



HYDRONIMS FORMED BY THE METHOD OF SYNTACTIC AND TRANSONIMIZATION

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Abstract:

In the article, words are classified depending on the basis on which they are formed. The hydronyms of Surkhandarya are created by the method of composition and transonymization. Hydronymic determinants play an important role in the formation of hydronyms. Hydronymic identifiers are added to the words of various phrases, characterizing them to express the name of a water body and structure. It is the basis for the formation of hydronyms of combined and complex composition and denotes the type of reservoir.

Keywords: hydronym, composition, transonymization, water body, hydronymic determinant, complex composition, compound word, word group, language unit, grammar

One of the important methods of creating hydronyms is the syntactic method. Most hydronymic terms are names made up of two or more words. In many hydronyms, the word denoting a water body was used together with the name of the object and became the name of the water body. For example, *Surxondaryo*, *Amudaryo*, *Pudinabuloq*, *Jo'rjo'rbuloq* such as. Prof. N.Ulukov correctly pointed out that these names are names based on the transformation of a phrase into a word [1:157]. By this method, combined hydronyms were mainly formed on the following basis.

1. Hydronyms based on anthroponyms (names, surnames, patronymics of people): *Rahim buloq*, *Boy buloq* such as.
2. Hydronyms based on toponyms: *Surxondaryo*, *Bandixon*, *Qumqo'rg'on*, *Oltinsoy*, *Padang buloq*, *Uchqizil*, *Eski Xazarbog'* such as.
3. Hydronyms based on phytonyms: a) hydronyms based on the names of fruit trees: *Kattajiyda*, *Qirq olma*, *Chilon Achchiq olma*; b) hydronyms based on the names of ornamental trees: *Katta Bedak*, *Kichik Bedak*, *Qarayog'och*, *Qoratal*, *Ko'kchinor*; c) hydronyms created on the basis of herbs, bushes, flowers: *Qattiq // Qattiqamish*, *Mingtomir*, *Guli Savsar*, *Luxlux // Luxliq*, *Mingtomir kabi*.
4. Hydronyms based on zoonyms: *Shuluk // Zuluk buloq*, *Bursuq buloq* such as.

Hydronyms, which consist of joining two or more words, are written by adding or separating them. According to the method of formation of such hydronyms, hydronyms formed by the syntactic method are counted. This method is one of the most active ways of forming words in the Uzbek language, as well as hydronyms. Like words in the language, there are many

compound hydronyms that are written by adding and separating hydronyms. It is observed that combined hydronyms are mainly formed from the combination of a water body and the name given to it. For example, as a result of the combination of the name given to the spring and the water of the spring, the joint name *G'o'rinbuloq* was created.

The majority of Surkhandarya hydronyms are hydronyms with a compound composition. It seems that the syntactic method is one of the most active methods in creating a hydronym. As proof of our opinion, it can be said that more than 600 of the more than 1800 hydronyms collected on the territory of Surkhandarya region are syntactically formed hydronyms.

Many compound hydronyms are similar to word combinations because they express the characteristics of an object. For example, *Shirinbuloq* is the name of a water body in Khomkon village, Sherabad district, Surkhandarya region. It was named so because its water is sweet and suitable for consumption. Initially, the hydronym "*Shirin buloq*" was based on the (adjective+noun) form, the natural sign of water was used as an adjective of the spring, and later the words together became the name of the water body. This situation can also be seen in the names of the following water bodies. For example, *Taxirbuloq*, *Tillabuloq*, *Tolbuloq*, *Anvarsoy*, *Arpalisoy*, *Baytalo'ldisoy*, *Chuqursoy*, *Do'lanasoy*, *Oynabuloq* such as joint hydronyms are also observed.

Combined hydronyms of Surkhandarya region were mainly formed based on the transformation of words representing the sign of a water body into names. They can be grouped according to their structure as follows.



1. Combined hydronyms formed on the basis of the adjective + adjective relationship: *Qizilariq, Qizilhovuz, Qoraariq, Qorachashma, Jinnidaryo, Zaxariq* such as. Combined hydronyms based on adjective+adjective relationship are divided into the following types according to the word groups they are formed with.

a) adjective+noun: *Zax // Zaksoy, Chuqursoy, Irisoy // Katta soy, Quruqsoy, Uzunsoy, Chuchukquduq, Oqtepa suv ombori* such as;

b) noun + noun: *Anbarsoy, Anbarsoy, Qozonbuloq, Qozonquduq, Ayg'irko'l, Tombuloq* such as;

c) adjective+noun: *Qaynarbuloq, Oqarbuloq* such as;

d) sleep+noun: *Beshbuloq*;

e) Age + characteristics: *Uchqizil*;

f) noun+fe'l *Xoskuydi, Momoo'ldi, Anoro'ldi, Arabo'ldi, Eshako'ldi*;

g) fe'l + from: *Izmasoy* such as.

