

SOME FEATURES OF TOPONYMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Seytniyazov K. M.

Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Associate Professor
Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz
Nukus, Republic of Karakalpakstan

Abstract:

The article examines some patterns of names and territorial diversity of toponyms, as well as their significance of specific, political and practical significance. Also, on specific examples, their origin and etymology of some toponyms are studied.

Keywords: toponyms, ethnonyms, hydronyms, oikonoms, geographical terms, hydronymic terms, geographical objects, floristic toponyms, social need, address function.

НЕКОТОРЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТОПОНИМИИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАРАКАЛПАКИСТАН

Сейтниязов К. М.

Кандидат географических наук, доцент
Нукусский государственный педагогический институт имени Ажинияза
г.Нукус, Республика Каракалпакстан

Аннотация:

В статье рассматриваются некоторые закономерности названий и территориальное разнообразие топонимов, а также их значение видового, политическо-го и практического значения. Также на конкретных примерах изучается их происхождение и этимология некоторых топонимов.

Ключевые слова: топонимы, этнонимы, гидронимы, ойконимы, географические термины, гидронимические термины, географические объекты, флористические топонимы, социальная потребность, адресная функция.

Introduction

Toponyms, which are one of the most important layers of national values, are a priceless treasure inherited from our ancestors. Therefore, their preservation and transmission to future generations is an important and urgent task. At the same time, geographical names have the status of historicity, they were created over many centuries in connection with social needs and can personify an important historical event. Of course, the toponymy of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is no exception. The Republic of Karakalpakstan occupies the northwestern



part of the Kyzylkum desert, the southeastern part of the Ustyurt plateau and the Amu Darya delta. The southern part of the Aral Sea is also located on the territory of the republic. Along with the Karakalpaks, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Turkmens and representatives of other nationalities live in the region. Historical sources note that the ancient stages of the ethnogenesis of the Karakalpaks are associated with the Saka and Massaget tribes that lived in the Aral-Caspian desert and the Amu Darya delta in the 7th-4th centuries BC. In the 6th-8th centuries, Turkic tribes partially mixed here.

According to ethnographers, the formation of the Karakalpaks began among the Pechenegs and Oghuz in the 8th-10th centuries. At this time, some of the Pechenegs mixed with the Kipchaks from the Irtysh and gradually began to adopt their language. The current Karakalpak language belongs to the Kipchak group of Turkic languages and is part of the Kipchak-Nogai group.

Manuscript sources (in Russian chronicles) provide information about the "Black Hoods", (in Persian sources) "Kavmi Kulakhisi" (Rashiduddin). In some other historical sources, the ethnonym "black-faced", corresponding to the term Karakalpak, is found in the composition of the Kipchak clan union[7].

The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan contains information that the Karakalpaks lived in the middle and lower reaches of the Syr Darya, in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya and together with the Aral Uzbeks founded a state (Aral Dominion).

The main part of the toponymy of Karakalpakstan is made up of toponyms created in the Karakalpak language. According to experts, most of them appeared after the resettlement of the Karakalpaks to the Amu Darya delta. According to official data, there are more than 1,200 settlements on the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. It is known that the names of settlements - oikonyms are an information-rich type of toponyms of any region associated with the dominant ideology in society.

Among the names of settlements there are many ethnonyms. For example, anna - (Chimbay, Takhtakupir), aralbay - (Chimbay, Kegeyli), arshan - (Chimbay, Kegeyli), bozak - (Kegeyli), dobal - (Bozatau), esbi - (Kegeyli), eshkili - (Kegeyli), dzhagaltay - (Chimbay), jaman - (Kegeyli, Chimbay, Nukus), irgakli - (Karauzyak), kepe - (Kegeyli, Karauzyak, Chimbay, Takhtakupir) and others. According to experts, ethnotoponyms occupy a significant place in the toponymy of the republic, and ethnotoponyms make up 1/5 of the region's toponymy. Ethnotoponyms include zhalair, kungirat, kerait, keneges, kyyat, mangit, kipchak of the Karakalpaks. Along with the names of such ethnic groups as the Naimans, Uzbeks, Kazakhs and Turkmens, generic names are also found in the form of oikonyms. This indicates that these peoples lived side by side in this territory since ancient times.

