



Research On Hydronyms and Their Importance

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the importance of hydronyms and their structural features. The urgency is to overcome such problems as the misinterpretation of names as a result of not fully understanding the meaning of historical names today. The purpose is to study the water bodies of our country, to increase their historical significance, as well as to develop the historical consciousness of the people. The article provides explanations using the research conducted by our scientists, their scientific conclusions. As an example, data on the etymology of the Amudarya, Syrdarya, Kashkadarya and Zarafshan rivers flowing through the country were used. In short, hydronyms, and toponyms in general, are a mirror of our history. It is our responsibility to understand, analyze and disseminate information about them to the public.

Keywords:

Hydronyms, Toponyms, Oikonyms, River, Names of Lakes

Introduction.

Every object in the universe has a name. Interest in what it means and its content is known to have existed in the past. Historical written sources contain many interesting ideas about the names of people, the origin of place names, their ethnography, meaning and etymology. What are famous horses? Which industry is involved in this science? Famous horses are an integral part of linguistics, geography and history. "Every name," wrote T. Nafasov, "language is a fact, a historical event, geography is an addressee." It performs an important socio-political function, is a landmark for surface objects. Toponymy is a mirror that reflects the relationship between peoples and languages. In the past, toponyms were first studied by geographers and historians.

Materials and methods.

Linguists are now studying toponyms as a system" [4]. Well-known geographer H. Hasanov "noted that one of the branches of geography - toponymy is still a" gray "field in Central Asia" [1] or in another work, "Toponymy is in fact a branch of geography that is inextricably linked to both linguistics and history. It is safe to say that toponymy is a branch of linguistics or history. Every scientist prefers his specialty in toponymic research" [4] he wrote. The bottom line is that toponymy is an independent science that has not yet been fully explored between the three disciplines. We now analyze it philologically.

Toponymy is a field of study of place names, which is divided into the following types: Oronym (mountain, hill, hill, peak, pass, etc.), hydronym (oceans, rivers, lakes, seas, canals), rivers, etc. famous horses), khoronim (deserts, sands, natural places famous horses), oykonim (city, village, neighborhood, etc.

famous horses), ekklezonim (mosque, church, monastery, etc.), dromonim (underground, famous horses of overland, underwater, and surface roads), necronyms (tombs, cemeteries, and similar sacred shrines).

The ocean, the sea, the lake, the stream, the stream, the well are all bodies of water. There is no life without water. It is believed that the first life on Earth came from water and oceans. The first settlements appeared around the water [4]. The field of toponymy that studies the names of water bodies, their origin, the laws of naming is called hydronymics.

Earth is a treasure; water is a pearl. The water that flowed in front of you is worthless. Water is dice, water is jewelry. Proverbs on this and similar topics are widely used among our people. This is a proof of how precious water is. There are various water facilities in our country. Each has its own name. All water bodies are called hydronyms (Greek "hydro" - water, "onim" - name). In the words of H. Hasanov: "The names are adapted to the places in such a way that you can admire the intelligence of the locals. It's easy to name a newborn baby. Because there are hundreds of ready-made names, you can choose only the one you like. But the place names are not ready. They must be "invented", their names must be matched to their bodies, or "if the history of names is mentioned, the nature of the mountains and the waters, the flora and fauna, trade, trade, treasures, wars." "All our beliefs will be clear." In fact, if we look at the names of places in our country, each of them has a "name similar to the body." [1]. As an example, hydronyms vary depending on the properties of the water. Rivers, lakes, springs, and wells vary in color, salinity, purity, depth, and other characteristics. Rivers formed from groundwater and groundwater are called Karasuv, Qoradarya, rivers that receive water from snow and ice in the mountains are often called Aqdarya, clear and clean lakes Oynakol, Kokkol, turbid water If it is salty, it is called Shurkul, Achchikkol, Achchikol. Tentaksay in Fergana and Jinnidarya in Surkhandarya are so named because of the spring floods, which changed the course of the river and damaged its banks. Obirahmat (healing, sweet spring),

Issyk-Kul, Obigarm, Arashon, Kaynarbulak, Jimbulak. Wells are also called Shirinkuduk, Shurkuduk, Chukurkuduk due to their similar properties. Small rivers, which often overflow during the rainy season and dry up, are often called dry rivers. Deep and salty rivers are represented by the word red and are called Surkhob, Colorado (Spanish). Karasuv - "spring water" - flows slowly on flat ground [5].

