

# Thematic Groups of Odonyms Of the City of Nukus (On the Example of Street Names)

Jarekeev Mukhammedyar Berdaxovich

Doctoral student of Karakalpak Research Institute of Humanities, Uzbekistan

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**Abstract:** In this article, we discussed godonyms studied in the field of toponymy in linguistics. A godonym (Greek ὁδός - "road") is the general name for any small objects in a city, including a highway, street, road, avenue, and other small toponyms. In our work, we studied godonyms using the example of the city of Nukus, that is, we divided the godonyms of the city of Nukus into thematic groups and tried to comment on them.

**Keywords:** Toponymy, toponym, godonym, odonym, ethnonym, ethnotoponym, thematic.

**Introduction:** An odonym is a linguistic term studied within the science of toponymy. One of the most important tasks of world onomatology today is the regulation of all onomastic terminology. In the 1950s, French linguists (J. Herbillon, A. Cornoy, L. S'auveur) promoted the development of a terminological apparatus for the study of toponyms and introduced the term odonym (Greek ὁδός - "path"). [4: 224]

The semantic meanings of toponyms provide valuable information about the past, ethnic composition, social status, ethnocultural life, rich oral literature, historical figures, socio-political figures and renowned writers and poets of the local population. By observing objects and phenomena in the surrounding environment and based on their characteristic features, people formed diverse concepts about objects, and this phenomenon is reflected in toponyms. The population formed geographical names by comparing the characteristics of geographical objects with each other or depending on the specific characteristics of that object. For example, while toponyms are characterized by denoting an abundance of something, others, on the contrary, are distinguished by their scarcity. Some are derived from personal names, political terms, names of ethnic groups, plant names, and even toponyms. Taking these characteristics into account, the odonyms of the city of Nukus can be divided into the following thematic groups.

1) Street names named after historical figures.

Names, surnames, and nicknames are more commonly found in the names of settlements, community centers, and streets. Various extralinguistic factors contribute to the transformation of anthroponyms into toponyms. When transitioning to a toponymic system, they perform the function of an attribute that distinguishes an object from others. The influence of people's psychology, worldview, and social environment is felt to a certain extent in anthroponyms. [2, 95]

Four factors contribute to the transformation of personal names into toponyms: 1) they are named after the person who created the object and contributed to its formation; 2) is named after the person who owns the object; 3) a person's name (or surname) was honored, and some object began to be named after him; 4) a person's name is given as a name to an object based on an official instruction or decision (memorial toponyms). [1, 13–17]

Here are some examples of streets named after historical figures in Nukus:

Ernazar Alako'z – fought for the freedom of the Karakalpaks in the 19th century and was a national hero of Karakalpakstan.

Sultan Ways – was a representative of the Sufi school who lived in the 7th century. His full name was Ways ibn Amir ibn Juz ibn Malik ibn Amr al-Muradi al-Qarani. In the Beruniy district, at the foot of Qarataw, there is a historical shrine and mausoleum of Sultan Ways Baba.

Amir Temur – founder of the Timurid state in history.

Maxmud Qashqariy – A philologist from among the Turkic-speaking people of the 10th century.

Beruniy – An encyclopedic scholar who lived in the Middle Ages (973-1048), whose full name is Abu Rayhan Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Biruni.

Murat shayx – One of the spiritual leaders of the Karakalpak in the first half of the 18th century in 1675-1748.

2) Here are some examples of street names named after political and public figures:

Allayar Dosnazarov – He is a renowned son of the Karakalpak people who defined the borders of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and granted it autonomy.

Islam Karimov – First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Nikolay Saraev – a participant in World War II. Hero of the Soviet Union. He died in the city of Nukus (1914–1991).

Jollibay Izentaev – Academician of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan. He was the head of the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan (1943-2009).

Seyfulgabit Majitov – one of the founders of karakalpak literature, who created the first karakalpak alphabet, was a poet and playwright. In the 1920s, the first textbooks for Karakalpak schools were created.

3) Names of streets named after heroes of Karakalpak folklore.

Ormanbet biy – A legendary figure who ruled the Karakalpaks during the Nogai period.

Jiyrenshe sheshen – He was a renowned orator who lived in the 18th century, and legends and stories about him have spread among the people. Jiyrenshe the orator's conversations with Janibek Khan are included in folklore works and oratory speeches.

Edige batir – A renowned military commander during the Golden Horde at the end of the 14th and beginning of the 15th centuries, founder of the Mang'it dynasty.

Tumaris – BC The king of the ancient Saka-Massagetae tribes, who lived from 570 to 520. The historian Herodotus wrote about Tomyris's war with the Persian king Cyrus II. There are legends about this among the people.

