

Toponyms in Karakalpak Dastans Formed from Somatisms

Tolibaev Khojaakhmed

Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh

Abstract. *In the article issues related to the occurrence of body parts names in onomastics, mainly toponymy, are studied on the example of toponyms found in Karakalpak epics. Concepts are given on the use and meaning of the names of body parts such as bawir (liver), býyrek (kidney), bel (waist), moyın (neck), qoltıq (armpit), qol (hand), kindik (umbilicus), taban (foot), murın (nose), qan (blood) in naming geographical objects. The geographical meanings of body terms in Turkic languages have been studied.*

Keywords: *Karakalpak epics, onomastics, toponyms, names of body parts (somonym), geographical meaning, native speaker.*

There was a certain demand for naming geographical objects. One of the main reasons for the formation of toponyms was the need to distinguish them from each other. Toponymist T. Enazarov expressed the following thought on this matter: when it comes to the nomination of existing objects, the human factor is taken into account. Without human participation, it is impossible to name an object. After all, each object is given a name for a specific purpose [1, 48]. In various linguistic units, the names of everyday objects of the people, parts of the human body, have a high specific weight. Somonyms in the vocabulary of various languages are characterized by a high degree of archaism. I.I. Sabitova notes: This group belongs to the main vocabulary fund, which has been developing over many millennia and reflects not only the knowledge of native speakers about the world around them, but also their ideas about themselves and their body [2, 85]. These names are used in various lexical groups of the language - as part of phraseological units, to denote the figurative meaning of a word, as figurative means, etc. Thus, the names of parts of the human body take part in the formation of onomastic names. One of the researchers who studied this problem in the onomastics of Turkic languages was E. Murzaev. Regarding the use of such names in the toponymy of Turkic languages, the scientist writes: "This is a well-known technique used by many peoples of the world, who are well aware of the similarity of geographical objects with some household items or individual parts of the human or animal body" [3, 54]. Parts of the human body play a certain role in the formation of place names. For example, based on the word kindik, the toponym Kindik Özek was formed. Researchers of toponymy of the Karakalpak language M. Kurbanov and G. Mambetova, in their work, dwell separately on this toponym. However, they focus their main attention on the interpretation of the geographical term özek; the analysis of the word "kindik" is given secondary importance in their study. The term "kindik" is interpreted as "a well-known locality or territory equated to a state entity, center" [4, 348]. From which it follows that the word "kindik" means center, basis. The toponym Kindik ozek is found in the dastan "Alpamys": Kindik ozek degen zherde, Sary shungildin arzhagynda, Maila ozektin berzhagynda, eki ozektin zhan-zhagynda Ultan kuldyn zhylyksyn bagyp, zhy lkyman bolyp zhurmen (In the area of Kindik Ozek, on the other side of the Sary shungil, on this on the side of Maila Ozek, in the space between two channels, was the herdsman of Ultan (Dastan "Alpamys". Variant of Yesemurat zhyrau).

How about you eat degen zher?

Ak shëshme degen suý eat.

Zheti Zholdyn Darbenti,
Kalmaklardyn halyklary,
Ony Taban zhol der edi.
In the area Ak tobe,
There is a spring Ak shashme.
Crossroads of seven roads,
Kalmyk tribes,
They called it Taban Zhol.

(Dastan "Alpamys". Option Yesemurat zhyrau).

In the above example, the word "taban" in the toponym Taban Zhol, which is based on a part of the human body, means "the flat part of the leg below the ankle, in contact with the ground" [5, 254]. The word "taban" is one of the anatomical names involved in the formation of the toponym. The dictionary of Z. Dusimov and Kh. Egamov gives the following explanation for this toponym: used as a geographical term, it means "the lowest place where water flows" [6, 129]. E. Koychubaev gives the following explanation: "The lowest place relative to the surrounding elevations, where streams flow" [7, 202]. In E. Murzaev's dictionary, this word is on a par with the terms that form geographical names [8, 381]. In the Old Turkic language, this noun conveyed the meaning bas (to crush), ez (to crush). It is formed by adding the particle -n to the verb ta:pa [9, 344]. It can be assumed that the formation of the word "taban" is associated with the verb tep. When used as a toponym, it conveys the features of a geographical object, such properties as "tegis" is smooth, "takyr" is bare or "tuŷry" is smooth.

