

## Rests In The Kizilkum

**Berdimuratova Lazzat Duisenovna,**

**Senior Lecturer of the Department of Kazakh Language and Literature**

**Navoi State Pedagogical Institute,**

**Navoi, Uzbekistan**

**E-mail: berdimuratovalazzat022@gmail.com**

**Annotation.** Singular oronyms or objects of a certain type due to the fact that they distinguish it from other similar objects, since the nomination fulfills the tasks and provides valuable historical, social and everyday, characterized by the transfer of natural and geographical information. The Uzbek language is antiquity, stagnation, the survival of oronyms, which are distinguished in themselves by this onomastic embodiment of historical and geographical information units, including history, geography, archeology, local history, linguistics, it involves the study of such disciplines as.

**Key words:** oronym, anatomical names, head, legs, waist, mane, eyes, neck.

### Introduction

Today, when the reforms and renewals in Uzbekistan have entered a new stage, it is necessary to collect oronyms and oronomic indicators of Tashkent, Namangan, Fergana, Andijan, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Navoi regions of the republic, create a card index, and study such areas of linguistics as linguogeography, semiotics, semantics, sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics, derivation, and directions and research in the aspect of geography, history, ethnology, tourism sciences, compilation of orthographic and explanatory dictionaries of oronyms are urgent tasks of Uzbek onomastics.

The oronymy of the Kyzylkum region of the Navoi region, which we studied, is rich and diverse. The existing literature on the structure of this area states that it is a flat area. However, the toponymic material we collected contradicts such a description. The study of the features of the formation and functioning of the toponyms of the region made it possible to determine that the geographical terms of the people in the composition of the toponyms reflect the physical-geographical characteristics of the region. If the "Encyclopedia of Geography" [GE, 1989] mentions the flatness of the area, then in this desert we observe that tau literally "mountain" is often used.

So, there are many oronyms in Kyzylkum region, in their structure we can find the term "mountain": Bukantog, Kuljiktog, Auminzadatog, Murintog, Tomditog, Oktog, Karatog, Etimtog, Sultanuvaistog, Shaqitog, Dauqiztog, Keregetog, Lau-laumountain, Derbis mountain, Balpantog. In our opinion, the occurrence of such an order in toponymy is related to the fact that the legality of nomination acts as a negation.

In the toponymy of the Kyzylkum region, in addition to the above-mentioned phenomenon, according to the pattern of negation in toponymy, in this region there are many oronyms with the term töbe/tepa "hill": Jusantepa, Qoratepa, Qonyrtepa, Kuktepa, Jolaytepa; "deep rock" with the term jar, Akjar; month with the term "hole": Kiziloy, Batyro; Sarijal with the term "jal"; Saribel with the term "belly" "hill".

In the encyclopedic literature on Kyzylkum, it is said that it is mainly a flat area. However, as we have seen, the collected toponymic material shows that there are more settlements in the studied area than we expected.

### Analysis And Results

Due to the factor of this phenomenon, in the structure of Kyzylkum, that is, a large number of mountains and hills, even if not high, for example, a significant number of lowlands that have a component in the folk geographical term tau "mountain"; waist "hill"; It is said that there is a large amount of "roundness" components in the top.

In the course of our research, we identified 57 oronyms in the Kyzylkum region, which are expressed as part of the national geographical term mountain/tau name: Keregetog, Ogiztog, Kashkirtog, Tulkitog, Arslontog, Tomditog, Nuratatog, Kelinchaktog, Tobabergentog, Beshapantog, Bogantog, Altintog, Muryntog, Pistelitog, Buztog, Balpantog, Karatog, Aytimtog, Bakalitog, Basogitmatog, Yalpoqtog, Tumshuktog, Alim mountain, Sultanuvaistog, Cho'qigtog, Daukiztog, Keregetog, Lau-lau mountain, Derbis mountain and others.

