

## TOPONYMS RELATED TO THE CONCEPT OF WATER

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10207488>

**B. E. Kilichev**

*professor, Bukhara State University*

*b.e.kilichev@buxdu.uz*

### **Annotation**

*Ancient toponyms make up the majority of the territory of Bukhara. It is inextricably linked with the ancient history of the region. Most of the regional toponyms are hydrotoponyms - toponyms formed based on the names of water. Hydrotoponyms are formed taking into account the natural geographic and relief features of the area. In their composition, the main place is occupied by such hydrotoponyms as river, canal, ditch, lake, and collector.*

### **Keywords**

*Bukhara, region, toponym, toponymy, hydronym, hydroponymy, river, canal, lake, ditch, collector, reservoir.*

In toponymy, water and the names related to it take the place after oikonyms. It is important to collect, systematize, and study their forms and manifestations in certain regions, dividing them into thematic groups. Bukhara region is a geographical object in the desert zone. For this reason, water and concepts related to it have always been valued in its territory. People used water only for consumption and irrigation. The main watercourses in the region are the Amudarya, the Zarafshan River, and the ditches and canals that flow from them. During the long history, people felt the need for new place names due to the acquisition of new lands and the increase in the number of settlements that established them. Many of the new geographical features were given names related to water. Such names are called hydrotoponyms in toponymy. In this information, we will analyze hydrotoponyms in the Bukhara region, dividing them into thematic groups.

Water and proper nouns related to it are also divided into certain lexical-semantic groups. There are 25 ditches, 8 springs, 3 rivers, 15 canals, 46 collectors, 12 lakes, 16 wells, 11 reservoirs, and 5 spillways in the region. there are 4 ponds, the total number of hydronyms is 145.

Amudarya and Zarafshan rivers occupy the main place in the region's hydronymy. From the distant past until the 70s of the 20th century, the region was supplied with water by the Zarafshan River. After that, the Amu-Bukhara canal system became the main water supply system of the region.

In the past, the Zarafshan River passed through the territory of the present Gijduvan, Vobkent, Romitan, Jondor, Karakol, and Olot districts of the region and flowed into the Amudarya. Therefore, this hydronym has a special place in the life of the region.

Zarafshan is mentioned in historical sources with names such as Politimet, Nomiq, Rudi Mosaf, Haram Kom, Rudijarg, Somjan, Wadi us-Sugd, Nahr ul-Bukhara, and Kohak River. From the 18th century it was called Zarafshan [3, 66; 4; 5].

Speaking about the folk etymology of Zarafshon, E. Murzayev defined it as zar - gold, afshon - scatterer - scatterer of gold [9, 246].

Abu Bakr Muhammad Narshahi in his book "History of Bukhara" talks about the city of Baykand (now the ruins of Poykent) and how Haromkom water comes to Baykand. Baikand is surrounded by reed fields and large water bodies; they call them "Borgini farokh" - a wide pool, and they call them Karakol. In our opinion, it should be the Haromkom Zarafshan River mentioned by Narshahi. Because the river passes through the Jondor district and through the part of the Karakol district where the Poykent ruins are located.

Abu Tahirkhoja Samarkand said, "My Zarafshan River, is called the Kohak River, starts from the Kunchikar mountains, and is joined by Iskandar Spring - the water of Iskandar Lake and the springs coming out of Maschoh mountains. It is said that it joins with other waters and springs and reaches Bukhara and Karakol as a river [1, 25].

Amudarya also has a special place in the hydronymy of the Bukhara region. Today's water supply of the region is directly related to Amudarya. Records related to Amudarya can be found in ancient Greek Chinese and Turkish written records. The first written information is recorded in Greek sources under the name Oxos (Oksos). Oks was formed based on the Greek pronunciation of the local word okuz - river.

In his work, Ya. Gulomov noted that Okuz is the local Sak-massaget name of Amudarya, which was preserved until the last period of the Middle Ages [9, 37].

In the book "K istorii orashenia Turkestana" by V. V. Bartold, another name of the Amudarya, Jayhun, is discussed, and it is shown that it appeared based on the Arabic form of the name Gihon in the Torah [2, 71].

The name of the river is related to the former name of the current city of Chorjoi, Amuya. This opinion was supported by H. Hasanov, and some parts of the river were named Jaryab, Balkh river, Termiz river, Kolif river, Urganch river, and Khorezm river. For example, it was called the Omuy river near the city of Omul, Omulya (from the 15th century Chorjoi) in its middle stream, shortened to Omul (the original meaning of this word is not clear, if it refers to the people named Amurd, perhaps) [3, 13; 16, 46]. So, the name Amudarya was formed based on the toponym Amuya.

