

CONTENT DEVELOPMENT OF HYDRONYMIC WORDS

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ANNOTATION:

This article talks about hydronyms, a group of words related to the names of water bodies and rivers of toponymy. Historical formation, content and structural development of hydronyms are analyzed. It is analyzed with examples, dividing into groups.

Keywords: Toponym, hydronym, hydronimics, river names, names of water bodies.

The term toponymy (from Greek topos - place and onyma - name) is the name of onomastics (names with geographical names), the laws of their appearance or creation, development and change, historical-etymological sources and grammatical features, their structure, areas of distribution. and the department studying the reasons for naming. A collection of place names in a certain area is called toponymy, and a separate place name is called toponym. [Enazarov, 2021: 186]

Toponyms help to revive the features of the historical past of peoples, to define the boundaries of their location, to describe the geography of the past distribution areas of languages, cultural and economic centers, trade routes, etc. Their practical transcription, according to their original basis and the same writing, giving them in other languages is a practical aspect of the science of toponymy. [Madrahimov, 2010; Hakimov, 2016]

Toponyms, as part of the lexicon of the language, are subject to the laws of the language like all other words, but in terms of their appearance and some internal characteristics, they are related to the everyday material and spiritual condition, economic life, dreams and aspirations of society, and differ from other groups of words to a certain extent. At the same time, the ancient phonetic, lexical and morphological elements characteristic of the language of each nation are more often expressed in place names. The natural geographical conditions of the place, ethnic composition of the population, people's profession and occupation, mineral resources, historical figures and events are the main sources of the creation of toponyms. In the scientific study of toponyms, there is a progression from simplicity to complexity. For example, from the ancient times to the 19th century, toponyms



were interpreted with popular ideas, but from the 20th century, in particular, at the end of this century and the beginning of the 21st century, that is, in the last 40-45 years, English, Russian, Uzbek and other the knowledge about toponyms was collected and summarized by the scientists of a number of nations, the theoretical, scientific and practical foundations of the field of toponymy were developed, and several studies were carried out in this field. I. Raven, Jr. from the English scientists. McDavid, M. Kaups, George R. Stewart, Adrian Room and others, and Russian scientists V. A. Nikonov, A. V. Superanskaya, A. P. Dulzon, E. M. Murzayev, V. N. Toporov, O. N. Trubachev, and Uzbek scientists E. Begmatov, Z. Dosimov, The services of scientists such as S. Karayev, Q. A. Abdumurotov, T. Nafasov are great Toponyms are analyzed from different (geographical, physical, linguistic, historical and philosophical) points of view.

Hydronyms or hydrotoponyms. Such toponyms are proper nouns - names of water facilities. [Koraev, 2005: 212] In other words, the names of all water bodies are called hydronyms. These include river, canal/stream, pond, lake, spring/spring names.

E. Begmatov emphasizes that although linguists, historians, geographers, ethnographers, folklorists have conducted several studies on place names (toponyms), the scope of this concept has not been defined. In many cases, when we say place names - toponyms, only the names of the region, district, city, village, neighborhood, street, square are understood. Actually, the content of toponyms is very wide and diverse. [2]

Place names - toponymy also includes names of water bodies and structures. The field that studies the names of water objects and structures from a scientific-theoretical and practical point of view is called hydronimics. The term hydronimics consists of the Greek words hydro - water, onoma - name and - ika - related, and has the dictionary meaning of "relating to the names of water bodies". Hydronimics as a branch of toponymy has its own object and subject of study. Hydronimics is one of the theoretical and practical branches of linguistics.[3] The names of water bodies are hydronyms, and their set is called hydronymy. In scientific sources on toponymy, the series of hydronyms is recorded differently in the sources. S. Korayev included famous names of rivers, lakes, seas, streams, creeks, canals, gulfs, straits, waterfalls in the scope of hydronymy.[4] N. Okhunov explains hydronyms as "names of water bodies, such as sea, river, lake, creek, stream, spring, well."

