

Linguistic Data on Toponyms of The Republic of Karakalpakstan

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Abstract: In the era of globalization, the linguistic and historical study of toponyms holds strategic importance in preserving national identity and systematizing the onomastic space. The scientific analysis of linguistic data regarding the toponyms of Karakalpakstan allows for the revelation of the region's historical image. The aim of the research is to study the history of geographical names (oikonyms, hydronyms, oronyms) within the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and to define the linguistic character of these onomastic units. The article employs descriptive, historical-comparative analysis, and onomastic classification methods. A bibliographic review of the works of scholars such as S. Amitov, K. Abdimuratov, and M. Kurbanov was conducted. The lexico-semantic structure of the region's toponyms was identified, and the role of historical periods and ethnolinguistic factors in their formation was proven. In particular, the etymological foundations of water bodies and settlement names were systematized. The toponymy of Karakalpakstan is a multi-layered linguistic system. Its comprehensive study will serve as a basis for improving the regional dictionary of toponyms and effectively implementing onomastic policy in the future.

Keywords: Onomastics, toponym, oikonym, hydronym, oronym, linguistic data, Karakalpakstan.

Introduction: In our country in recent years, a key task has been identified: to create new research aimed at the systematic and sophisticated implementation of language policy, specifically toponymic policy, based on contemporary development principles and modern scientific paradigms of linguistics. This is considered one of the vital factors for our nation's development.

During the years of independence, special attention has been paid to onomastics, particularly toponymy; a toponymic policy for the independent state was developed and put into practice. To date, toponymic commissions and centralized toponymic services have been organized at the district, regional, and republican levels, and specific laws covering processes such as the preservation and renaming of geographical names have been adopted.

In the 2018 Address to the Oliy Majlis, our President noted: "We must study the ancient and rich history of

our Motherland, strengthen scientific research in this direction, and fully support the work of scholars in the humanities." In this regard, it is a necessity of the present day to study and classify the historical-linguistic, nominative-motivational, etymological, and derivational characteristics of the toponyms in the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, as well as to enrich Karakalpak toponymy with scientific-theoretical perspectives and practical discussions. Consequently, the comprehensive study of the toponymy of all districts in Karakalpakstan is among the urgent tasks.

In world linguistics, toponymy is considered a developed and mature scientific field. Currently, toponymic elements that are rapidly enriching in terms of volume and quality—including toponymic units that provide rich linguistic data about the history, geography, nature, ethnic composition, and other characteristics of settlements, villages, cities, and

towns—are being studied in historical and modern aspects based on new linguistic paradigms.

At present, the toponymy of the Karakalpak language is faced with the task of conducting new research based on the policy of naming geographical objects. This includes studying the lexico-semantic and nominative-motivational properties, formation methods, and models of toponyms from sociolinguistic and ethnolinguistic perspectives. On this basis, revealing the specific features of the toponyms of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, including the Takhtakupir district, serves to raise Karakalpak onomastics to a new level.

METHODS

To understand the general characteristics of the toponymy of Karakalpakstan and to reach a comprehensive conclusion regarding its lexical richness, it is necessary to collect and study materials from all regions of the republic, including district-level toponyms. Therefore, studying the linguistic features of the toponyms of the Takhtakupir district, which possesses rich toponymic material, holds significant theoretical and practical importance.

Since the dawn of humanity, every generation has bequeathed the material and spiritual culture it created and shaped over time. Preserving traditions and respecting national values is one of the most important goals facing humanity in any era. The Karakalpak people have left the names accumulated over centuries as a valuable heritage for their descendants.

Human beings express their worldview through the function of language. Every language possesses internal ethnic distinctions; thus, every language reflects the world in its own way. Since our state achieved independence and our language became the state language, historical consciousness and national identity have been expanding in society. The cultural life of a nation influences the emergence, formation, and development of toponymic names. This is because the system of proper names is closely linked to the nation's worldview, psychology, and material world.

Place names, which are part of the rich heritage of the Karakalpak people passed down from century to century, represent a great wealth inherited from fathers to sons and from generation to generation. Along with ancient names preserved as the spirit of antiquity, names from the modern era are also

frequently encountered among them. Within these names, alongside the etymology of words, lie great secrets of the people's character, history, nature of life activities, and traditions. Collecting and recording them, while deeply studying our mother tongue and national history, provides essential and valuable data for learning about the ethno-cultural phenomena of our people. Therefore, it is appropriate that we strive to collect the place names of the Takhtakupir district—a wealth of folk language and culture and historical heritage—and fully explain the meaning of each name.