There are 25 canals in the region. Streams are the main water supply network after rivers in the regions. The word "ariq" is interpreted in different sources. For example, V.V. Radlov explained it in his dictionary as a channel dug to bring water. In the dictionary of E.V. Sevortyan, the root of the word ariq, arig' is ar, which is hydronymic in the following cases: stream, argi - river tributary, arkin - river basin, river bed, arin - water, arna - channel. has been shown to have meanings related to units [10, 269; 11, 188].

S. Karayev explained that ariq (ar is the root of the verb to flow in ancient Iranian languages, i.e. "water") is a waterway. Currently, the word ariq means 1) an artificially created waterway, its bed, and the water in it; 2) a special waterway drawn in the cultivated area for planting and watering crops; is interpreted as a furrow [13, 61].

The names of ditches in the region can be divided into the following semantic groups:

- names related to toponyms: Romitanariq, Pirmastariq, Eski Shafirkon stream, Zirobodariq, Saribozorariq, Taiqirariq, Vahmariq, Mughiyon stream;
- Uyghurariq and Ilonliariq are related to ethnonyms;
- names with hydronymic unit: Soyinkol, Khojaarik, Yomonjar, Kaynarod.

There are 8 names representing springs in the regional hydronymic system. These are Chashma (Bukhara district), Batirkhan bulak (Gijduvan district), Boshogitma (Gijduvan district), Qamishbulok (Gijduvan district), Koryogdi (Gijduvan district), Piralı. (Gijduvon district), Toskey (Peshko district).

The spring names were formed based on an anthroponym (Batirkhan bulak, Qoryogdi), a toponym (Ogitma, Piralı), and a unit representing the geographical uniqueness of the area (Kamishbulok).

Collector (zakhkash) is 46 in regional hydronyms. A collector (in reclamation) is an open channel or drainage pipe that receives water from the water-collecting part of the drainage network and discharges it from the reclamation area [14-4, 658].

Six meanings of the word collector are explained in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language”. In the dictionary, a drainage pipe or an open channel serves to collect water coming from the water-collecting part of the draining (drainage) network, drain it to the other side from the area where the water is being drained, and discharge it; the interpretation of sizot as a big ditch that draws water corresponds to the essence of the word collector as a hydronymic unit [15, 398].

The collector system is typical for the Bukhara region in general, and this situation is related to land reclamation features. Due to the relatively high level of groundwater, the system of collectors is widely used in the region. In the area, collector names can be grouped as follows:

- names related to personal names: Abdullakhan (Peshko district), Sakovich collector (Bukhara district), Amir Temur collector (Bukhara district), Okhunbobayov collector (Romitan district), Bahauddin (Kogon district).

Abdullah Khan's collector was called Abdullah Khan Zakashi in history. This hydro system was built by the Khan of Bukhara, Abdullah Khan II, who lived in 1534-1598. Sakovich Zakhkashi is named after the person who built this hydro system. But it is reasonable to say that it is inappropriate to use the names of the great mystic Bahauddin Naqshband or Amir Temur about the collector - zakhkash;

- names related to toponyms: Arabkhana zahkashi, Navmetan zahkashi, Muchavuz, Sofikorgar (Bukhara district), Vobkent, Khayrobod (Vobkent district), Torob, Khumdonak (Jondor district), Korak (Kogon), Olot (Olot district), Zandani, Pirmast, Naqib (Peshko district), Piyozkor, Saroydeycha (Romitan district), Karakol zahkashi (Bukhara district, Karakol district). These names are used for the hydro-structure that was passed through settlements or near them;

- names associated with a certain sign: Kalta zahkash, Chakmok zahkash (Bukhara district), Central Bukhara (Vobkent district), Katta zovur (Kogon district), Shorkashon, Central Olot (Olot district), Network collector (Romitan district), Main drainage collector (Karovulbazar district), Main Bukhara collector, Karakol main collector (Karakol district);

- names related to the location: Western Torob (Jondor district), Southern collector (Kogon district), Southern unifying collector, Western Karakol (Olot district), Northern (Peshko district), Northern Bukhara (Romitan district).

It was found that there are 12 lakes in the regional hydronymic system. Although a lake is a natural body of water filled with water (covered with water), it is a deep, closed area, but sometimes it is also created artificially [15, 453].

Names of lakes can be grouped as follows:

- named after the toponym: Khojasayot Lake (Olot district);
- named after the hydronym: Dengizkol (Olot district), Ayakogitma Lake (Gijduvon district), Zarafshan Lake (Zhondor district);
- named after the phytonym: Jiydakul (Olot district);
- named after the region: Zamonbobo lake (Karakol district), Karakyr lake (Peshko district);
- named after a sign: Korongikol (Olot district), Shorkol (Karakol district), Madankol (Karakol district), Shorgoq Lake (Karakol etc.).