Ane, katynlardyn aldynda Akzhap degen zhap bar edi. Ayagy koltyk kol degenge baryp kuyar edi. So, Akzhap appeared before the women. Its mouth flowed into Koltyk Kol. (Dastan "Alpamys". Option Kyyas zhyrau).

In toponymy, the word "Koltyk" is used to designate a bay, bay, oxbow, blind end of a bay, backwater. Researchers associate the formation of the word "koltyk" with the root "kol": "common Turkic k̄koltuq is a complex word consisting of two roots: k̄ol "hand" and t̄yk "under, bottom, bottom, base" [10, 444]. The word "kol" is found in the language of the Orkhon-Yenisei monuments as a geographical name and means "river basin, lowland." Most Turkic-speaking peoples use the word "kol" to denote a geographical name. For example, in the Azerbaijani language the word "gol" means a hand, a branch of a river; Turkic "kol" - hand, river branch, strait; Tatar "kul" - a ravine with a river; in Turkmen "el" - poorly defined channel; in Shor "kol" / "gol" - river, stream, "kolchak" - key, meager spring; Tuvan "kol" - river, swampy lake; Altai "kol" - river, tributary [3, 60]. In the Dastan language this word is used in the meaning given above - "mouth".

Toponyms formed using the element buyrek are found in the dastan "Aidos biy":

Aral teniz zhagasyňa,
Khalyktyn adil ortasyňa,
Saxar yakty kelip zhetti,
Buyrek degen kalasyňa.
To the shores of the Aral Sea,
Where do just people live?
Dawn has come
To a city called Buyrek.

(Dastan "Aidos biy". Option Kyyas zhyrau).

The participation of the word "buyrek" in the formation of toponyms is one of the controversial

issues. Some researchers are inclined to believe that “buyrek” comes from the derivative “bayri” and the diminutive affix -ak. Bairi means "stop, halt, residence." Therefore, Buyrek or Bayrak is a “small stop,” the researchers conclude. In the work of the Kazakh scientist E. Koychubaev, the toponym buyrektal is given, which he associates with the name of the ancient Turkic tribe [7, 73]. In Uzbek linguistics, N. Okhunov adheres to a similar point of view [11, 12]. A. Nurmagambetov notes that the formation of the toponym buyrek, its connection with the ethnonym does not have clear arguments, and therefore comes to the conclusion that this toponym was formed based on the natural features of the area [12, 34].

Bauyr is an anatomical part of the body inherent in humans and animals. There are a number of toponyms formed with the participation of this part of the body. For example, in the dastan “Kyryk kyz” there are the following lines: Baŷyr kol menen Shagyr kol, Degen zherdi aralap. Between Bauyr kol and Shagyr kol. (Dastan “Kyryk kyz”. Option Kurbanbai zhyrau). B. Biyarov writes about the participation of the word bavyr in the formation of toponyms: One of the conditions for naming the toponym bavyr is the location of the object at the foot of any hill (mountain, peak, crown, etc.), in a hollow or depression [13, 56].

In the language of Karakalpak dastans there are toponyms derived from the word “muryñ”. For example,

Kese etek penen Kylmuryñ,

Bagyndy korgenler turin.

Kese etek and Kylmuryñ,

Having seen submission.

(Dastan “Amanbay batyr”. Option Kyyas zhyrau). The word “muryñ” as part of the toponym conveys the meaning of “cape, spur, mountain peak, foothills” [8, 240] and corresponds to the meanings of “cape, mountain ledge, mountain spur, sand ridge, sand hillock, spit, cliff, large wave with a twist, sea surf, storm, rough place in the sea” [8, 88]. In the lines above, it is used in proportion to the last word of the line.

Another element found in toponyms is the word “bel”. We can observe it as part of the toponym Shamlybel:

Shamlybelge keldi kop arman menen,

Agayini boldyk Bazirgen menen.

With high hopes we arrived in Shamlybel,

Bazirgen and I became close.

(Dastan “Bazirgen”. Option Yeshan baksy).

