

## SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF TOPONYMS OF SHOMANAY DISTRICT

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### Annotation:

The article discusses the emergence and change of toponyms based on certain laws related to people close to a person and changes in society. The research classifies the toponyms in the Shomanay district according to their naming motive and lexical-semantic properties. The toponyms in the district are primarily related to the Karakalpak tribes, their history, migration, and the ethnic structure of the area is reflected in the toponyms. The article also discusses the transformation of human names and swear words into geographical names, which is a widespread linguistic phenomenon, and how they occupy a significant place in the toponyms of the Shomanay district. Finally, the article talks about toponyms made from zoonyms and how they are based on appellative words that express the names of domestic animals, animals, and birds.

**Key words:** toponyms, naming motives, ethnonyms, swear words, zoonyms, Shomanay district, Karakalpak, linguistic phenomenon, geographical objects, linguistic identifier.

### Introduction:

This article explores the emergence and change of toponyms in the Shomanay district, which is closely related to the history and development of the Karakalpak people. Toponyms, or geographical terms, have been around for a long time, and they are preserved as names of events and phenomena that happened in the life of the population. The article examines the five groups of toponyms found in the district, including toponyms made from ethnonyms, swear words, zoonyms, phytonyms, and natural-geographic features of the object. The article provides examples of each group, with a focus on the anthroponyms and toponyms in the district, which give rich information about the history, ethnography, and geography of the region.

### Literature analysis and methodology:

Toponyms appeared on the basis of certain laws related to people close to a person and changes in society.

The emergence and change of toponyms are closely related to the history of the nation. Geographical terms have been around for a long time, and they have been preserved as the names of events and phenomena that happened in the life of the population.

When a person sees the objects and phenomena in his environment, he perceives the signs that are familiar to them, and therefore he has various concepts about the objects and phenomena that occur in his environment. This is clearly seen in the terms given to them in the language.

Based on the research related to the toponymy classification of skills toponyms, it is possible to look at the groups of toponyms of Shomanay district according to the naming motive and lexical-semantic properties.

1. Toponyms made from ethnonyms.
2. Toponyms made from swear words.
3. Toponyms made from zoonyms.
4. Toponyms made from phytonyms.
5. Toponyms that express the natural-geographic features of the object.

### **Toponyms derived from ethnonyms**

Ethnozoology's occupy an important place in the toponymy system of Shomanay district. Ethnozoology's are personal object nouns of geographical objects formed on the basis of the nouns population, nation, people, , tiyre. anthroponyms are the oldest toponymic coverings in the language. Ethnozoology's indicate that geographic objects belong to a specific ethnic group and that they are related to them.

Like other navki peoples, the people of Karakalpak are of a certain lineage. Due to the closeness of the fights, they united and created the people. There were only a few hits in the composition of the crowd.

The ethnic structure of Shomanay district is reflected in the toponyms. Geographical objects called by ethnonyms are mainly related to the Karakalpak tribes, their history, migration.

In the area of Shomanay district, there are three names of the village named after the Karakalpak: Beshkempir village, Uydirmañayaq village, Kazoyagli village, Qorjawbaras village, Khandaqli village, Khipchak village, Toqqizaq village, Shomaq village, Shomaqkól. It can be seen from the given ethnotoponyms, the main part of the ethnotoponyms of the district was formed on the basis of karakalpak beats.

Local Karakalpaks, Kazakhs and Uzbeks lived together in the current administrative border of Shomanay district. Therefore, in the district you can find Kazakh village names, including names made from Kazakh names: Tiyrash village, Yetim village, Yetimjap village. Including Soyat village from the names of Uzbek beats.

Ethnotoponyms of Shomanay district are the fruit of ethnic historical development. Each of them, with their content and formation, gives rich information about the history, ethnography, geography of the region.

So, the name of hit appeared before tuponimnen. Ethnotoponyms arose in the area where the traditional population lived, is living or has lived.

### **Toponyms made from swear words**

The transformation of human names into geographical names is a widespread linguistic phenomenon and occupies a very large place in onomastics. Like ethnonyms, the long-term decay of swear words is also related to the characteristics of the period.



Sworn toponyms change their character over time. Old-fashioned slang-toponyms are enough to express that the object is related to a certain person, while the terms that appeared in the last period indicate the spirit of the population today.

The transformation of swear words into toponyms was based on a number of extralinguistic factors. First of all, this is not a social-linguistic sign that individualizes objects in a broad sense, like slang words and adjectives, and separates them from each other. According to Z. Dwsimovtń, that is why the communication between them started very early. This factor is associated with the transition of many human names to toponim or, on the contrary, the transformation of land-water names into human names. In our opinion, in the formation of qasamrotopotoponyms, that is, in the transition of human names to toponyms, geographical objects are defined by nouns of one person.

Sworn eponyms, being part of the system of toponyms, perform the function of a linguistic identifier that separates the geographical object from other geographical objects.

Kasamrotoponyms have a significant place among the toponyms of Shomanay district. Examples: Mirzomurat village, Nádiroy, Nurgali, Nurjan village, Nurimbet village, Sarmanbaykól, Serjan village, Sultash village, Tájenoy, Turjan village, Humo village, Dádek village, Dáw village, etc.