Results and discussion.

If we study the opinions of scholars about the largest rivers in Central Asia - the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya, the ancient Greek historian Herodotus (II century BC) called Araks, and later (II century BC in the II century BC) Greek historians. called Ox (or Oxos) in his works. Scholars believe that this Ox (sometimes Akes) is a variant of the ancient Turkic name of the Amudarya - the word "river". In the Avesto and other historical sources, the ancient names of the Amudarya are Arang, Rakha, Rankha, Arankha. The Arabs called it the Jaihun River. There is also the idea that Jaihun refers to the Jihan River, which is mentioned in the Jewish holy book, the Torah. Russian scholar W. W. Barthold says that the Arabs probably named the Jayhun and Sayhun (Syrdarya) after the Jaihan and Sayhan rivers in northern Syria. The medieval historian Gardizi wrote, "Jaihun is a kindred horse that represents any great river." That sounds like a good idea. For example, Shahrud (not Shohrud), which spreads from Zarafshan and supplies water to Bukhara, is an abbreviated form of "rudi city Bukhara". In fact, the lower part of Shahrud ("the river that gives water to the city") was called Jayhun [4].

The current name of the Amudarya is said to be derived from the medieval city of Omul (Omuy, Omuyya) (now Chorjoi). The city may be named after a river. Academician W. W. Barthold hypothesizes that the word may have come from the Aryan people before the Aryans. In Mahmud Kashgari, it is possible to say that anything calm, stable, stable is called amul (Devonu lug'at-at turk, vol. 2, p. 104). In 21 historical sources, the names of the Amudarya include Termez River, Kalif River, Arang,

Rakha, Aranga, Urgench River, Khorezm River. [2].

Syrdarya had many names. In the works of ancient Greek historians, Jahartes (Yaksart), sometimes Tanais, Danu, Yaosha in the Zoroastrian holy book "Avesto", Hashart in the 10th century manuscript "Hudud ul-alam", Yenchuoguz in Runic Turkic inscriptions, "Shohnoma" by Firdavsi Gulzarriyun is mentioned in Sida and Hamdallah Qazvini's Nuzhat al-Qulub (The Presence of Hearts, 1339), Sayhun in many chronicles after the arrival of the Arabs, Hishart in the works of the Arab geographer Ibn Khurdadbeh (10th century), and Hasart in Beruni. At the same time, depending on where it flows, it is called Obi Fergana (Fergana River), Uzgen River, Obi Khojand, Nahr ash-Shosh (Shosh or Chach River), Banokat River. . It should be noted that both Jahartas and Yaksart, Hashart and Yenchuoguz meant the Pearl River. [2]

The current name of the river is Syrdarya. The Roman historian Pliny (I century) wrote that the river was called Sitis by the Scythians (Saks). Some scholars (VV Bartold, SG Klyashtorny, H. Hasanov) knew that Silis was the exact same word as Sir. So, from ancient times, the Syrdarya was called Yaksart in the middle and upper reaches, and Silis (Sir) in the lower reaches. [4].

What does the word Syrdarya mean? The name of the river is sir, which means "color, paint", "Yellow river (muddy river)," Serob "(Wet)," Surface-river "(river flowing from the mountain tops) Professor H. Hasanov said that the opinion of the commentators was wrong. It is quite possible to say that this great river is named after the Sar (silis - sir) tribe that lived in this area. [1].