Among the ethnotoponyms of Karakalpakstan there are Kazakh ethnonyms such as Adai, Alim, Tabyn, Khozha, Aitimbet, Karabatyr, Shege, Turkmen clan names such as Airitam, Ata, Garga, Donguzli. The blood relationship of the Turkic peoples living in Central Asia can be judged by the common names of several clans and tribes.

The ethnonym also formed the basis for the name of the current city of Nukus, the capital of the republic. In the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, "Nukuz, Nekuz, Nekus is one of the clans of the Keneges tribes of the Kungirats and Karakalpaks. Nukuz is actually the name of



one of the Mongolian tribes. During the Mongol invasion (13th century), some of the Nukuz may have come to Dashti Kipchak, and later, together with other Uzbek tribes, settled in Movarunnahr. It is noted that most of them eventually mixed with local peoples - Uzbeks, Karakalpaks." [8]. Information about the Nokis clan can be found in "Joma at-tavarikh" by Rashiduddin, "Shajaray Turk" by Abdulgazi Bahadir Khan, "Description of the Bukhara Khanate" by the Russian researcher N. Khannikov, "Journey to Central Asia" by A. Vambery. Professor Tura Nafasov, who has specifically studied the toponymy of Southern Uzbekistan, writes that until recently very few Nukuzy were clans within large tribes and retained their names. One of the large seeds of the Kashkadarya Mangits is called Nukuz. According to the famous scientist, due to historical conditions and the social environment, some defects were singled out as a separate group of Shuyuts.[3] F. Urinbaeva and G. Tureeva from Karakalpakstan wrote in their article "On the history and etymology of the toponym Nukus" that "the earliest information about the city of Nukus dates back to the middle of the 18th century, and the map compiled by I. Muravin in 1743 shows the city of Nukus on the right bank of the Amu Darya".[6].

In this article, the etymology of the word Nukus is explained as follows: "The word Nukus in Persian means nu — "nine", kes — "hero", "man", which means nine or nine heroes. The specified nine heroes subsequently formed the basis of the Nukus clan, which is one of the Karakalpak clans. In our opinion, this explanation is nothing more than folk etymology. The famous onomologist Suyun Karaev also drew attention to this issue and wrote that "considering that the Nukus people were originally a Mongol tribe, the etymology of this ethnonym is not fully understood. "resolved".[5]

The natural conditions of the country are also reflected in the names of the republican oikonoms, that is, settlements. Among them, such oronomical terms as tau (mountain), kum (sand), dzhar, shungil ("deep place", "concavity"), oy ("deep place", "small depression") and takir are often found. For example, Zhumurtau, Porlitau; Zhalgizkum, Dzhindikum; Kyzylzhar, Karajar; Muratshungil, Akshungil; Dumalakoy, Karaoy; Karatakir, Shertaktakir and others.

Hydronymic terms denoting water bodies of the region: arna - Pakhtaarna, Tentekarna; ditch - Shukurarik, Yangiarik; spring - Ashibulak, Sutbulak, saga ("beginning of the channel") - Kanalsaga, Ushzhapsaga; uzyak ("murmuring stream") - Maylyuzyak, Kyrkuzyak; salma ("small ditch") - Bozsalma; zhap-yap ("medium ditch") - Dzhalkpakzhap, Karazhap, Naymanzhap, well - Akkuduk; Jagis - ("place") - Akjagis, etc. Among the Karakalpak hydronymic terms, the word "lake" took a greater part in the formation of synonyms than other terms. According to official data, the word "lake" is found in the names of more than 40 settlements. There are two main reasons for this: the first is that the main part of the republic's territory is located in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya, and the second is that in rainy years the river overflowed and formed lakes. Examples of lakes are Kanlikul, Turtkul, Kutankul, Shorkul, Kamyslykul, etc.

The toponymy of the republic also includes geographical objects named after plants - phytotoponyms (from the Greek phytos - "plant"). For example, among such names is the name of the Kegeyli district. The territory of the district is located in a lowland on the right bank of



the lower Amu Darya. The name Kegey-li is associated with the name of the Kegeyli canal flowing through the region. It received its name because both sides of the canal are covered with kegey trees. [4]. Therefore, the characteristic feature in the name of the reservoir was the abundance of kegey trees on the banks of the canal flowing through the district. Later, the city and the district received the same name. Therefore, the name of the canal is primary, and the name of the city and district is secondary. According to geographer G. Khodjaeva, the kegey tree looks like an oak and is most often found in places near water. Previously, cart wheels were made from the tree. The buds and pods are good food for birds. A decoction and tincture of kegey buds are used in medicine. [7]. It should be noted that in the past, human life and activity were more closely associated with flora, so these types of names are quite ancient. Phytotoponyms indicate the abundance or rarity of plant species in a given area. Floristic toponyms also occupy a special place in the formation of toponyms. They take part in toponyms.

