

HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF HYDRONYMS

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ANNOTATION

Some toponymic research has been done on place names in Surkhandarya, although it is insufficient. Our scientists continue to ignore the research of other, microtoponyms, and particular hydronyms. The article also considers the microhydronyms in this area to do this. Focus on the history of hydronym research and the origins of hydronyms.

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INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan has a small number of toponyms found in khorezmi, Sogdian, and old Turkic inscriptions. Our geographical names are likewise numbered, as they are described in Greek texts. Many of the oldest toponyms in literary sources for our region were documented between the end of the first millennium and the beginning of the second millennium. The books of the "Devoni lexicon-Turkish," "history of Bukhara," "territory ul-World," and "library of Arab geographers" are significant toponymic materials. The wind has not yet affected the form of the anchor of the geographical names listed in these monuments.

A person cannot function without a system of naming things. Everything in the world has a name that helps to differentiate one item from another. People invented names to identify one area from another, one ravine from another, one ravine from another, one ravine from another, one ravine from another, one street from another, the city and the villages. Geographic names, or toponyms, are examples of such names. The science of toponomy is concerned with toponyms. Toponymic consists of the Greek words *topos* –place and *onoma* (or *onima*) - name.

Toponymy is divided into several types. These are: gidronomy (Greek *gidro*-water), that is, the names of rivers, lakes, seas, shadows, channels, armpits, Straits, waterfalls; oronymy (Greek *oros* - mountain), that is, the names of the relief forms on the surface of the Earth-mountains, peaks, Heights, valleys, plains; oikonymy (Greek *oikos* - House), polonymia (Greek *polis* - city), that is, the names of villages and cities, microtoponymy (Greek *micros* - small), that is, small objects: springs, wells, fields, meadows, woodpeckers, gars, roads, bridges and even some tree names that have a horse with a horseshoe. In addition, toponyms with the names of different peoples, seeds-aymok are called ethnotoponyms (Greek *Ethnos* - folk). Toponyms, denoted by the names of people, are referred to as anthroponyms (Greek *anthropos*-man).

Gidronyms are also a kind of toponyms, they also have an important role in the language system.

It is necessary to consider the microgidronyms part of the toponyms and microgidronyms of the toponyms mentioned above. The study of gidronyms is of great importance for the history and theory of language. The scientist according to S. Qarayev, the professor of the Tomsk State Pedagogical Institute analyzing the kidronyms of A.P. Dulzon Siberia, he found that the territory where the people lived in ancient times was very wide. And now in Siberia, in particular on the banks of the River, there are about 500 people left in total. Toponymic data showed that at one time Kets were a very large number of people.

The most ancient information about Central Asia and its geographical names are three in the works of Greek scientists in the VI-V centuries BC. Herodotus Gercand (professional), known as the "father of historical science", called the territory from the sea to the East "consisting of a vast plain", spelled the Araks River (Amudarya). Then (the first century – The First Century) in the works of past Greek historians was called Oks (or Oksos). Scientists believe that these Oks (sometimes Acacia) are the origin of the ancient Turkish name of Amudarya – the word O'kuz "River". In Avesto and other historical sources, the ancient names of Amudaryo called: Raha, Ranha, Aranha are also threeraydi. The Arabs called him Jaykhun "the river". There is also an opinion that jayhun called the Jewish Bible refers to the Jihondaryus, which is mentioned in the "Torah", the peasant.

Information on the rivers, natural geography, cities of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, takes a definite shape when it comes to the first century.

Thus, in the works of scientists of the ancient world, many names were mentioned in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, the chunonchi Girkand sea, Araks (Amudarya), Oks (Oksos - Amudarya), Yaksart (the most ancient local name of Sirdarya), Politimet (Zarafshan) and others.

The geographical and toponymic heritage of Beruni is found in the works "At-tavkhim", "history of India", "Al-osorul Baqya", "Qununi Ma'sudi". The scientist said that in Khorezm it was the name of malak, who controlled the waters of the Vakhsh, including the Jaykhun River. So, toponyms such as Vakhsh, Vakhshivar, Vakhshivordara, which is the right tributary of the Amudarya region, are a reflection of the name of that mermaid.

In the X century, the work "Kitab al-masolik and Al-mamolik" of Istarkhiy (Abu Iskhoq Ibrahim ibn Muhammad al-Farisiy) was the kata achievement of Arabic geography. Later, traveling to Movarounnahr, ibn Havqal, who described it, further supplemented his work Istarkhiy. For example, ibn Havkal testified that SAG'onrud (Chag'onrud), that is, was poured into the Amudarya below the city of Termez in Surkhandarya.