Toponyms are names that live on as witnesses to every era. They also serve as indicators of our national linguistic wealth, culture, traditions, and perceptions of the world. They are formed by naming a specific object and, being closely connected to that object, are used as designations.

Toponyms are the richness of our language. They are objects of study for sciences such as linguistics, geography, history, and geology. The history and destiny of the people and the nation find their expression in them. Therefore, they hold a very important place in studying our history, restoring the true history of our people, country, and state territory, recognizing our national identity, and reviving and developing our national values and traditions. In general, geographical names are considered among the unique monuments characteristic of countries, nations, and peoples with ancient histories. This is because they represent an entire history and territory in themselves. In toponymy, a branch of onomastics, synchronous and diachronous studies carry great theoretical and practical importance in implementing the historical-linguistic analysis of place names.

After our country gained independence, the opportunity arose to recognize our national identity, revive our priceless values, and name new geographical objects in accordance with our national idea and the laws of our language. Studying every toponym in Karakalpakstan, collecting and systematizing toponymic materials, interpreting them, and defining their national-cultural foundations remains an important task.

RESULTS

A significant amount of work has been carried out on the study of toponyms in Karakalpakstan. The scholar

who first studied the toponyms of Karakalpakstan at a monographic level is K. Abdimuratov. By initiating the scientific study of geographical naming systems, he laid the foundation for Karakalpak toponymy. Regarding the history of research in Karakalpak linguistics, K. Abdimuratov wrote his candidate dissertation on the topic of the historical-linguistic aspects of Karakalpakstan's toponyms. In 1965, his work titled "Why is it named so?" was published in two languages: Karakalpak and Russian.

In his works, K. Abdimuratov focused on the toponyms of the northern (Nukus, Khojeli, Kungrad, Chimbay, Muynak) and southern (Turtkul, Beruni, Amudarya) districts of Karakalpakstan, as well as the history of the origin of several place names. In the section "Toponymy of Karakalpakstan and Problems of its Study," the scholar analyzes researchers' opinions and the reasons behind the naming of various toponyms.

In the second section, titled "Etymology of Toponymic Names and Information on the Origin of Certain Toponyms," he writes about the etymology and historical sources of famous geographical names in Karakalpakstan. Examples include: Amudarya, Kegeyli canal, Mayzhap canal, Karateren, Mangyt zhargan, Shortanbay, Raushan channel, and Suyenli canal. K. Abdimuratov classifies the names of lakes located near the Amudarya in Karakalpakstan according to their semantic meaning and history of origin as follows: related to personal names, color, shade, depth, soil characteristics, lake birds, aquatic plants, abundance of fish, productivity of the lake, human occupations, size, ownership, tribal affiliation, and connection to the name of the land. [3]

M. Kurbanov, in his dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Philological Sciences titled "Lexicogrammatical Features of Geographical Terms in the Karakalpak Language," classifies geographical terms according to their usage and semantics into oronymic, oikonymic, agronymic, and hydronymic terms:

1. Oronymic terms: *bel* (pass), *kum* (sand), *kyr* (hill/ridge), *oy* (hollow), *takyr* (clay pan), *tau* (mountain), *tas* (stone), *tobe* (hill), *shol* (desert);

2. Oikonymic terms: *aymak* (region), *auyl* (village), *elat* (settlement), *zhurt* (homeland/site), *koshe* (street), *kala* (city), *korgan* (fortress), *mamile* (settlement), *audan* (district);

3. Agronymic terms: *atyz* (field), *dala* (steppe), *zhaylau* (pasture), *zher* (land), *kebir* (solonchak), *kayyr* (riverbank/floodplain), *maydan* (square), *togay* (grove), *shor* (salt marsh);

4. Hydronymic terms: * Terms for flowing water: *arna* (channel), *bulak* (spring), *dariya* (river), *zhap* (ditch), *kanal*, *ozek* (stream), *say* (ravine), *salma* (irrigation ditch);

○ Terms for standing water: *kol* (lake), *teniz* (sea);

○ Terms for artificial water sources: *kuduk* (well), *kuyi* (well), *khauyz* (pond);

○ Other water-related terms: *aral* (island), *zhar* (cliff), *boget* (dam), *kopir* (bridge), *koltyk* (bay), *saga* (mouth).

