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TOPONYMS REVEALING THE NATURAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ENVIRONMENT (ON THE EXAMPLE OF TOPONYMS OF KUNGRAD DISTRICT)

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Shamshaddinova Saodat Saparbaevna
Karakalpak State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Land and water names are a linguistic, historical, and cultural heritage that expresses an understanding of the worldview, lifestyle, customs, and geographical environment of the people who settled this territory. Toponymy is a mirror of people's lives. Our people, absorbed in a nomadic and sedentary lifestyle, were well-versed in the geographical environment, topography of the land, flora and fauna, and demonstrated their mastery in accurately describing them in their native language. The toponymy of the Kungrad district is based on geographical terms that indicate the natural and geographical features of the surrounding environment. The article deals with these issues.

KEYWORDS

Term, topography, animal world, spring, phytotoponym.

INTRODUCTION

Regarding the significance of folk geographical terms in toponymic research, E.M. Murzaev notes: "Terms are the foundation of toponymy, they are the part that defines the meaning of geographical terms... any toponymic research should begin with the analysis of

folk geographical terms, and current, such substrate local terminology should be conditionally taken into account" [1, 323].

A person was able to compare and contrast the surrounding environment, landscape features,



topography, various geographical objects with themselves, with their own life, with various objects, tools, and gave names and names in this process of recognition. Therefore, the geosystem toponymy of the Kungrad district is based on geographical terms that indicate the natural and geographical features of the environment. When creating them, laws are observed regarding the appearance of a particular landscape. A group of toponyms: bulaq, jap, ko'l, qala, qara, qamis, qonyr, qudiq, qum, say, tal, tas, terek, tóbe, etc. are formed by adding defining words to a number of geographical terms. Such local geographical terms or appellatives are used as designations of natural objects and formed as a basis for the formation of land and water terms of the territory, especially indicating landscape features. The toponyms of the Kungrad district correspond to the conservative landscapes of the region and its components, and are characterized by their current stable structure.

The geographical terms expressing the natural and geographical features of the environment of the toponymy of the Kungrad district are distinguished by their content as follows:

1. Toponyms imposed depending on the topography of the Earth's surface and the specifics of the geographical object.
2. Plant-related toponyms.
3. Animal toponyms.

4. Toponyms expressing color.

5. Numerical toponyms

1) toponyms related to the topography of the earth's surface and the specific characteristics of the geographical object: Aqqansuw, Aybúyir, Aqtóbe, Dińli tumsıq, Domalaq toǵay, Erburın, Gúrkirewik, Altıńkól, Qarabawır, Taylı, CHashtepe, Shaytanqala, Shurıq and etc. Meanings are: Aqqansuw – spring water, Aybúyir – lunar-humped lake, Dińli tumsıq – top-nosed. Ding means "hill, high place" [2, 168]. Domalaq toǵay – is a circular forest, Erburın – in Turkmen nose, that is, the place where the edge of the plateau forms the nose. Gúrkirewik - so called because the water of the spring roared. Altıńkól - depending on the color of the lake. The name Taylı means "mountainous land". E. Murzaev: in the Turkish language, tay means "mountain" [3, 38]. In the local language, the Ustyurt Plateau is called a mountain. Chashtepe is a combination of Tajik and Turkmen words, meaning "stone hill". The name "Shaytanqala" is derived from the specific characteristics of this geographical object. The two islands in the middle of the Barsakelmes desert seem to be large mountains at a distance and disappear by themselves in an instant. This is a physical phenomenon, where the mirage rises in the salt and makes the small island look like a big mountain, or it becomes foggy and covers the island. This phenomenon is also common in the Ustyurt desert. There was also a belief among the local population that



Shaytanqala burns at night, and that there are demons there. Shurik is the name of a well, so named because there are many mouse nests in the area.

Therefore, topographical names play an important role in the system of toponyms of the Kungrad district. Toponyms accumulate a rich resource for identifying characteristics that determine natural phenomena and resources of the population.

2) Plant toponyms (phytotoponyms). The informational value of plant names became the basis for the names of many local geographical objects. The flora of the Kungrad district, characteristic of the forest-field natural area, is reflected in the world of the region's names. Phytotoponyms are effectively used in the composition of toponyms in the area and reflect the specifics of the spatial flora. Plants such as willow, tree, reed, sorghum, saxaul, licorice, etc. are found in the composition of phytotoponyms. The frequent occurrence of plant species in the toponym among plants growing in the area was influenced by the fact that the object is distinguished by its special characteristics and is necessary for people's lives. Therefore, phytotoponyms found in the Kungrad district are: Aqtikenli, Jiydeli, Juwsanlisay, Sariqamis, Seksewilsay, Tomarqala, Aqbaslı, Boyanlı, lytsiygek, Qaratal, Marqabayterek, Tallıq, Terek, Túley and etc.