For example, Kara tog (the pass above the waist of Kara tog), Kashkyr tog (a mountain to the northeast of the city of Uchkuduk), Tulki tog (a mountain to the southeast of Qaqa Tosh), Jeltumshiq (a continuation of Keregetau), Toktili tog (a continuation of the JelTumshiq mountain), Aksari mountain, Orkesh mountain, Okuz mountain, Ush mountain, Kuk mountain, Toqtyli mountain (peaks of the mountains here), Okjar (a rock located 3 kilometers west of Kizilguduq village). At first glance, it seems that there should be few oronyms in the Kyzylkum region, since it consists mainly of plains. Existing depressions and depressions are gradually filled with underwater water and turn into lakes and streams, filling the composition of hydronyms.

Rock (Jar). In the Uzbek language, the rock indicator has a polysemantic character and is used in the following meanings:

- a steep peak, cliff, hill consisting of hard, bedrock (mainly formed as a result of weathering, when hard rocks are exposed and exposed to the surface of the earth);
- a high steep stone, rock [2]. Also, the words rock and rock are synonymous. This name is used quite actively in the geographical toponymy of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, this word is explained as "a deep rock with a sharp edge, a cliff" [3]. Akjar in the Kyzylkum region is named after the color of the gorge and is located 3 kilometers west of Kyzylkuduk village.

Jamanjar, Jarquduq, Jarchorva (apparently, transferred according to the rules of the Uzbek language. Compare: qoz, sharua "farm", Uzb. "cattle" with the same meaning). It should be noted that this toponymic term was borrowed from the Russian language in ancient times. The etymological dictionary of the Russian language says: "Yar (jar), derived from the Turkic language (see "Epic about Igor's regiment" - yaruga - "jar"). "TotarYar" desert shore, abyss.

E.M. Murzaev determines the distribution of this term and gives its most complete interpretation. In the studied area, the term jar, as noted, is found in settlements and settlements: Jarbasy - the name of a place and settlement, jar - a ravine, that is, the beginning of a ravine, a place on the edge of a ravine; Yirjar - the name of the place and the lake: yir - "crooked", jar - "cliff", i.e. "crooked cliff".

There is Erjar settlement in Jizzakh region. The structure of the geographical names contained in the jar term is of interest. The main part of these names is formed according to term + term order, for

example: Jarquduq, Jarsoy, Jarlikul, Jarsuv, Jartosh, Jarqum. In this case, the term jar is at the beginning of the word. According to this order, Jarboshi's place was seen. Iírjar is an exception, it is built according to the traditional order characteristic of Turkic toponymy: determiner + determiner (term). Look. Aktosh - "white + stone", Kyzylkum - "red + sand", Achchikkol - "salt + lake", etc.

Dovan (Bel) (aqbo / avg'a / ovg'a / aqba, kotal, bel, oshuv). Doan (Mongolian heel) is a place where it is convenient to cross the mountain. Sh.Rakhmatullaev includes the dictionary unit "pass" in the Turkish lexicon and gives it the following etymological explanation: "this noun is derived from the verb daba-, which means "pass over the mountain" in the old Uzbek language, with the suffix -n; later b consonant changed to v consonant: daba- + n = daban>davan. The terms art, aqba, bel, kotal found in historical sources are also synonyms of the term pass.

Saribel (Sarybel). A two-syllable toponym is the name of a geographical object in the Kyzylkum region. The anatomical term Bel has the literal meaning of "back" in the Saribeloronim structure, but in the Oronim structure it has a portable metaphorical meaning. In the explanatory dictionary of the Kazakh language, the portable meaning of the term "bel" is noted, it is used in a portable metaphorical sense as a folk geographical term: «taudynasuy, jony, qyrqasy - "mountain ridge, high part of the mountain (Kazakh tiliniñtüsindirme sozdığı.t. 1, - Almaty 1959, - 108 p.). Thus, in the studied area, the Saribel region is found, in which we can see the anatomical term "bel". Saribel is a large mountain range, its length reaches several kilometers.