Alpamis – the main character of the heroic epic. This epic is considered a common heritage for all Turkic peoples. Eight variants of the dastan are widespread among the Karakalpaks.

4) Street names named after writers and poets.

Jambil – classic poet of the kazakh people (1896–1945).

Xamid Olimjon – Uzbek poet (1909–1944).

Muxtar Awezov – a Kazakh writer and literary scholar, the author of the world-renowned epic poem "The Path of Abai."

Aleksandr Sergeevich Pushkin – a great Russian poet.

5) Street names named after scientists.

Qalli Ayimbetov – a Karakalpak Soviet literary scholar, folklorist, writer, and translator. Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor.

Sabir Kamalov – a historian of the former Soviet Union and Karakalpakstan, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, and Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

6) Street names named after onomastic names.

When studying street names in Nukus city by thematic groups, we can see that street names derived from onomastic names (toponymic names, names of certain professions, clan names) also constitute the majority. In our work, we considered it appropriate to divide each of them into groups:

a) Street names derived from toponymic names (city, village, historical geographical site, lake, river, mountain). Toponyms are the proper names of natural and artificial (human) objects located on the land surface. In the city of Nukus, there are many street names formed from the names of cities, villages, mountain ranges, and historical geographical objects: Sarkop (Toponym from the epic poem "Qiriq qiz" ("Forty girls")), Bozataw (One of the northern districts of Karakalpakstan, bordering the Kegeyli, Nukus, Kungrad, Qonliqo'l, Shimbay, and Moynaq districts.), Qizilqum (Sandy and rocky desert located between the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers), Darwazaqum (The name of a village in the Kegeyli district. Front name - Qizil asker, Qusxana (The name of a mountain in the Bozatov district) e.t.c.

b) Names formed from the names of certain professions. In the vicinity of the city of Nukus, agriculture, animal husbandry, craftsmanship, and other spheres have developed since ancient times, and specialists in the manufacture of necessary tools and equipment, household items have grown up. These are: Nanbay (baker), Aral baliqshisi (Aral fisherman), Baliqshi (fisherman), Bagmanlar (Gardeners), Zergar usta (Jeweler), Temirshi (Blacksmith), Qayiqshi (Boatman), Kepserlewshi (Welder), Eskekshiler (Rowers), Shabandozlar (Horsemen) e.t.c.

Other street names denoting professions and positions occupy a significant place in the toponymy of Nukus city.

Saqshilar (Guards), Isbilermen (Entrepreneur),

Shegarashilar (Border guards), Qurilishli (Builder), Huqiq qorqawshilar (Law enforcement), Kompozitor (Composer), Baylanishli (signalman), Shipaker (Doctor), Oqitiwshilar (Teachers), Temir jolshilar (Railway workers) e.t.c.

c) Street names derived from clan names. Ethnonymy is closely related to toponymy, because ethnic names are often derived from toponyms, and toponyms are formed based on the names of clans, tribes, and peoples. Ethnonyms are considered ancient layers of language.

Ethnonyms play a significant role in the study of the toponymy of a particular place. Commenting on this, S. Qorayev indicates that ethnotoponyms constitute one-fifth of Karakalpakstan's toponymy. [3, 191–192]

We have identified 19 ethnotoponyms derived from clan names in the city of Nukus. These are:

Uygir dead end, Qiyat abat, Kipchak, Nayman, Noghay, Mangit, Nayman Avenue, Aqmangit highway, Aqmangit, Qiyat jargan, Baymaqli, Qiyat qala, Qonirat, Qitayli, Naymanli, Baymaqli awil, Qanli, Qiyat, Keneges.

7) Political street names during the period of independence: Dosliq (Friendship), Miymandos (hospitable), Erkin Qaraqalpaqstan (Free Karakalpakstan), Jarqin keleshek (Bright future), Ózbekstan (Uzbekistan), Gárezsizlik (Independence), Haqiqatliq (Truthfulness), Azatliq (Freedom), Xalqlar dosligi (Friendship of nations), Qaraqalpaqstanniń 60 jilligi (60th Anniversary of Karakalpakstan), Gárezsizliktiń 5 jilligi (5th anniversary of independence) e.t.c.

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, in this study, we divided the toponyms of the city of Nukus into 7 categories according to their thematic features: 1) street names named after historical figures; 2) street names named after political and public figures; 3) street names named after heroes of Karakalpak folklore; 4) street names named after writers and poets; 5) street names named after scientists; 6) street names named after onomastic (toponymic names, names of certain professions, clan names) names; 7) Political street names during the independence period.

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