Kungrad district is an irrigated and desert area. Most of the Ustyurt Plain is favorable for livestock and is not

rich in flora. However, for centuries, the nomadic population, engaged in animal husbandry, distinguished the characteristics of desert plants and gave names to places, so plant names and land-water names appeared. In irrigated areas, depending on the place of plant accumulation, the name of the plant is given to that place.

Old Turkic words are also found among the phytoonyms. For example, Túley refers to an area where saxaul grows thick.

Therefore, we believe that geographical terms consisting of plant names, biological names such as saxaul, reed, sorghum, willow, and tree, which are actively used in the toponyms of the region, can be included in the list of toponymic determinants of the region.

3) Animal toponyms (zootoponyms).

By studying zootoponyms, one can also become aware of the animal world of the area and obtain information. For example, in the Ustyurt region of the research object, toponyms related to the saiga, jayron, kulan, and even the extinct leopard are found. The spaces of such nature caresses did not go unnoticed by the local population and became toponymic names.

Since the geographical names of animals are not confused with other places and are rich in representatives of the fauna, they are given names in



order to correctly use and protect their biological and vital characteristics. Such terms include Aktaylak – a land name, Baqali – a lake, Jayranli - a land name, Kiyiksay - a stream, Kaplanqir - a hill, Kulanli - a land name, Kulantakyr - a takyr, Kunduzli - a lake name, Qustaw - a mountain, Saygak - a land name, Suwenli - a canal, Taylaq taygan - a land name, Shibindi - a land name, etc.

Zootoponymic data allows for the restoration of the character of the animal world in the past. Therefore, the zootoponyms of the region, formed from animal names, also form a certain group.

4) Toponyms denoting color, tone: Aqbulaq, Aqshuqir, Aqshoymaq, Aqtóbe, Aqtumsiq, Aqushpa, Ağıyın, Qarabas, Qara mola, Qarawimbet and etc.

Although names such as Akbulaq and Akshukur are based on the word ak, which means color, not all of them mean color. The word "ak" can be used to define the meaning of a geographical name and the type of a geographical object through the appellatives bulaq, shuqir, döng, tumsiq.

In addition to expressing color, the word "ak" is also used in the meanings of "slender, attractive, clean, clear, sweet." In this case, the word "Akbulak" means "a fresh spring with clean, clear water," while the words "Akshuqir" and "Aktepa" mean a pit, a hill, where there is no white vegetation. " Aktepa "means" a circle of white stones on top" [4, 24].

Qarashırıraw means a large well. Shırıraw is a well in desert areas [5, 252].

It is correct to note that color and tone names in toponyms have different meanings than tone. For example, the word "Qora," which is often found in the toponyms of the Kungrad district, in addition to color, means large, large, deep, thick, and other meanings. The name Karaumbet is formed from a combination of the words kara and gumbet, meaning large dome. In Turkmen, the dome is called a gumbet, so the name black dome changed its sound to Karaumbet.

Therefore, all the diversity in nature is not always limited to defining the diversity and appearance of a geographical object, but also includes the representations and concepts formed by the population over the centuries.

5) Numerical toponyms. One of the most important and at the same time one of the stable indicators of world culture of the conceptual system of human consciousness is a logical and cultural phenomenon, the lexical form of which is served by numbers. Number, on the one hand, is related to the reflection of human thought processes, on the other hand, it is one of the important elements of modern culture, therefore, numbers based on this (the concept of number in the language indicating the main signs) can be interpreted as cultural sciences.



Numbers are also found in the toponyms of the Kungrad district: Birqarınshırır, Mırjarwan, Qırqqız, Qosterek, Qosqudıq, Úshbeyit, Úshqudıq, Úsh terek, Úshqábir, "On toız," "Jigirma," "Jigirma bir," Qırqqa qırıq, KS-7, R1a, Birinshi awıl, Ekinshi awıl, Besinshi awıl, etc.

Numbers are words that express numbers, and numbers have logical, philosophical, national-cultural, and mythological characteristics. For example, in the toponym Birqarınshırır, the word Birqarın means little water. The water taken from the well was formed in the language because it fed only the belly of one sheep or camel, a horse.

Numbers in toponymy can become specific names, changing their conceptual correlation, becoming individualizing features for distinguishing different objects from each other.

Thus, the geographical names of the toponymy of the Kungrad district, expressing the natural and geographical features of the environment, are divided into groups according to their meaning: a) toponyms related to the topography of the earth's surface and the specific characteristics of the geographical object; b) toponyms related to plants; c) toponyms related to animals; d) toponyms expressing color; e) toponyms related to numbers. Toponyms related to the topography of the Earth's surface and the specific features of the geographical object provide

information about the specific topographical features of the territory, the specific features of the geographical object, while toponyms called plant names form an understanding of the plant world growing in the region. Numerical toponyms are sometimes used in an abstract sense.

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