Geographical names of Karakalpakstan often contain oikonymic terms. If you pay attention, the terms aul (village) and kala (city, fortress) are leading among them. About two hundred names of settlements contain the terms "aul" and "kala". Many names, such as Bozaul, Kepeaul, Ayazkala, Dzhambaskala, Dzhampykkala, Dzhanakala, are their examples.

The name of the Ellikkala district, located in the southeast of the republic, is based on the term "fortress". The word ellikkala, which is the name of the district, consists of two components: ellik and kala. Ellik (number, quantity) - the word is used in toponyms in the plural, that is, a place where castles are located next to each other, where several castles are located at a close distance. So, the basis for the name was the number of castles. Examples of this are the names Topyrakkala, Kabatkala, Kyrkkyzkala, Guldursynkala, etc.

The castle was considered a strong defensive fortification built in ancient times and the Middle Ages. In written sources, the word "fortress" is mentioned in the meaning of a fortress and a city. In Khorezm, the word "castle" means a city or a fortified fortress - a residence. Castles are undoubtedly a unique architectural monument of ancient and medieval times. First of all, they performed such tasks as the placement of residential premises, defense facilities, food and weapons warehouses.

In the toponymy of the republic, there are toponyms associated with religious beliefs, which are directly related to the centuries-old conquest of Movarunnahr by the Arabs. Among religious toponyms, experts note a large number of names associated with saints, prophets and various religious beliefs.

The name of the Khodzheli district is one of such names. Khodzheli is a partially modified form of the word Khodzhaeli, convenient for the pronunciation of the local population. Khodja, Khodja (Persian - "lord, master") is an honorary title and a form of address used in different periods with different meanings in Islamic countries. In terms of social class, the Khodjas were second only to the Sayyids. There are different opinions about the origin of the Khodja. Some sources say that the Khodjas originated from peasants, while in others they are descendants of generals who led Arab conquest campaigns. [7]. Experts claim that the name Khodzheyli, given to the district and the city, appeared in the late 17th - early 18th centuries. In 1874, the Russian



navigator A.L. Kun came to Khodzheyli and recorded stories from the local population about the history of the city's formation. According to legend, the fortress, which is the basis of the current city of Khodjeyli, was built by Ishan Alamin Khoja, who moved from the city of Yassy (now Turkestan). Local residents still say that the city was founded by Khojas who belonged to the Sufi Yasawi clan.

In a word, the toponymy of the republic is considered a historical, spiritual and cultural monument created by local peoples in different eras and in different languages. Toponyms reflect everyday life, lifestyle, language, economic activity, culture, customs, ethnic composition of the peoples living in the territory of the republic, as well as the natural and geographical environment surrounding them.

Among the geographical names of the region, there are many truly national toponyms, both in content and grammar. The most important thing is that the regulation of the names of geographical objects has become a matter of national importance today. The scope of use of names in the Republic of Karakalpakstan has expanded from ordinary citizens to government bodies.

REFERENCES:

1. Abdimuratov K.A. Toponymy of Karakalpakstan. AKD. -Nukus, 1966.
2. Dosimov Z. Toponyms of Khorezm. -T.: "Science", 1985. -104 p.
3. Nafasov T. Kashkadarya village register. -T., "Editor", 2009. -432 p.
4. Seytniyazov K. Toponymy severnyx rayonov pravoberejya Karakalpakii. Dissertation na soiskanie uchenoy stepeni kand. Geogr. Nauk. - T.; 1998.
5. Karaev S. Toponyms of regions of Uzbekistan. -T., 2005. -238 p.
6. Hakimov Q.M. Toponymy. Textbook. - T.; "Classical word". 2016. -368 p.
7. Hakimov Q.M. The word on the card. - T.; "World". 2019. -231 p.
8. National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. 6, volume 11. -T., 2005. 92 p.