He analyzed toponyms formed through these water-related terms. Examples include: Beltau, Bekbaykum, Kaplan kyry, Begdullaoy, Karaning takyry, Borshitau, Karauyltobe, Amanbayauyl, Kendirli auyli, Shopankazgan elaty, Kopakkol elaty, Gulkyzdyng zhurty, Kosenyng zhurty, Berdak koshesi, Nauai koshesi, Nukus kalasi, Dongelek atyz, Kanka atyz, Narmankebir, Naumankayyr, Gerekshizdik (Tauelsizdik) maydani, Dostyk maydani, Shorzhap, Shomanay arnasy, Taszhap arnasy, Ystibulak, Arzymbetbulak, Estekzhap, Abenzhap, Bozzhap kanali, Bessaryzhap kanali, Kokozeq, Mamyyozeq, Zharyksay, Esbergensalma, Tutsalma, Naymankol, Aidynkol, Aral tenizi, Kenzhemuratkuduk, Kalbayding kudugi, Maksymnyng khauyzy, Sabyrbayding khauyzy, Barsakelmes arali, Zhylykshy arali, Kyzylzhar, Koszhar, Atamuratboget, and others. [6, 12-40].

Doniyor Yuldashev, who conducted a historical-etymological study of the toponyms of Southern Karakalpakstan, analyzes toponymic appellatives derived from Turkic, Iranian, Arabic, Mongol, and Russian languages. In his scientific work, he categorizes and studies the following:

• **Ethnotoponyms:** Bayat, Zhuvandyr, Avshar, Bizhanak, Imir (Eymur), Turkmenlik, Igdyr, Iydirlik, Dushy, Tuyeshi, Onalty zhaman, Kulandy;

• **Anthropotoponyms:** Baidaulet, Baimurat, Berdaq, Maqtumquly, Khalymbek, Abay, Amir Temur;

• **Phytotoponyms:** Orik bau, Inzhirli, Gozhe, Dalatau, Taldyk, Arpalyq;

• **Zootoponyms:** Koykyrylgan kala, Shagal, Itolgen;

• **Toponyms related to natural-geographical properties:** Akkayyr, Kayyrylyk, Takyrpol, Tortkul, Akshakol, Karatau, Ayaksalma. [15, 21-63]

G. Mambetova, who researched the hydronyms of the northern districts of Karakalpakstan, analyzes hydronymic appellatives used in hydronymy, specifically: *arna, aryk, aidyn, bulak, dariya, darga, zhagys, zhap, zharmys/zhargan/zharma, zhaska, zhylga, zhykkyn, izeikesh/zeikesh/izeikhan, kol, kopir, kak, kuduk/kuyi, oy, ozek/ozen, saga, say, salma, su, tuba, khauyz, shungil*. She provides examples of toponyms formed through these appellatives: Tentekarna, Pakhtaarna, Kamysaryk, Zhekenaidyn, Zhumanazaraidyn, Uzynaidyn, Yrzaishanbulak, Abdibulak, Zhanadariya, Akdariya, Kaiypdarga, Kallyzhagys, Tympyizhap, Kyzylzhar, Abatzharmys, Bolyszargan, Minazhzhaska, Ybyraimzhylga, Zaiyzhykkyn, Birkazan kol, Ashamayly kopir, Zhanasholakkak, Urukuduk, Aitekeoy, Kutybaiozek, Bessaga, Gargasay, Torttereksalma, Aktuba, Aitymbet khauyz, Ulpetshungil, and others.

In the lexico-semantic analysis of hydronyms in the northern districts of Karakalpakstan, she divides ethno-hydronyms into four categories:

1. Hydronyms derived from the names of **Karakalpak clans** (Kyiatzhap, Kandekli, Sherushi, Akmangyt, Khozhakol);
2. Hydronyms derived from the names of **Kazakh clans**;
3. Hydronyms derived from the names of **Uzbek clans**;
4. Hydronyms derived from the names of **peoples and nations** (Kariszhap, Kazakkol, Turkmenzhap, Karakalpakzhap canal).