Peak (Shaqq) indicator words are also observed: Uychoqqi (Üyshoqqi).Kushchoqqi (Kosshoqqi), Narbai's peak (Narbaydynshokysy). The word peak means "the highest point of something high". This word is originally derived from the word "chak" [5] in the old Uzbek language, which means "bump on the forehead" with the suffix -y, which means to strengthen; later the hardness sign of the vowel y was lost: чок + ы>чоккы>чокг [5].

"Anatomical terms" are of particular interest in the toponymy of the Kyzylkum region, that is, the names of human and animal body parts in toponymy. Referring to this issue, E.M. Murzaev writes: "The people clearly notice the features and uniqueness of geographical objects, name them, use metaphors. Geographical nomenclature includes terms to designate human and animal body parts, household items, construction parts, and handicraft items. Such metaphorical toponyms are a universal law."

Anatomical terms contained in toponyms can be clearly conveyed as metaphors and serve as a colorful comparative description of the structure of one or another geographical object. It can be observed that anatomical names are also widely used in the national toponymy. For example, the name of the main organ of a person or an animal is bas // bash – "head": Tulkibas (Tülkibas) is a mountain slope similar to a fox's head in the Turkestan region of the Republic of Kazakhstan; Eshkiboshi (Eshkibasy), which looks like a goat's head, in the village of Tolgor (Talgar) of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Alma-Ata Region; Baubeshtoo in Osh region of Kyrgyzstan; Bashbulok in Tajikistan; Boshkisloq, Boshkend, Ulubosh and other settlements in Azerbaijan. In the area under consideration, we observe this anatomical term in the hydronym Boshogitma (Basagytpa). It means the beginning of a flow.

Interestingly, the anatomical term head/bass has an antonymic pair foot/feet. Used figuratively, these two terms can act as antonyms and mean the beginning and the end of something. Consequently, duality - opposition is manifested in Kyzylkum toponymy.

In the common Turkic toponymy of Central Asia, toponymists determined the frequency of use of anatomical terms in toponyms.

We observe the widespread occurrence of this phenomenon in the creation of toponyms in Kyzylkum region of Navoi region. Anatomical terms included in the toponyms of the Kyzylkum region include: leg (leg), head (bas), eye (köz), orkach (örkesh), neck (moyyn). They are represented in the toponyms: Ayaqkuduq (Ayaqqūdyq), Boshog'itpa (Basag'ytpa), Ayaqog'itma (Ayaqag'ytpa), Kichiköz (Kíshíköz), Kattaköz (Ülkenköz), Moyinkum (Moyynqūm), Orkashtog' (Örkeshtau), Quljyqtau.

Ayakogytma (Ayaqagytpa). The two-syllable construction of the toponym is the name of a water geographical object in the Kyzylkum region.

Foot - the anatomical term "foot" has an anatomical pair in the toponym structure (Kazakh тілінің түсіндірме сөздігі. т. 1, - Алматы, 1959, - 62 p.). In the construction of the toponym Ayokogitpa, the word foot appears as a toponym-creating format, and in this case it is used in a figurative sense: "the end, the last part of something, here the exact last part of the physical-geographical object, that is, a part of the source of Ayokogitma." In this case, the name of the water body in question has an antonymic pair: the anatomical term bas/bash "head". Ayaqkuduq (Ayaqqūdyq) in the Qizilqum region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. we also observe this anatomical term in hydronyms.

Boshogitma (Basag'ytpa). This toponym consists of two syllables and is the name of a water geographical object in Kyzylkum region. Here, the anatomical term "bas" is the name of the main organ of a person or animal. "Beginning", "top" is shown in a figurative sense. In the Kazakh language, mobile meanings are observed: «taudyn, qyrdynn, mūnaranyntöbesi, etc. objects are high, high" (p. 93). In the structure of the water geographical object under consideration, the head // bas is the head part of the physical-geographical object, i.e. the beginning of Boshogitma spring, the term "foot//feet" is the end of something, and foot is an antonym pair of the term "feet/feet" in the sense of the final part.