In addition, the Zarafshan River, which flows through our country, is really a river of "dice". The river is so named because of the presence of gold particles in the sands of the riverbed. When sand was poured on a rug or a long-haired rug and washed under pressure, gold particles remained in the wool. In this way, gold was extracted from the sand. But the name of the river Zarafshan appeared in the following centuries. In the works of Greek historians before BC, Politimet was called Obi

Kohak - Kohak water in the Middle Ages. Kohak is the Tajik name for Chophonota hill near Samarkand (kohak is a mountain, hill). This hill is called Jabali Kohak (Arabic for "mountain") in the works of Ibn Hawqal (10th century), an Arab geographer. The river was also known as Namik, Rodi Masof, Nahri Sugd (Obi Sugd), Rodi Shahr, Haramkom, Rudi Somjon [4].

The name Kashkadarya, which is still used today as a hydronym, proves that the names of large water bodies are ancient. No matter how many speculations have been made about the origin of the name of this river, the etymology of the hydronym cannot be determined correctly. The word Qashqa has many meanings. Academician VV Bartold's opinion that Kashkadarya is the result of a phonetic change of the name of Kesh (Shahrisabz) seems to be correct. The name of the city of Kesh was originally Kash because the epithet of the city was "Kashi-dilkash". In the centuries of Arab geographers, Kashkadarya (10th century) was called Keshkirod, in the time of Timur, it was called Khashka (Khashkarod) and later became Kashkadarya.

EMMurzayev, who wrote the foreword to RAAgeyeva's book "Origin of Lake and River Names", noted: enters. This feature has aroused great interest among historians, linguists and geographers, allowing them to look into the distant past" [3,4].

It is important to determine the word on which the hydronyms are formed and the principles of naming. The following are the factors that lead to the naming of hydronyms:

1. Hydronyms formed on the basis of human names. It is often named after the person who supervised the formation (excavation) of such water bodies (ditches, wells, springs, canals, etc.). For example, Nazarbayevkuduk, Kasimbekkuduk (Forish district), Omonbulak, Mirzabulak (Gallaorol district), Toshbekariq (Jizzakh district) and others.

2. Hydronyms derived from the names of plants and animals, that is, the naming of water bodies is based on the name of a particular plant or animal. For example, Uriklisay (Zaamin district), Teraklisay

(Bakhmal district), Koybulak, Ilonlisay (Forish district) and others.

3. The top structure of the earth's crust, hydronyms named according to the composition of the soil. Such hydronyms often contain the words sand and stone. For example, Sangzor (Bakhmal district), Yoyilma (Jizzakh district), Yonbulak (Forish district), Gumsoy (Gallaorol district) and others. 4. Hydronyms named according to the color property of water. Colors such as white, black, blue, and red are more common in the names of these hydronyms. For example, Akbulak (Zarbdor district), Qorasay (Jizzakh district), Qorasuv (Bakhmal district), Kokbulak (Bakhmal district), Qizilkuduk (Forish district) and others.

4. Hydronyms named according to water temperature, smell and taste. Words such as cold, hot, foul, bitter, sweet, and salty are often used to describe such hydronyms. For example, Issyk-Kul (Forish district), Sovuqbulak, Jilibulak (warm-hearted) (Bakhmal district), Muzbulak (Gallaorol district), Shurkuduk (Forish district), Shurcha (Zaamin district), Shurbulak (Bakhmal district), Sassiqlbulak (Forish district) and others. 6. Hydronyms numbered according to quantity, size and number. These names are used to denote the quantity, number, and size of a hydronym. Hydronyms are often formed using the words two, five, six, forty, one hundred, thousand, gala, double, and gang. For example, Beshbuloq, Duoba (Tajik, du – iki...) [4]

Conclusion.

In short, hydronyms are older than other types of toponyms in terms of their formation. Their names formed the basis of several place names. Ponds have long been inhabited by humans. There are still many myths and legends about them. Water signs, names of rivers and lakes, toponyms in general remind us of history. It is our job to understand, analyze, preserve and pass them on to future generations.

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