The toponym Shamlybel is found mainly in the “Gorugly” dastan. S. Tursunov gave the following conclusion about the origin of this toponym: Sham is a form of land relief, a word conveying natural properties. In Turkic languages, chung~shung- has the meaning “tall, large, large”, a phonetic variant of chang~shang. Chang~chung and bel united to form chang bel > changbel > chambel (shambil), which means: pass, flat hill, high plateau. Initially this was the name of the hill; later the name of the hill was transferred to the mound located on it. In ancient times, mounds were located at some elevation relative to the surface of the earth [14, 89].

The word “moiyn,” as E. Murzaev notes, is used to denote geographical features, such as “a spit, an isthmus, a mountain pass, a narrow strip of water, a bend in a mountain, a sandbank, a bottleneck in a river” [3, 58].

Zhakyn bolsa kerek sol zherlerdegi,

“Karabuga” is replaced by “Karamoyynga”

Close, apparently, located there,

“Karabuga” and “Karamoyyn”

(Narration by Bekimbet bakhshy, Rambergen Khozhambergenov). In our opinion, the toponym Karamoyyn is derived from the name of one of the clan divisions of the Karakalpaks included in the Konyrat arys. K. Mambetov has a different opinion: “The ancestor of Kara moiyn, Kara moiyn Tugyr biy is found in Oguznam (IX century). Seventeen batyrs of the Kara Moyyn clan died during the unrest during the period of Aziz Inak. This event has nothing to do with the name of the genus. Their tamga, in the shape of the letter “T,” was known back in the Mongol era” [15, 21]. Consequently, we can assume that the word “moiyn” was first part of an anthroponym, then an ethnonym, and only then an ethnotoponym was formed.

Place names derived from the word “kan” are extremely rare. The opinions of researchers in the formation of the toponyms Kanlykol, Kanlyozek differ. Some of them connect the origin of the toponym with the Kanly family division, others with the ancient Kangar tribe. As we see, the formation of this toponym still remains one of the controversial problems of Karakalpak linguistics. In the language of the dastan “Er Ziyar”, the toponym Kanlyozek occurs:

Gəyirlerdin zhurtynda,

Kanlyozek bar eken,

Kany menen nogaidyn,

Tolyp akkan say eken.

Kan sasygan zher eken

In the land of the infidels,

There is a place Kanlyozek,

Nogai blood,

Crowded ravine

A place that smelled of blood.

(Dastan “Er Ziyar”. Variant of Kurbanbai zhyrau).

In the Karakalpak dastans “Er Kosai”, “Kazhy Gerey”, “Otesh batyr”, “Aidos biy” there are other toponyms that contain “kanly”. In addition to the fact that the main function of these toponyms was to designate a geographical object, in the lines below we give the interpretation given by the people.

As a geographical term, the word “togai” is used to designate an area on the bank of a river with overgrown wild trees [16, 11]. V. Radlov is one of the first scientists to interpret the word “togai”. They were given the following explanation: “forest in the meanders of rivers.” In the Mongolian language there is the word “tokhoy”, which means “elbow”, “bow”, “river bend” [8, 404]. In the Old Turkic and Mongolian languages, Yakut and Evenki languages, this word is interpreted as a bend. Therefore, it can be assumed that the word “togai” is associated with the bend of the river formed by a bend and is used to designate an object located in a given place. In the modern Karakalpak language, the meaning of the word “togai” has moved somewhat away from the original.

As a toponym “togay” is found in Karakalpak dastans: Қәрес тоғай (Koydy bagyp zhur eat kyni-tyni zarlap, Aty shykkan Қәрес degen togayda. Bitterly crying, shepherded the sheep, In the famous Қәрес тоғай. Dastan “Қы рык kyz”. Option Kurbanbai zhyrau), Arshaly togay (Arshalynyn togay, Bir zhagy eken Kokentau; Arshaly degen togayda, Naiman garry bay edi. On one side of Arshaly togay there is Kokentau; In Arshaly togay there was an old man Naiman. Dastan “Gatam-Tai”. Variant of Kurbanbai zhyrau).