N.B. Begaliyev describes hydronyms as the name of any water body, natural or artificial, and gives more than forty words in the Uzbek language that represent water



bodies and structures. They include a ditch, dam // dam, swamp, spring // spring, river, sea, dam, brook, ditch, drain, tributary, canal, sluice, collector // dump, drain, lake, bridge, glacier, pumping station, stream // aqueduct, moon, take, island, ferry, cistern // river, flood, stream, solma, soka, watershed, waterhole, reservoir, waterfall, waterfall, well, includes a pool and more. (Ulukov, Hydronyms of the Uzbek language...2010, 9). Therefore, hydronyms are names of artificial and natural, large or small water bodies, water structures. Hydronyms are divided into the following types according to the meaning of the name of a water body in linguistics:

1. Okeonim (Greek okeanos + onoma) are famous names of the ocean and its parts. For example, the Pacific Ocean, the World Ocean.
2. Palegonim (Greek palegos - sea + onoma - name) - the name of the sea and its parts. A set of famous names of the sea and its parts is called paleonymy. For example, the Black Sea
3. Limnonym - lake names. For example, Chuqur kol, Aydinkol. A set of lake names is called limnonymy.
4. Potamonym - names of rivers. For example, Norin river, Karadaryo. The set of names of rivers is called potamonymy.
5. Gelonim - famous names of swamps and swamps. In the territory of Uzbekistan, wetlands are found partly in the valleys of the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers. They are not given a special name.

Toponymists consider hydronyms to be the oldest names. S. Korayev states that any traces of the ancient names of Amudarya and Syrdarya can compete with the names of antiques.[6]

It is clear from the above that hydronyms have a special place in nomenclature, i.e. at the onomastic level. Hydronyms are the main and important part of toponyms. Indeed, in the life of all peoples, including the peoples of Central Asia, rivers and springs were the most important source of life. That is why hydronyms are important in the social and political life of peoples, and are the basis for the formation and naming of other types of toponyms. It is clear from the given evidence that hydronyms have their place not only as a component of toponyms, but also at the onomastic level.

Gidronimlar tushunchasi tilshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan keng qamrovga ega. Quyidagi suv obyektini va suv inshooti nomlari o'zbek tilining toponimik sathida alohida semantik guruhni-gidronimlarni, ya'ni gidronimiyani tashkil etadi.

Hydronyms are divided into the following types according to the name of a water body in linguistics:



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2. Pelagonim (Greek pelagos-sea+name-name) is the name of the sea and its parts.
3. Limnonyms.
4. Potamonims - names of rivers.
5. Gelonim - famous names of swamps and swamps.

According to historical data, the names of ancient states were usually based on the names of rivers, tribes, peoples, and central cities. In the history of the peoples of Central Asia, rivers have been an important source of life. [6:43] Even now, regions, districts, and cities of Uzbekistan are mainly named after rivers: Syrdarya region, Surkhandarya region, Kashkadarya region, Norin district (Nam. v.), Okdarya district (Sam. v.), Syrdaryotumani, Sayhun town, Syrdaryo city (Sir. v.), Upper Chirchik, Middle Chirchik.

Hydronymics is a component of toponymy, linguistic and non-linguistic factors of the emergence and formation of linguistics as a scientific direction of onomastics, linguistic features of hydronymic identifiers and their function in hydronyms, scientific principles, historical and modern forms, and linguistic changes at the hydronymic level of the language, vocabulary abiological and spiritual properties, morphemic, morphological and compositional aspects, relations between the appellative lexical level and the hydronymic lexical level of the language, the creation of hydronyms in folklore, history, geography and ancient manuscripts, local dialects and dialects, and the scientific related to spelling -determines that they are important issues in the study of hydronyms closely related to practical problems, etymology, hydronymic maps, hydronymic dictionaries. Hydronymics, as a component of toponymy, a scientific direction of onomastics, is closely related to dialectology, etymology, terminology, morphemics, word formation, morphology, linguistic history.

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