At this point, it is necessary to clarify the widespread use of adjectives "big" and "kishi" in Central Asian Turkic toponymy. For example: Big tax, Small tax // Child tax (Mirzachol District, Republic of Uzbekistan); Large isqaly (Ülkenysqaly), Small isqaly (Kishiysqaly) (Turkistan region of the Republic of Kazakhstan). In the Kyzylkum region, we identified similar toponyms Kattaköz (Ülkenköz), Kichiköz (Kíshíköz). These two toponyms were created according to the analogy mentioned above in Turkish toponymy.

Kichiköz (Kíshíköz). A two-syllable toponym is the name of a geographical object in the Kyzylkum region. Here the eye is the anatomical term - the name of the organ of vision of a person or an animal. It seems that the eye "köz" means the small eye of the source of the spring, because in the Kazakh language there is a combination "sudyňközi", which means "small eye, small eye of the water source".

Big-eyed (Ülkenköz). A two-syllable toponym is the name of a water geographical object in the Kyzylkum region. Here the eye is an anatomical term - the organ of vision of a person or an animal. It seems that the eye "köz" means the big eye of the source of the spring, because in the Kazakh language there is a combination "sudyňközi", which means "big eye, big eye of the water source".

Sarijal (Saryjal). The name of a geographical object in Kyzylkum region. Here jal "jal" is an anatomical term - the name of the woolly organ of the animal. In the explanatory dictionary of the Kazakh language, the mobile meaning of the term jal is noted, it is used as a folk geographic term in a mobile metaphorical sense: "Jal 2. qyr, beles, döñ, qyrqa" (p. 2. 207 p.). In the Kyzylkum region, we recorded the name Sarijal in accordance with the mobile meanings of the orthographic object jal.

Muyinkum (Moyynqūm). The name of a geographical object in Kyzylkum region. Here we observe the anatomical term "neck" - the name of the organ that connects the head of a person or an animal.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Kazakh language, the original meaning of the term neck (moyyn) is recorded, it is used as a folk geographical term ( p. 2. 144 p. ). In our case, it is interpreted differently, that is, in the sands of Kyzylkum, the winds blew the sand and drew different shapes. Such forms were formed in a metaphorical way to the appearance of sand dunes reminiscent of the camel's neck, and therefore in their external similarity. Among the people, such objects began to be called Muyinqum. The term camel's neck "moyyn" is used in a figurative sense. In general, in Turkish toponymy, there are many names created from anatomical terms, that is, created from the body parts of a camel.

For example: Tuyabugoz (Tüybūgaz) //Tuyabuyin (Tüyemoyyn) names in the Republic of Uzbekistan are among them.

Orkachtog (Örkeshtau). The name of a geographical object in Kyzylkum region. The anatomical term "Orkesh" literally means "camel back". Name of animal organ. In the dictionary: "tüyenñqyrarqasynabítetin, qomdanypjinaqtalatyn may" is mentioned, and the mobile meaning of the term is also noted: "taudynshaqylary men shyñdary, talasabítkentöbesi" (Kazaqtılınıñtüsindirme sozdığı.t. 2, - Almaty, 1961, - 22 b.). In our case, Orkachtog (Örkeshtau) appeared due to its external similarity with the camel orkachi.

### Conclusion And Suggestions

In this way, anatomical terms were determined in the toponyms of the region: foot (leg), head (bas), waist (bel), jal (jal), eye (köz), orkach (örkesh), neck (moyyn), bugoz (bog'az). These are mainly two-syllable toponyms, which appeared according to the following type: appellative + anatomical term. In the territory of Kyzylkum, there are: Sarybel (Sarybel), Ayaqkudyq, Boshogitma (Basag'ytpa), Ayakog'itma (Ayaqag'ytpa), Kichiköz (Kíshíköz), Kattaköz (Ülkenköz), Sarijal (Saryjal), Muyinkum (Moyynqūm), Orkashtog (Örkeshtau). , the names Quljiqtau are found. Anatomical terms in toponyms are used in a portable metaphorical sense.