The word “tobe” is productively used in the formation of geographical toponyms. The formation of the word “tobe” is associated with a part of the human body. In M. Kashgari’s dictionary it is considered on a par with terms related to the names of parts of the human body and is interpreted as the crown of a person’s head [17, 1203]. The oronymic names that arose with the participation of this geographical term make up a significant part of the language of Karakalpak dastans: Ak tobe, Bes

tobe, Bosagaly tobe, Dinar tobe, Gul tobe, Zhantobe, Kok tobe, Maslaxattobe, May tobe, Naizal tobe, Nyshana tobe, Ora tobe, Kara tobe, kayrakly tobe, kos tobe, Shubar tobe, Toytobe, Ura tobe, Khan tobe. Those. the use of the word “tobe” to designate the top, crown of any object comes from the designation of the human crown of its upper part or center.

The use of names of parts of the human or animal body in a metaphorical form as part of toponymic names seems to be a very interesting and complex process. The study of such phenomena, using the example of the study of toponyms in the language of Karakalpak dastans, serves to reveal the richness of the language. The study of toponyms of Karakalpak dastans in the linguocultural aspect has become one of the urgent tasks of modern linguistics. S. Suatai wrote: The names of land and water bodies contain information about natural properties, special signs that in the native language characterize the features of living space and the environment [18, 109]. Studying Karakalpak folklore and the texts of individual dastans from a similar perspective provides valuable information about the world around us and the ideas of the people. The study of toponyms in the language of Karakalpak dastans is of particular importance for linguo-folkloristics.

References:

1. Эназаров Т. Ўзбекистон топонимлари: луғавий асослар ва этимологик тадқиқи йўллари. Дисс. ... д-ра филол. н. – Ташкент, 2006. –Б. 48
2. Сабитова И. И. О некоторых микропонимах-сомонимах татарского языка // Актуальные вопросы тюркологических исследований. – Санкт-Петербург: СПбГУ, 2016. – С.85
3. Мурзаев Э.М. Тюркские географические названия. – М.: Восточная литература, 1996. с. 54
4. Қарақалпақ тилиниң түсиндирме сөзлиги. II т. –Нөкис: «Қарақалпақстан». 1984. 348 б.
5. Қарақалпақ тилиниң түсиндирме сөзлиги. IV т. –Нөкис: «Қарақалпақстан». 1992. 254 б.
6. Дўсимов З., Эгамов Х. Жой номлариниң қисқача изоҳли луғати. –Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1977. 129 с.
7. Койчубаев Е. Краткий толковый словарь топонимов Казахстана. – Алма-ата: Наука, 1974. 2202 с.
8. Мурзаев Э. М. - Словарь народных географических терминов. - М.: Мысль, 1984. 381 с.
9. Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилиниң этимологик луғати (туркий сўзлар). – Тошкент: Университет, 2000. 344 б.
10. Зулпуқаров К.З. Введение в китайско-киргизское сравнительное языкознание. –Бишкек, 2016. 444 с.
11. Охунов Н. Жой номлари таъбири. –Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1994. 12 с.
12. Нурмағамбетов Ә. Жер-су аттарының тек-төркіні туралы // Қазақ ономастикасының мәселелері. – Алматы: Ғылым, 1986. 34 с.
13. Бияров Б. Қазақ топонимдерінің типтік үлгілері. - Астана, 2013. 56 с.
14. Турсунов С. Сурхондарё вилояти топонимлари. -Т.: Алишер Навоий номидаги Ўзбекистон Миллий кутубхонаси нашриёти, 2008. 89 с.
15. Мәмбетов К. Қарақалпақлардың этнографиялық тарихы. – Нөкис: Қарақалпақстан, 1995. 21 с.
16. Қурбанов М.Д. Қарақалпақ тилидаги географик терминларнинг лексик-грамматик хусусиятлари: филол. фан. ном. ... дисс.автореф. – Нукус, 2011. 11 б.
17. Махмуд ал-Кашгарий. Диван Лугат ат-Турк. – Алматы: Дайк-Пресс, 2005. 1203 с.
18. Суатай С.К. Күрделі жер-су атауларының этномәдени ерекшеліктері // ҚазҰУ хабаршысы. Филология сериясы, №6 (130). 2010. – С. 109