In addition to valuable information on history, ethnography, geography, there are also rich materials in the field of toponymy in the work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. The importance of "Bournemouth" in this bbora is that it is possible to learn from it ancient forms of toponyms: Saykhun, Khujand water or Secret water-Sirdarya, etc.k. Many geographical terms mentioned in Babur are of great importance in determining the origin of toponyms and in the development of scientific terminology in Uzbek, for example: hand-river network, hand-shadow with dry hand or without water, tagob - Ozen, obgir-swamp, obshor-waterfall and others.

A lot of materials on toponymic of Uzbekistan can be found from historical, linguistic and geographical works in the course of the next two centuries. One of the first works on the

toponymic of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, is the work of the Hungarian scientist Armin Vamberi, which was the product of his secret trip to Central Asia, called “geographical names of Central Asia” (in German). In the dictionary part of the work, about 600 Geographical Names and terms are given in the composition of the alphabet. And this was a great achievement for that period.

More than a century and a half ago, the Russian linguist academician A.X. Vostokov paid attention to the fact that at the end of the names of the water bodies of Russia will come -ga, -ma, -ra, -ta, such joints will meet again and again.

A.X. Vostokov expressed the following opinion about the antiquity of the names. In any country, the names of rivers, lakes and natural geographic objects are more ancient than in the names of cities, countries, because before the cities were built many times, primitive people began to live in water bodies as a small group, and those who named these waters in their own language were the same in Russia. It will be in several groups, depending on the similarity of the prefix or suffix of the Geographical Names. So, the scientist enters the group of Rivers Don, Dvina, Dunat, Dnepr, Dniester. Later, the scientist don so in the languages of the peoples who speak in the Iranian language Group. (According to A. Abayev, however, even in the current Ossetian language) it was determined that it means “river” (water).

Russian scientist A. Orlov also (1907) in his monograph titled “The origin of the names of some rivers, cities, tribes and places in Russia and Western Europe” (“Происхождение названий русских и некоторых западно-европейских рек, городов, племен и местностей”) there were several groups depending on the last suffixes in the names of rivers in the European part of Russia. Later, scientists compiled reverse dictionaries according to their last suffixes in order to determine the rows that end with such identical suffixes. Those began to think that such additives should have some kind of meaning and call them formant or topoformant.

The idea of the name of the city of Kazan is also worth noting. Rumor has it that the servants of The Botanist, when preparing food, dropped a pot into the water from the RAM, and since then this so-called pot. A.F. Orlov enumerates four shades called Kazan (Kazanka), and concludes that the city was even before the cheats for the arrival of the Mongols and, of course, was named after the Kazan River.

A.F. Orlov excessively overestimates the names of rivers and says that the peoples of the English, Bulvar, bur, german, German, Polish, Prussian are called Angel, Bur, Volga, Gera, Nemts, Poltsa, Russian rivers.

In Russia, it is permissible to briefly touch on the advantages of the method of studying Geographical Names by looking at the forms, especially on monographs.

As the author noted, they used the “list of rivers of the Dnieper Basin”, which was printed in 1913 year in St. Petersburg as the main source for this work. The book consists mainly of three parts the first upper Dnepr is devoted to the word-building types of Slavic hidronymia. The author divides the hidronomy of the upper Dnieper into 11 large types, depending on the suffixes. The next part from it is devoted to the etymology of hidronyms. On the basis of the hidronymia material, the division of the upper Dnieper necks into regions in terms of ethnicity and dialecticity forms the third part. The authors found that the Iranian elements meet in this region, especially in its South-East.

Later this type of study of trubachev was devoted to the kidronyms of Ukraine on the Right Bank. In this game, along with the forms, a huge role was given to the forms of legalization of toponyms and the etymological analysis of the names of rivers.

V.A. Nikonov's "brief toponymic dictionary" ida tells about the history and origin of about 4 thousand toponyms in the former Union and foreign countries. The dictionary says that the name of the river Herirud in Afghanistan comes from the words Iranian harvaid – "succulent", rud – "River" and E.M. Murzayev's etymology "mountain river" is also cited.

V.V. Bartold believes that while this gidronym came from the name of the ancient Aryan tribe. Hence the initial name of herotus is Ari (heri). Herirud (Herotrud in some sources) is the river Aria, while Herot is threeraydi in the form of an Arabic plural.

