Turkmarkoriz, Qozoqquduq, Turkondaryo, Qipchoqsoy, Toqchisoy.

Microhydronyms formed on the basis of personal names. Geographical terms formed on the basis of personal names occupy an important place in the regions of the region. Anthroponyms (names of people) have been used as geographical terms in the language since ancient times, changing to the name of an object in accordance with various conditions. Most of the geographical names that were created on the basis of personal names appeared on the basis of the fact that the object belongs to a person or the name of the first person who moved to the object and adopted it. Geographical terms also appeared based on the names of historical, legendary, religious figures, rich and large landowners, and local rulers. These are the following:

1. Hydronyms based on the names and nicknames of legendary persons: Xo'jaob, Xo'jabulg'or (buloq), Xo'jakulsin (buloq).
2. Hydronyms created in relation to the names of historical figures: Soyi To'qsabo, Boybo'ribuloq.
3. Hydronyms created on the basis of women's names: Anoro'ldi (soy), Chashmi Halima, Qunduzbuloq, Oyjig'a (buloq), Bibichakka (soy), Urifotima (soy).
4. Hydronyms created on the basis of the name and nickname of religious leaders: Fotimabuloq, Sulaymon ota (buloq), Xo'jabo'zbarak (soy), Xo'jabulg'orsoy, Xo'jakulsinsoy.
5. Hydronyms created by local rulers based on their name, nickname and position: Chashmai Hoqon (buloq), Sulton, Hojibuloq.
6. Hydronyms created on the basis of signs indicating that the object belongs to a person and that the person founded the object: Tilovbuloq, Ortiqboyning arig'i, Mavjakkuloq, Jo'yi Yusuf, Chashmi Shokir, Rustanning arig'i.
7. Hydronyms created on the basis of events that happened in the life of some individuals: Ramazonuchdi (soy), Oxuno'ldisoy, Machitlisoy, Shofiqbo'ldi (soy).
8. Hydronyms based on people's nicknames: Dalattoysoy, O'g'ribuloq, Boborab buloq.

Hydronyms created in connection with religious concepts and imagination. When the Arabs invaded Central Asia, they used various means to inculcate Islam in the minds of the local people. In particular, one of the main forms was the creation of legendary narratives about past and present "saints", mashoyikhs, thereby promoting the religion of Islam. Tombs of sheikhs and eshans, shrines and shrines were one of the main sources of income for the promotion of religion and superstition. Therefore, religious groups paid great attention to the construction of tombs and mausoleums at the graves of sheikhs and eshans. Hydronyms related to religion and religious concepts and personal names in regional areas can be divided into the following groups:

1. Hydronyms formed on the basis of consecration of the name of Eshan, sheikh, priest, khoja, miyan and other sharia leaders: Xo'jabulg'orota (buloq), Xo'jamayxona (buloq), Xo'jaoqsorota (buloq), Xo'ja Sher (buloq), Xo'jasoatota (buloq).
2. Hydronyms created on the basis of giving a divine, religious tone to certain subjects and geographical objects (mountain, cave, hill, spring, maple, stone, etc.): Sho'robota (buloq), Sho'rob (daryo).

Hydronyms created on the basis of count, quantity. Place names related to number and quantity are created based on the number and quantity of some object in the object: Beshbuloq, Beshtaram (jilg'a), Mingtomir (jilg'a), Qirq olma (jilg'a), Yettiko'l, Uchbuloq, Beshbuloqsoy, Kanbeshbuloq ko'l, Hazorchashma (ko'l).

Hydronyms created on the basis of the name of animals, birds and animals. Naming of animals, birds and animals to the object is related to the presence of this animal or bird in the

object, its relative abundance and sometimes their accidental death. Place names of this type are often used without, and sometimes with, geographical terms:

1. Hydronyms related to the names of animals: Yo‘lbarsko‘l, Ayiqsoy (buloq), Bo‘risoy, Cho‘chqabu loq.
2. Hydronyms related to birds: Chumchuqli (soy), Bulbulli (soy).
3. Hydronyms related to the names of various animals: Ilonsoy, Morbuloq, Ko‘limohi.