In the hydronymy of Surkhondarya, there are many hydronyms with a compound composition made up of adjective+noun, noun+noun adjective combinations from the names of water bodies made by the syntactic method.

2. Hydronyms formed on the basis of the relationship between the subject and the subject. Hydronyms of this type mean that the body of water belongs to a person. *Shaymatariq, Anvarsoy, Kamoliso, Olloyorkoriz, Omonalisoy* such as. For example, the Shaimatariq hydronym indicates that the establishment of this water body is related to a person named Shaimat. According to local residents, the ditch built by him was named after the person named Shaymat, who encouraged the people to release water for planting crops in the waterless area of Xo'jabulg'or village, Boysun district. In hydronymic names, in conjunctions in the relation of referent + object, unlike words, the meaning of belongingness and relatedness is not expressed, but the meaning of relatedness. In this respect, hydronyms of the accusative type differ from words of this form.

There are also separable hydronyms made by the syntactic method. For example, *Katta Bedak, Kichik Bedak, Achchiq olma, Qirq olma, Guli savsar* such as.

The collected materials on the hydronyms of the Surkhondarya River show that the hydronyms created by the syntactic method were based on hydronymic identifiers such as river, stream, channel, ditch, and spring, and explained the type of water body. For example, *Dashnobodsoy, Fayzobodsoy, Kampirtepasoy, Avlod buloq, Chilonbuloq, Denov-ariq, Ko'ltepakoriz*.

The facts show that hydronymic determinants play an important role in the linguistic formation of hydronyms. Hydronymic identifiers are important words

in naming a water body and are the basis for creating compound hydronyms.

In linguistics, there are many cases where two different terms are used for the same linguistic phenomenon. In particular, the use of words from one group of words in another group, for example, blue (sky), blue (color), is called conversion and transposition in linguistics. In nomenclature, the formation of hydronyms from other well-known names is called transonymization.

N. Ulukov, while informing about the large number of names that have arisen on the basis of transonymization in Uzbek onomastics, notes that the study of names that have arisen on the basis of transonymization is important for linguistics [1:167]. Hydronyms made on the basis of transonymization are also found in the hydronymy of Surkhondarya region. N. Ulukov explains this type of construction in Uzbek language hydronymy as transhydronymization [1:167].

Based on the research of N. Ulukov, we grouped Surkhondarya hydronyms based on other popular nouns as follows:

a) names of regions: *Surxondaryo*;

b) district names: *Oltinsoy, Bandixon, Angor*;

d) village names: *Padang, Panjob, Sangardak, Sho'rob, Vandob, Vaxshivor buloq, Darbanddaryo* such hydronyms are named after village names.

e) neighborhood names: *Avlod buloq, Jayronxona, Omonxona, Qorasuv, Oqtepa, Sharg'undaryo, Vaxshivordaryo* such as.

In Surkhondarya hydrotoponymy, there are many water bodies named after districts and villages. He states that the name of a water body changes to the name of a village or a city, and vice versa, the name of a city and a village changes to the name of a water body as a result of various factors [1:168].

We divided the hydronyms of the Surkhondarya region into the following groups according to the basis on which the water body is named:

a) spring names named after village names: *Padang, Panjob, Vandob, Xo'jaulkan*;

b) names of streams named after village names: *Machaysoy, Kampirtepasoy, Sho'robsoy*.

c) names of streams named according to district names: *Oltinsoy, Muzrabotsoy, Bandixonsoy*;

d) names of streams named after village names: *Maydonariq, Tallimaron*;

e) channel names named according to district names: *Denov, Angor – 1, Jarqo'rg'on kanali, Qumqo'rg'on kanali, Sherobod kanali*. Also, the largest river flowing through the Surkhondarya region was given the name of the region Surkhondarya. The stream



flowing through Bandikhon area is named Bandikhonsoy. Such designations are based on the region in which the water body is located.

A number of theomorphic hydronyms are also found in Surkhandarya hydronymy. These water bodies are considered sacred places and have been turned into shrines. For example, *Pistamozor*, *Kiyikmozor buloq*, *Tuyamozor*, *Xo'jabulg'orota*, *Xo'jakulsin*, *Xo'jasoatota*, *Xo'jaipok ota*, *Xo'jamayxona*.

Morphological and syntactic methods, which are the basis for creating new words in the language, are also important methods for creating hydronymic names.

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