"Territory ul-World" ("hadiths of the world") is a historical and geographical work written in the Persian language in 9898983 by an unknown author. In this game the names of the Movarounnahr Rivers mentioned. "The river jaykhun (Amu) flows through the Vahan region and flows through the Vahan region of the region of Bomir (Pamir) and Shignon and flows into the Khorezm sea." "The harnab (Panj) flows from the west of Qasark mountain and joins the Jayhun through Badakhshan and Polgar (Parxor)." "Another river, they call it Vakhshab, flows out of the Vakhsh mountains, flows into Jayhun near Vakhsh (city)." "Chaghanrud (Surkhandarya)flows from Chaghanion and is poured into Jaykhun near Termez." "Another one is Uzgand SUWU, which starts from the mountain of Khallukh (back) and passes by the cities of Uzgand, Bob (pup), Axsikat, Khujand, Banokat and reaches to the lands of Tu Choch, and then flows into the Khorezm sea." "Another river (now the ring River) is Khurshab, beginning from the outskirts of Buttamon, from the northern mountains and flowing into Uzganda (Sirdarya) near the city of Khurshab." "Another is that water is poured into its Ownganga". "Another river is Qubo (water), which is poured into Uzgand (water)near the city of Qubo." "Another is the Parak River, which passes through the choch lands, poured into the Uzganda. After all these rivers are added, the holistic water is called the Choch River, the Arabs (toziyon)call this river Saykhun" Parak is the Chirchik River.

In the work" territory " Zarafshan is called the Bukhara River. As can be seen from the same data, the rivers are often called by the names of cities and regions.

The author of 'territory ul-World" called Sirdaryo Hasart in one place. Based on this, H. Hasanov draws such a conclusion: "it will be known that Sirdayo was named after Uzgand and Hasart on the soil of Uzbekistan in the X century. So, Harast is one of the local names, the Yaksart form, written in the books of the ancient Greeks, has changed from then on.

Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Ja'far-an-Narshakhi (full name – Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Ja'far ibn Zakariyo ibn Hatab ibn Sharik), originally from the village of Narshakh in Bukhara, the history of Bukhara was written in Arabic in 943-944. Explanation of river names in the game. "There is a large river on the Samarkand side, which is called The River Rudi Mosaf – Mosaf" (This Is the River Zarashon).

The ancient Iranian name of amudarya was Wakhsh (Wakhshab). One of the largest tributaries of the river is now also called Vakhsh. Abu Rayhon Beruni Wahsh wrote that in the khorezms the name of the mermaid – pretty. According to professor H. Hasanov, in Pakistan Amudarya

is now also called Vakshu-nada. In Central Asia, there are several places called Vakhshivar, Vakhshvardara.

They say that the current name of the amudarya is derived from the name of the city (now the herder) of Amul (Omuy, Omuyya), which existed in the Middle Ages. It is also possible that the city received a name from the river. Academic V.V. Bartold's hypothesis that" this word must have come from the name of the amard people, even before the bees " goes forward. Mahmud Koshgariy mentioned that any quiet, stable, stagnant thing is called an Amule.

In historical sources, the names of the Termez River, Kalif River, Arang, Raha, Aranga, Urgench River, Khorezm River were found in Amudarya.

The etymology of the name of surkhandarya still remains a mystery. If the Tajik was in the meaning of" red water", it should have been called surkhob (the main part of the river – Denov to the name of the red water). There is also a Turkmen seed called Surx or surxi. In the Middle Ages, Amir was also called Chag'onrud in the history of Timur. V.V. Bartold said that in the Mongolian language chaghan is "white " (fasting is a river).

In 1926-th year V.B. Shostakovich's work" the historical ethnographic significance of the names of the rivers of Sibir " was printed. V.B. Shostakovich is also A.X. Vostokov and in the footsteps of O.F. Orlov there were 30 groups, depending on the similarity of the gidronyms in several river basins of Siberia. When he spoke about the Ob River, he concluded that the name of several rivers in Siberia ends with the suffix ob, which means that the Ob River has a name- either "water" or "river". A.P. Dulzon found out that in Siberia there are more than 30 ob component gidronym.

It can be seen that in the territory of Surkhandarya, as in other places, the terms related to place names provide sufficient data for scientific analysis. It is known that science, which studies place names in science, is called toponymy, and the sum of Geographical Names is called toponymy. Toponymy is divided into several types. One of them is kidronimia, which refers to the names of rivers, lakes, seas, shades, gills, channels, armpits, Straits, springs, waterfalls. Gidronyms in the territory of surkhandarya have a number of peculiarities in connection with the history of the region, geographical conditions, features of the local people's language. Above, we briefly touched on the concept of gidronym and the history of its study. And the identification and collection of their linguistic formations is expressed in our further scientific work.

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