Hydronyms created on the basis of certain symbols that indicate class inequality: Xonqudug‘i, Xonjizza (buloq), Xonxo‘jabuloq.

Hydronyms created in relation to the location of the object. Over time, the population increases, livestock increases, and new villages and pastures are created. Compared to the old, new geographical terms include high, low, lower, upper, middle, side, deep, head, khilvat, sar, miyona, bolo, dong, chet indicating their location. Uzbek-Tajik words such as , ora, miyan and words denoting direction such as north, east, south, and west are used: Chuqirko‘l, Orabuloq, Yonabuloq, Xilvatsoy.

Hydronyms created according to the character and sign of water in the object. Based on this type of names, signs of whether water is suitable for consumption or not are meant:

1. Hydronyms based on signs that water is suitable for consumption: Shirinbuloq Shirinquduq, Shakarbuloq Chuchukquduq, Gulbuloq.
2. Hydronyms created on the basis of the unfit for consumption sign of water: Sassiqluloq, Sho‘rcha (buloq), Sho‘rko‘l, Talxob (dahna), Sho‘rdara (jilg‘a).
3. Hydronyms created on the basis of some other signs of water: Obishifo (buloq), Tezob, Jindibuloq, Tentaksoy, Yomonkoriz//Jomonkoriz, Qoq (hovuz).

Hydronyms created on the basis of shape similarity to various objects. Names of places created on this basis imply the similarity and compatibility of certain objects, things, weapons, human and animal body parts:

1. Hydronyms created on the basis of analogy with some body parts of people: Og‘zikengsoy, Bindi Abdulla (buloq), Paribadan (buloq), Qo‘lbuloq, Gardan (soy).
2. Hydronyms created on the basis of analogy with household appliances: Qozonbuloq, Tuynukbuloq, Tobabuloq.
3. Hydronyms created on the basis of shape similarity to some containers and objects: Tuvakbuloq, Javaksoy, Temirbuloq, Qayroq (buloq).
4. Hydronyms created on the basis of analogy with parts of buildings and structures: Uybuloq, Zindon (quduq), Kapali (jilg‘a), Tombuloq.

Hydronyms created in relation to the natural wealth of the object: Tuzloqsoy, Mumlaybuloq.

Hydronyms created in relation to the professions and occupations of people in the facility:

1. Hydronyms denoting profession: Miskori, Degrez, Kattaqorovul.
2. Hydronyms created in relation to the occupations of certain persons or certain objects: Qizilsoqchi, Qulbuloq, O‘g‘ribuloq, Qaroqchiarig.

Hydronyms created based on the size of the object. Kichiksoy, Kattaariq, Ingichkasoy Og‘zikatta (soy), Soyikalon, Soy Daroz, Uzunquduq.

Hydronyms named according to the location of plants and trees near the object, their abundance or scarcity, and their type:

1. Hydronyms based on the names of fruit trees: Kattajiyda (buloq), Zardalisoy, Qirqolma (jilg‘a).
2. Hydronyms created on the basis of plants, bushes, flowers: Qattiq//Qattiqamish (buloq), Yantoqsoy, Yo‘ng‘ichqali (soy), Mingtomir (soy).

3. Hydronyms based on the names of fruitless trees: Tolkoriz, Chinorbuloq, Qarayog'och (jilg'a), Murtakli (soy), Pattali (buloq).

Hydronyms created on the basis of natural phenomena and movements of celestial bodies, weather changes and other phenomena.

1. Hydronyms created due to natural phenomena: Bo'ronbuloq, Bodihavo, Havobuloq.
2. Hydronyms created like celestial bodies: Oybarak (buloq), Oybuloq, Osmonbuloq.

Hydronyms formed on the basis of imitation words. Hydronyms created based on the imitation of the flow of water, the flow of a spring, the movement of a waterfall and all sounds: Guppibuloq, Jo'rak (buloq), Sharshara (soy), Chakchak (buloq), Gulgulak (buloq).

Hydronyms formed on the basis of place names. Hydronyms created based on the transfer of the names of villages, villages, neighborhoods, pastures, guzar and similar places to hydronyms: Qoqisunchali (hovuz), Ko'ltepakoriz, Avlod buloq, Panjob buloq.