She further analyzes anthropohydronyms by dividing them into those derived from first names, surnames, and nicknames. Those derived from first names are categorized by gender:

• **Male and female names:** Utemuratzhap canal, Iskendernyng koltygy, Burkitbay tarnau, Shymbergennyng khauyzy, Raushan canal, Zhuparkol, Amangul canal, Munauarzhap, etc.

• **Surnames:** A. Dosnazarov canal, S. Mazhidov's canal, etc.

• **Nicknames:** Kaniyaz sharrik zhap.

The zoohydronyms of Northern Karakalpakstan are studied in four groups:

1. **Fish and aquatic animals** (Sazanzhap, Suyenli canal, Shortanoy, Ilaqalyzhap canal, Kurbakaly kol);
2. **Birds** (Birkazankol, Korazoy, Kuszherkak, Kogershinzhap);
3. **Wild animals** (Donyzketkenzhap, Koyanly kol);
4. **Domestic animals** (Kulynly kol, Atketken canal, Eshkili zhap, Koishikol).

G. Mambetova classifies phytohydronyms based on their naming after trees or crops into the following groups:

1. **Related to tree names** (Zhambaszyngylkak, Kegey arnasy, Karamanasha zhap, Tomarly kol, Taldyk dariyasi, Shogirkol);
2. **Derived from grain and crop names** (Gunzhikol, Arpakol, Zhonyshkazhap, Salyzhap, Kendirli zhap, Bidaikol);
3. **Derived from wild plant names** (Akbaslykol, Kosikkak, Kopakol, Azhyrykkoltyk koli, Aktikendi kol, Seleuzhap);
4. **Derived from aquatic plant names** (Zheken aidyn kol, Kamysaryk zhap, Kamysty kol, Shiginkak).

Hydronyms formed on the basis of natural-geographical features are categorized by:

• **Color:** (Akbulak kuduk, Akshungil koli, Akdariya, Aksukak, Akzhagys, Aktuba kol, Karaoy koli, Karakuduk, Karakol, Kokdariya, Kaktubakak, Kokshe kol);

• **Taste of water:** (Ashchy kolmek, Sorsha kuduk, Ashchykol);

• **Temperature, odor, and purity:** (Sasykkol, Sasykozok, Ystybulak);

• **Water flow state:** (Tentekzhap, Zhylvanzhap, Sarkyrama kanaly, Zhansyzkol);

- **Size and number:** (Birzhap, Tortsaga kanaly, Beskuyi kol, Beskuduk, Ushuyirim, Segizkol, Takzhap kanaly, Egiz konyr kudugy, Koskol);

- **Appearance and shape:** (Zhinishke kanaly, Tikozeq, Kiisyk kanal, Domalakkol, Ulkenzhap, Telpiy kanal, Karynzhap kanaly, Shomishkol, Tegiskol, Orzhap kanaly);

- **Soil composition and relief structure:** (Batpakkol, Ylaikol, Shagyrlı salma, Kumshek zhap, Akkumkol, Taslyzhap);

- **Objects, items, and phenomena:** (Kazanketken kanaly, Bogetlikol, Arka kolem kollektory, Motor sokpagy kanaly, Kyzketken kanaly, Taskuduk, Ilmenkol, Partau salma).

Topohydronyms of the northern districts of Karakalpakstan are classified as:

- **Named after districts:** (Shymbaikak, Kegeyli kanaly, Kanlykol zhap, Bozataun kanal);

- **Named after villages:** (Dauterekzhap, Balykshy koltygy, Daukempir koli);

- **Named after farms, enterprises, and settlements:** (Aspantaikol, Algabas kanaly, Kenes kanaly, Ozbekstan kanaly, Khakimarna, Kerder arna);

- **Named after oronyms:** (Aibuyir koli, Gauirzhap, Ustirt kollektory);

- **Ideological hydronyms:** * *Ancient period:* (Begzhap koli, Bolyszchargin zhaby, Mynzhargin zhap, Kulkuduk, Baikuduk);

- *Soviet era:* (Gagarinzhap, Keneszhap, Birlik kanaly, Agartu kanaly, Kogamzhap, Kyzylkopir, Raikom arna);

- *Independence era:* (Zhanazhap, Dostyk kanaly, Kamolot zhap). [8]

G. Abishov, who studied the toponyms of the Shimbay district in a monographic context, classifies them by semantic features:

1. **Derived from personal names:** (Bazazher, Kutybayauyl, Torebaysalma, Berdaq koshesi, Allanazarkum, Saparbaykopir, Ziuar bolik);