### **Toponyms made from zoonyms**

All objects in the world are considered to be people close to a person. Life, elements, events and phenomena in people close to a person are inextricably linked. The same connection exists in the animal world. These connections and interactions between people close to a person have found their illumination in language and terms.

The appearance of this type of toponyms is based on appellative words that express the names of domestic animals, animals, birds.

Among the zootoponyms of Shomanay District, there are only three bodies of water named after fish names: Ilakalıjap.

As it is known from the analysis, the linguistic study of zootoponyms is important in the study of the people and animal world of that region.

### **Toponyms derived from phytonyms**

Plants play a very important role in human life. People who have noticed this situation have been taking care of them since early times.

A large group of toponyms consists of terms created on the basis of plant names. Places named by plants and trees are called phytotoponyms. Phytotoponyms provide detailed information about the world of plants distributed in one map.

The emergence of this type of toponyms is based on geographical law. According to this law, horses are chosen from among the natural and social objects that attract everyone's attention, which are few for that area, and which attract everyone's attention. For example, in districts where wheat and cotton are grown a lot, cotton is very important to people, and more plants are given to such lands. In addition, plants served as landmarks in life. In the



same way, in the system of geographical terms, phytotoponyms appeared in Shomanay district as well: Jutlioy, Gujumlikól, Jutlioy, Zangorisholan, Gúnjilikól, Tolljap, Kurtaklózek.

### **Toponyms are sufficient to express the natural-geographic features of the object**

This type of toponyms includes nouns of objects named on the basis of natural-geographic properties of geographical objects. They can be seen in themselves as follows.

Toponyms related to type, color. The words denoting color in Navki languages are studied mainly in the field of linguistic knowledge, their lexical-grammatical forms in Navki languages are determined, the country of origin of many of them is revealed, and thus this linguistic category is reduced to one scientifically defined category.

The range of usage of words denoting color in the modern Karakalpak language (white, yellow, green, sur, red, blue, tyra, etc.) is very wide. However, they are not only expressed in the sense of color, but sometimes they change their main meaning and are used in the transitive abstract sense.

Color words in Karakalpak language are not commonly used in transitive manners. Among them, the word tyra is especially noticeable. Since it is widely used in transitive manners in other national languages, it has attracted the attention of some researchers.

1. Toponyms related to the type and color of objects include words that express color, such as tyra, yellow. Toponyms belonging to this group can be divided into the following:

1) Toponyms based on the word tiyra: Tiyraoy. One of the most ambiguous words in our language is the word tyra. We will not dwell on the origin of this word. The reason is that there is enough special literature about it.

2) Toponyms based on the word Sariq: Sariqkól.

2. Toponyms related to the taste and flavor of the object. Words such as delicious, bitter, sweet, salty express the taste and flavor of the object. In the toponymy of Sho'manoy district, one line of geographical objects is named according to the taste and taste of the object, and the three words mentioned above are included in their composition: Sho'rjap.

3. Toponyms related to the number and amount of objects. Such toponyms are named based on the number of geographical objects: Beshtam, Beshqudig, Koshlarjap, Uchlarkópir.

4. Toponyms named according to the appearance and shape of the object. Examples: Shor open field, Shorjap.

5. We have demonstrated the object - the names related to objects and phenomena. This group includes the surnames of Khatikol, Moyliózek, Munchogli, Tozabag, Tozajap, and Haromoy.

Taking into account the above, geographical terms play an important role in the emergence of the toponyms of Shomanay district. Geographical terms are included in various word branches, they are represented by proper nouns of geographical objects, they are based on the emergence of compound toponyms, and they express the type of geographical object. In the toponymy of Shomanay district, the three geographic terms of historical and ethnographical terms consist mainly of Navki, Persian, Arabic and Russian words.



Based on the linguistic classification of toponyms in Russian and Navkii toponymy, toponyms made from ethnonyms, toponyms made from qasamroponyms, toponyms made from zoonyms, toponyms made from phytonyms, expressions of natural-geographic features of objects according to the naming motive and semantic properties of toponyms of Shomanay district it is enough to look at gangs like toponyms.

Taking these into account, collecting surnames of all regions of Karakalpakstan, linguistic research on a monographic plan from a realistic, relative, historical point of view, creating a "Karakalpakstan surname index", creating a "Karakalpakstan surname dictionary" implementation of works is an important task of Karakalpak toponymy in the future.

### **Conclusion:**

The article discusses the emergence and changes in toponyms, which are closely related to the history and society of a nation. Toponyms are geographical terms that have been preserved as names of events and phenomena that have happened in the life of the population. The research related to toponymy classification of Shomanay district reveals different groups of toponyms based on naming motive and lexical-semantic properties. These groups include toponyms derived from ethnonyms, swear words, zoonyms, phytonyms, and natural-geographic features of the object. Ethnotoponyms are personal object nouns of geographical objects formed based on the nouns population, nation, people and indicate that geographic objects belong to a specific ethnic group and are related to them. Sworn toponyms, which change their character over time, perform the function of a linguistic identifier that separates the geographical object from other geographical objects. Zootoponyms are based on appellative words that express the names of domestic animals, animals, and birds. The toponyms of Shomanay district provide rich information about the history, ethnography, and geography of the region.

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