The oldest of the lake names in the region is Dengizkol. In the Middle Ages, this lake in Olot district was known as “Borgini Farokh”, i.e. “Big Lake”.

In the written sources of the 10th century, Dengizkol was called “Karakol”, or “Bukhairai Somjan” (“Lake Somjan”). On the map of Central Asia drawn by the Arab geographer Ibn Havqal, it is shown under the name “Bahr ul-Bukhara” (“Sea of Bukhara”) [14-3, 257].

Muhammad Narshahi said about this lake that “its width is twenty farsakhs (140-160 km), excess water of the Bukhara River is collected in this lake, there are many aquatic animals in it, birds and fish are not caught in the same amount as here in Khorasan”, noted [1, 25].

Canals in the hydro system are also artificial water structures. A canal (lat. canalis - pipe, stream; waterway) is a specially dug waterway for supplying water to cultivated areas and collecting and draining excess water [15, 313].

To solve the problem of water supply in the region, the use of a system of 15 canals has been established. These names are grouped as follows:

based on toponym: Kamot channel (Vobkent district), Jilvan channel (Peshko district), Sayot channel (Karakol district), Mingchinor channel (Shofirkon district);

based on anthroponyms: Karyakin channel (Bukhara region), Amu-Bukhara channel named after Sharof Rashidov (Vobkent region), Okhunberdi channel (Kogon region);

based on hydronyms: Shahrod (Bukhara district), Mokhon channel, Kuyimozor channel (Jhondor district), Shorkol return channel (Gijduvon district), Korovulbazar trunk canal (Korovulbazar district).

As mentioned, the Bukhara region is located in the desert and steppe regions. The main aspects related to the way of life in it are directly related to water sources. For this reason, there are many water-related names - hydrotoponyms - in the districts of the region. The main part of the studied material is a ditch, channel, collector, lake, well, river, etc. Most of them are formed from the name of the place, the name of the person who organized this source, or the name of the ethnic group

of the population in that area. They should be valued as names with a long history and should be preserved at the level of national wealth.

### REFERENCES:

1. Абу Бакр Муҳаммад ибн Наршахий Бухоро тарихи. –Т.: Фан, 1966. – Б.25.
2. Бартольд В.В. К истории орашения Туркестана. –СПб, 1914. –С.71.
3. Дўсимов З., Эгамов Х. Жой номларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. –Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1977. –Б.66.
4. Kilichev B.E., Safarova O. Study of toponyms in the language of the work/ Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (GIIRJ) ISSN (E): 2347-6915. Vol.10/ Issue 1, Jan. (2022) 92–95.
5. Kilichev B.E., Safarova M.Z. The Concept of Totemism and Ethnonym/ Central Asian journal of literature, philosophy, and culture. Volume: 03 Issue: 05 May 2022.
6. Kilichev B.E., Shabonova G. “Boburnoma” asaridagi ayrim toponimlarning etimologiyasi haqida. “Talqin va tadqiqotlar” ilmiy-uslubiy jurnal.1-tom. №18 (2023).
7. Kilichev B.E. A way of making words on proper nouns. International Journal on Integrated Education Volume 3, Issue II, Feb 2020. p. 96-98.
8. Kilichev B.E. Ethnooykonoms of Bukhara. Best journal of innovation in science, research and development. Volume:2 Issue:11 | 2023. p. 252-257.
9. Мурзаев М. Средняя Азия. –М., 1957. –С.246.
10. Радлов В.В. Опыт словаря тюркских наречий. Том 1. Гласные. – СПб, 1893. –С.269.
11. Севортян Э.В. Этимологический словарь тюркских языков (Общетюркские и межтюркские основы на гласных. –М.: Наука, 1974. –С.188.
12. Фуломов Я. Хоразмнинг суғорилиш тарихи. –Т., 1959. –Б.37.
13. Бартольд В.В. К истории орашения Туркестана. –СПб, 1914. –С.71.
14. Qorayev S. Toponimika. –Т.: O‘zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati nashriyoti, 2006. –В. 61; 65.
15. Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. 12- жилдди. 2-жилд. –Т.: “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси” Давлат илмий нашриёти. 2006. –Б.398; 3-жилд. 2002. –Б.257; 4-жилд. 2002. –Б.658; 8-жилд. 2002. –Б.90.
15. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5-жилдлик. 2-жилд. –Т.: “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси” Давлат илмий нашриёти. 2006. –Б.313; 453.

16. Ҳасанов Ҳ. Ўрта Осиё жой номлари тарихидан. -Т.: Фан, 1965. -Б.46.