2. **Derived from ethnonyms:** (Aitekeoy, Aralbayzhap, Kara Manzhuli auyl, Kuyin auyli, Kazayakti auyl, Zhadikzhap, Sanmuryu auyl, Arshankebir, Shuyitzhap, Aktogynzhap, Zhamanauyl, Zharimbetauyl, Kazakaauyl, Kazakoy, Azhimaauyl, Kariszhap);

3. **Natural-geographical features:** * *Type and color:* (Akkum, Aktas, Akresh, Akzhap, Karakol, Koksı, Kokiyirim, Kokkol, Kyzylzek, Kyzylzhar, Kyzylkala, Kyzylsaly, Shubaratiz);

- *Qualitative features:* (Tazazhol, Konezhurt, Zhanazhap, Konemeshit, Taza talap, Kone Orzhap, Tazakural);

- *Quantity and number:* (Ushagash, Ushkiyik, Ushterek, Ushinshi auyl, Ushzbekum, Ushsaga, Tortinshi auyl, Beszhap, Besterek, Bestorangyl, Segizinshi auyl, On ekiy, Zhalgyzauilye, Egizkum, Koszhar, Takzhap);

- *Volume, length, and shape:* (Ulken auilye, Kishi auilye, Ulken maydan, Biyik meshit, Uzynsha zher, Dongelek tam, Oyiyykopir, Aidynkol);

4. **Location-based:** (Bozdagy auyl, Kumdagı auyl, Oydagy auyl, Ayakauyl, Aeroportzher, Klubzher, Skladzher, Shegaraterek);

5. **Related to descriptive objects:** (Agashkopir, Ayirbakan auilyesi, Bakanshakti oy, Kumzhap, Taskyrman, Tassalma);

6. **Based on degrees, titles, and ranks:** (Ayimbet ishan auilyesi, Akhun baba auilyesi, Bolysauyl, Ishanoy, Maksymauyl, Maksymkopir, Ministrzher, Khozhakol);

7. **Topotoponyms:** (Amudariya koshesi, Aral koshesi, Karakalpakstan koshesi, Zhaikhun koshesi, Bozataun auyl);

8. **Hagiotoponyms:** (Auliyeterek, Zhugyterek, Meshitterek);

9. **Metaphorical toponyms:** (Pashenttau, Tuyemoyinzher, Pistoletzher, Itkyr, Zhylykum, Kilmoyinsalma, Daudyng uyas);

10. **Related to specific events:** (Kyzketken, Shanyshpaykopir, Maksymkoygan, Kempirölgen, Tileuzhykkyn, Asankoygan, Kudukkazgan, Koisoigan, Koshkarzhykkyn, Kenes);

11. **Based on intentions and ideas:** (Abatzhap, Bakytty, Khasyldarlyk, Zhastyk, Tynyshtyk koshesi).

12. Мәтіннің ағылшын тіліндегі аудармасы:

13. In the Shimbay district, there are toponyms derived from the names of natural and

cultural plants, as well as various types of trees. G. Abishov analyzed and classified them into the following groups: 1. **Toponyms derived from cultural plant names:** (Zhonyshkhazher, Arpakolsalma, Bidaizher, Salysalma, Salyekkenzher, Taryekken atyz, Taryaniz, Gunzhikol); 2. **Toponyms derived from wild grass names:** (Kamysaryk, Zhekenkol, Azhyrykkoltyk); 3. **Toponyms derived from shrub names:** (Aktiken auliyesi, Shengelzher, Shatkora); 4. **Toponyms formed from tree names:** (Tereksalma, Tutsalma, Tuttyn aldy, Tutterek, Guzhimdi, Karaman asty).

14. The researcher studied the district's zootoponyms based on their formation from the names of animals and other living creatures, dividing them into: **toponyms derived from domestic animal names** (Koysalma, Koysalma kopiri, Teketang) and **toponyms derived from bird names** (Gazoy, Gargaoy, Tauyk ferma, Kurkyldaidyng khauzyzy).