Hydronyms created based on things and events in the object. Yurtiquloq (soy), Tupxonasoq, Ariqoshgan (soy), Oqtaxona//Oxtaxona (jilg'a).

Hydronyms created on the basis of the external sign of the object. Hydronyms created on the basis of the structure of the object's soil, the burned state of grass due to fire, the extraction of water by people, the place without water, permanent mud, inanimate objects and other aspects: Ko'rkoriz, Kapali (jilg'a), Jarmabuloq, Bog'i So'xta, Loyshon (soy), Ko'r chashma, Mingtosh (soy).

Hydronyms related to the color of water. Hydronyms related to color include words expressing the concept of color, such as white, black, yellow, blue, red, green. Hydronyms belonging to this group can be further grouped as follows:

1. Hydronyms formed on the basis of the word white: Oqbuloq (Boysun t. Sayrob q.), Oqsuv bulog'i (Sho'rchi t. Oqsuv q.);
2. Hydronyms formed on the basis of the word black: Qorabuloq (Sherobod t. Xomkon q.), Qoraariq (Oltinsoy t. Mirshodi q.), Qorasuv daryo;
3. Hydronyms formed on the basis of the word yellow: Sariqamish (buloq) (Sherobod, Denov t.), Soriqquduq (Boysun t. Machay q.)
4. Hydronyms formed on the basis of the word blue: Ko'kbuloq (Denov t.), Ko'khovuz (Boysun t. Darband q.), Ko'ksoy (Sherobod t. Xomkon q.).
5. Hydronyms formed on the basis of the word red. Qizilkesak (soy) (Sherobod t. Pashxurt q.), Qizilship (jilg'a) (Sherobod t. Kampirtepa q.), Qizilsoy (Sherobod t. Xo'jaulkan q.).

Hydronyms related to the taste of water. Water in nature contains various salts, gases, and dissolved organic substances. Words like sweet, sweet, salty, and bitter indicate the taste of water. In the hydronymy of Surkhandarya region, several water bodies are named according to the taste of the water, and these words are found in their composition: Shirinbuloq (Sherobod t. Xomkon q.), Shirinquduq, Shakarbuloq (Boysun t. Sho'rob q.), Chuchukquduq.

Hydronyms related to the smell and temperature of water: Sassiqbuloq (Sherobod t. Xo'jaulkan q.), Qaynarbuloq (Sherobod t. Xo'jaulkan q.), Issiqchashma (Sariosiyo t.), Jilibuloq (Oltinsoy t.), Gandabuloq (Boysun t. Sayrob q.), Sovuqbuloq.

Hydronyms attributed to the healing properties of water. The water of some water bodies, mostly springs, is characterized by its minerality and healing properties and is named based on its healing properties for a disease: G'urumbuloq (Sherobod t. Xomkon q.), Omonxona (Boysun t. Padang q.), Qo'tirbuloq (Denov t.).

The analysis of the history of the emergence of hydronyms of the Surkhandarya region shows that geographical terms were formed according to the grammatical rules of the language, and each name was created on the basis of various characteristics of this object, social activities of peoples, ethnic composition, and rich historical events in the object. Hydronyms in the region

have several peculiarities related to the history of the region, geographical conditions, and the characteristics of the language of the local people.

List of bibliography:

1. Y.O‘.Xo‘jamberdiyev. Surxondaryo viloyati Ko‘hitangtog‘ va tog‘ oldi mikrotoponimlari lug‘ati. Termiz, 2012, 6-8 b.
2. S.Qorayev. Toponimika. Toshkent, O‘zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati nashriyoti, 2006.
3. T.Nafasov, X. Xolmo‘minov, B. Yoriyev. Boysun toponimikasi. Termiz, Jayxun, 1997, 13-25 b.
4. T.Nafasov. O‘zbekiston toponimlarining izohli lug‘ati. Toshkent, O‘qituvchi, 1988.
5. Бегалиев Н. Самарқанд вилояти гидронимлари (лисоний таҳлил). Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 1994. – 25 б.
6. Улуков Н. Ўзбек тили гидронимларининг тарихий-лисоний тадқиқи. – Тошкент: Фан, 2008. – 192 б.
7. Дўсимов З. Хоразм топонимлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – 104 б.