

FORMATION METHODS OF HYDRONYMS IN KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

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Summary. This article is devoted to the morphological formation of hydronyms in the Karakalpak language. In this article, the peculiarities of formations of hydronyms, in fact, local names which were formed by different words and their historical background. According to our studies, we can conclude that hydronymical names are the crucial part of toponymy and have an important role in word – stock of the Karakalpak language.

Keywords: toponymy; hydronyms; morphological formation; geographical names; components and so on.

Toponymy is considered a complicated specific field of onomastics which explores the appellations of land, water and places names and their etymology, their grammatical and phonetical structure, also their spelling and their forms in other languages. It was derived from the Greek word: “topos” – land, “onoma” – to name, in other words, names of water and land features.

Toponyms are divided into three groups concerning the size of geographical names which they study: macrotoponym, mezotoponym, microtoponym.

There are very few works in onomastics which study the structure and morphology of toponyms.

Taking into account the number of components which forms them and from what word classes they were composed of is still considered to be a crucial issue in onomastics for defining the morphological structure of water appellations.

There are such outstanding scientists as U. S. Osetin, O. T. Molchanova, G. Madieva who made their scientific research on these matters.

Toponyms in the language are composed with the help of:

- Morphological
- Lexica-semantical methods

Toponyms (especially endooronyms and endohydronyms) retains the archaisms and dialecticisms in the language. In most cases they give bountiful information about the substrate language of people who live in these areas.

In hydronyms, particularly, names given by people, there is a semantical basis between object and its appellation. In this article, we shall consider the hydronyms in Karakalpak language and their formation methods.

Morphological structure of hydronyms in Karakalpak language may be divided into 2 groups: single and compound (having 2 or 3 components).

While single names can be formed with the help of lexica-semantical and morphological methods, compound hydronyms are formed as a specific hydronymical appellation that cannot give a meaning separately.

In forming such names, the meaning of hydronymical common nouns is very peculiar: while geographical common nouns consisting the water appellations show the similarities of objects and join them into one tone, their characteristic component shows their difference from other hydronyms.

I. Hydronyms made by the model “noun + noun”

Hydronymical names belong to semantical group of nouns serving as determinants in their own structure and create water appellations referring to this lexica-semantic group.

The determinant or noun component of such hydronyms may be from the following words:

1. Anthroponyms; are made from tribes' names or nouns representing its special source: AmuDarya, Qazaqdarya, Dawitko'l, Abatjap, Esimo'zek, Quwanishjarma, Begjap, Atako'l, Xojako'l, Mashanko'l, Erkinda'rya

2. From nouns indicating names of plants: Jekenli, Kegeyli, Salikesh, Paxtaarna

3. From nouns meaning hydronymical or oronymical terms: Urisay, Bozjap, Mayjap, Bozsuw, Bag'jap

4. From nouns of which first component is from birds or animals' names: Su'wenli channel, Qutanko'l, Shag'alko'pir

5. Nouns of which first component representing the name of household items: Shanishqili, Taqiyatas, Aqshako'l, Qilishsay, Marjanko'l, Ayirsha

Such appellations are usually formed with the help of metaphorical method, in other words, by considering the similarities of two items.

6. From nouns representing animals' or human's parts of body: Kindikozek, Tu'yemoyin, Jaltirbas, Aydarko'l. These hydronyms indicate the locations of water features.

II. Hydronyms formed by the model “adjective + noun”

In toponymy, there are very few appellations formed without the help of adjectives. Because they determine the quality and appearance of any object, identify the smell, taste of water features.

1. – is made by indicating the appearance of water, there are used such adjectives as: white, black, blue, bad, new: Qarateren, Qarao'zek, Ko'ko'zek, Ko'kshiyel, Qarako'l, Jamansay, Janada'rya

2. – means the size and area of hydro-objects. First component of such hydronyms may be represented with the following adjectives: long, short, small, large, round, narrow, wide: Jalpakjap, U'lzenteniz, Kishkene teniz, Do'ngelekkol, Uzinsuw

3. In Karakalpak language, there are some hydronyms representing the smell and taste of objects: Ashshiko'l, Sassikko'l

4. Hydronyms related to the temperature of water: cool, cold, hot: Is-sibulaq, Ayazko'l

III. Hydronyms formed with the model “numeral + noun”: the first component of hydronym is indicated with numerals: U’shqulash, Bessag’a, Besko’pir, U’shsay, Qirqqiz

IV. “noun + verb”: according to this model, hydronyms are formed with the help of affixes of infinitive verbs (-g’an/gen, -qan/ken): Qizketken, Shekpenketken, Qazanketken, Eshlio’lgen

V. Hydronyms came from other languages and abbreviations: Sudoche, KC-1, KC-2, KC-3

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