15. Since ancient times, agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, handicrafts, and other sectors have flourished around the Shimbay district, leading to the emergence of skilled craftsmen who produced necessary tools and household items. They exported their products not only to local markets but also to foreign ones. Consequently, the city of Shimbay became renowned in many regions. The district contains toponyms such as Arbashi aul, Uishi aul, Kokshikala, Kumbyzshi, and Konshi. Professional toponyms (proftonyms) occupy a significant place in the indicated territory: Arbashi aul, Bagman aul, Bazhban aul, Vodnik, Kanshi aul, Otauzhap aul, Salykesh aul, Susha, Usta aul, Uishi aul, Sharua aul, Uishi kopir, Taryshylar koshesi, and Tandyrsylar.

16. In the section on toponyms indicating transportation routes, G. Abishov lists the following: the Shimbay-Manzhuli village road, the Silk Road, the Shimbay-Mayzhap road, the Shimbay bypass road, the Shimbay-Takhtakupir road, the Shimbay-Kazakdariya road, the I. Yusupov-Taza Zhol road, the Kegeyli-Shimbay road, the Shimbay-Kyzylozek road, the Shimbay railway station road, and the "Ystybulak" sanatorium road. [4]

A. Esemuratov, who conducted scientific research on the toponyms of the Khodzheli district, systematized them and proposed the following semantic classification:

1. **Toponyms formed from personal names (anthroponyms):**

- Cases where names and surnames turn into place names without any suffixes (Abbaz Dabylov, Abdulla Isakov, Allayar Dosnazarov);
- Toponyms consisting of a person's name and an associated title or rank (Aidosbi, Begzhap);
- Toponyms based on a person's name and nickname (Begis batyr, Bazhban);
- Toponyms created by combining a name with a geographic indicator (Amangeldi aul, Dauletbay aul, Eszhan aul);
- Toponyms formed by adding words like "baba," "ata," or "aziz" to a name (Khozha baba, Abil ishan baba).

In the section on **ethnonymic toponyms**, he analyzed such names as Naiman aul, Zhankongyrat, Baimakly, Uyghur, Ivanzhap, Sabikaul, Turkmenzhap, Turkmenaul, and Kariszhap. In the section on **phytonyms**, the author focused on names like Terekty, Zhekental, Kostal, Akterek, Karaagash, Kamyssaly, and Kairagash. Regarding **zoonyms** in the Khodzheli district, he classified them into:

- Domestic animal names (Atketken);
- Wild animal names (Tausan, Donyzly);
- Bird names (Tauyk ferma, Karabayly).

The study also covers:

- **Color-related toponyms** (Akaltyn, Akkora, Akkum, Akterek, Karakol);
- **Qualitative features of the object** (Zhanazhap, Zhanazher, Kone tasly zhap, Tazabaza, Tazatasly zhap);
- **Quantity and numbers** (Beskala, Tortkul, Tortguzhim, Bestobe, Zhetikhauyz, Kyrkynshy);
- **Toponyms related to the word "zhol" (way/road)** (Uly zhol, Kutty zhol, Nurly zhol, Temir zhol, Akzhol, Ustaz zholy, Khak zhol);
- **Toponyms using the word "altyn" (gold)** (Ak altyn, Altyn bosaga, Sary altyn, Altyn tang, Altyn zhurt);
- **Toponyms using the word "meken" (homeland/abode)** (Azat meken, Shatty meken, Zhannat meken, Ata meken);

- **Names related to social status and titles** (Shyyyk auyli, Khozha baba, Murtazabi);

- **Topotonyms** (Baizhap, Aral koshesi, Gauirzhap, Zhylykum);

- **Toponyms related to political conditions** (Atazholy, Azatmeken, Azattyk, Aidynzhol, Gazine, Amutolkyny). [5]

M. Kurbanov, in his monograph "Historical-Linguistic Analysis of Oikonyms of Karakalpakstan," aimed to identify factors in the emergence of oikonyms, their naming reasons, and their lexico-semantic, onomastic-grammatical, historical-etymological, and ethnolinguistic features. In the **semantic features** section, he categorized oikonyms as:

- **Derived from personal names:** (Orazbay auyli, Ongar auyli, Auez auyli, Akhun auyli, Ishan auyli, Tolybay Kabulov auyli, etc.);

- **Derived from ethnonyms:** (Kishkuyin auyli, Manzhuli auyli, Kypshak auyli, Basar auyli, Saltyr auyli, Keneges auyli, Zhanlyk auyli, Koldauly auyli, Muyten auyli, Tabyn auyli, Zhakaiym auyli, Kazak auyli, Naiman auyli, Mangyt, Shaudyr auyli, Turkmen auyli, Kyrgyz auyli, Khozha auyli);

- **Derived from plant names:** (Kegeyli, Samankol, Karaagash, Akterek auyli, Tutzar auyli);

- **Derived from animal names:** (Karabuga, Kumaykus, Lailek auyli);

- **Geomorphological features:**

1. Type, color, and shade (Karaozek, Karateren, Akkol, Akkum auyli, Kokuyirim, Saryatau, Kyzyluy, Kyzylkala);

2. Number and quantity (Kyrkzhyl-dyk, Ushbas auyli);

3. Natural signs (Konekala, Zhanazher auyli, Ayakauyl, Tomengi auyli, Kostruba auyli, Kebir auyli);

- **Trans-oikonyms:** (Amudariya, Aral, Abatzhap auyli, Kolab auyli, Akkum auyli, Toktau auyli, Aibuyir auyli);

- **Derived from professional occupations:** (Arbashy auyli, Shabandozdar auyli, Bagman auyli, Dikhan auyli, Zhuazshy auyli);

- **Related to spiritual culture:** (Akaltyn elaty, Nauryz auyli, Mulik auyli, Arbobtar auyli, Adebiet

auyli, Azattyk auyli, Enbekshi auyli, Bakytty auyli, Ishan auyli). [7, 61-113]

A. Serikbaeva, who studied the toponyms of the Takhtakupir district, notes from historical and archaeological data that the territory of Takhtakupir and Karateren was previously known as the lands of Daukara, Lake Daukara, or sometimes the Daukara Depression. She also points out that there was a shipping route between Borshitau and Zhalanashkum and cites legends related to these place names.

In the toponymy of the Takhtakupir district, she categorizes the appellatives used into:

- **Oikonymic appellatives:** (qala, elat, auyli, tam, abat);

- **Hydronymic appellatives:** (nura, ozek, saga, otkel, tubek, boget, dariya, zhargan, zharma, zhap, kanal, bulak, kol, qaq, quduq, oy, say, salma, su, shungil, auit, kopir, ylay);

- **Oronymic appellatives:** (qum, tau, shoqy, tobe);

- **Agronymic appellatives:** (zher, anyz, taqyr, atau, boz, shunqyr, shor, zhay, kon);

- **Dromonymic appellatives:** (zhol).

Researcher A. Serikbaeva classified the toponyms of the Takhtakupir district according to their semantic features as follows:

1. **Toponyms reflecting natural-geographical features:** a) Toponyms representing the region's flora (named after crop types, tree species, and wild plants); b) Toponyms representing the region's fauna (domestic animals, wild animals, bird names, aquatic and terrestrial animals, insects); c) Toponyms indicating the color of the object, qualitative characteristics, or quantity (single, two, three, five); d) Toponyms indicating the volume, appearance, or location of the geographical object; e) Toponyms related to the occupations of the local population, human organs, or seasons;

2. **Toponyms derived from personal names:** (anthropooikonyms, anthroponymic hydronyms, anthropooronyms, anthroponymic necronyms);

3. **Toponyms derived from ethnonyms:** (toponyms formed from the names of Karakalpak clans, Kazakh clans, and names of other nationalities). [11]

In the work "Dictionary of Toponyms of Karakalpakstan," authored by Q. Pakhratdinov and G. Abishov, information is provided on the origin and reasons for the naming of 2123 geographical names in Karakalpakstan. Examples include the Takhtakupir district, Bibazar, Birllesik, Tolybay Kabulov village, Zhamanauyly, Maishy village, Daukara village, and others. [9]

In the "Explanatory Dictionary of Geographical Names of the Republic of Karakalpakstan," published under the leadership of Q. M. Seitniyazov, O. O. Baltabaev, G. M. Abishov, M. D. Kurbanov, and G. A. Tureeva, cities, districts, villages, water bodies, mountains, sands, deserts, and other geographical names located in the territory of Karakalpakstan have been systematically studied. Each name is analyzed from linguistic, historical, and geographical perspectives. The dictionary also discusses the etymology of major toponyms. [10]

CONCLUSION

In general, the toponyms of the Republic of Karakalpakstan have been extensively studied and analyzed by scholars, and have been classified according to their semantic characteristics.

Toponyms are an integral part of the heritage and values passed down through generations from our ancestors over the centuries, and our goal is to preserve and transmit these names to future generations.

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