Some anatomical terms in the toponyms of the Kyzylkum region have an anatomical pair, which has caused the meaning of binary opposition. For example, foot (feet) // head (bass). In the toponymic composition of the geographical object, bas//head, leg/ "foot//legs" is an anatomical pair of the term "end, the end of something, here the exact last part of the physical-geographical object", that is, Boshogitma (Basaggytpa) is a part of the spring; Other toponyms of Kyzylkum region Kichikkoz (Kíshíköz) // Kattaköz (Ülkenköz) were created with the participation of the anatomical pair of adjectives big "big" and small "kishi". Among them, Small-eyed (Kíshíköz) // Big-eyed (Ülkenköz).

Oronims represent the connection between man and nature, humanity's attitude to nature, especially its creativity in mastering and changing it. Oronims are a national-linguistic microsystem that proves the nature-man-society connection, unity, integrity and commonality. The fact that the Uzbek language is ancient, viable, and contains various historical and geographical information requires the study of these onomastic units by such disciplines as history, geography, archeology, local studies, and linguistics.

### List Of References Used:

- [1] Қазақтілініңтүсіндірмесөздігі.т. 1, – Алматы, 1959, – 93 б.

- [2] See: Murzaev E.M. Tubek considers it as a “cape, peninsula” (Murzaev Z. E.M. Indicative work. – P.561.
- [3] См.: Мурзаев Э.М. Указ.раб. – С. 178-179.
- [4] Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбектилинингэтимологиклуғати (туркийсўзлар). – Тошкент: Университет, 2000.– Б.446.
- [5] Qarang. Rahmatullayev SH. O’zbektiliningetimologiklug’ati (turkiyso’zlar) . – Toshkent: Universitet, 2000. – B.93.
- [6] Shansky N.M. Short etymological dictionary of the Russian language. - M., 1971. - S. 525.
- [7] Yudakhin K.K. Kyrgyz-Russian dictionary. - Moscow, 1965. - P.864.
- [8] An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. -M., 1980. - S.43 T.I. - Moscow: Russian Language, 1981. - P.527.
- [9] O’zbektiliningizohlilug’ati. 5-j. – Toshkent: O’zbekistonmilliyensiklopediyasi, 2008. – B.353.
- [10] Халилов, С. А. (2022). Задачи и законы музыкального воспитания в свете основных идей педагогики. *ScienceandEducation*, 3(2), 1281-1286.
- [11] Norqobilov, M. X. (2022). SA’DUDDIN TAFTAZONIYNING “SHARH AL-AQOID” ASARIDA “ISHBOSHILARGA ITOAT” MASALASI JAMIYAT BARQARORLIGINI TA’MINLASHNING MUHIM OMILI SIFATIDA. *Orientalrenaissance: Innovative, educational, naturalandsocialsciences*, 2(1), 865-873.
- [12] Аминова, А. М. (2022). РОЛЬ И МЕСТО МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА И ЧАСТНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В СЕЛЬСКОМ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕ УЗБЕКИСТАНА. *ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ*, 5(5).
- [13] Khalilov, S. A. (2023). Use of Psychological Training in Eliminating Emotional Situations in Educators. *Pioneer: JournalofAdvancedResearchandScientificProgress*, 2(2), 59-63.
- [14] Aminova, A. M. (2023). THE ROLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT BODIES (MAHALLAS) IN THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN. *NewScientificTrendsandChallenges*, 1, 1-6.
- [15] Norqobilov, M. (2021). THE NOTIONS OF FREEDOM OF THE WILL AND ETHICAL (MORAL) CHOICE IN THE WORK “SHARH AL-AQEED” OF SADEDDIN TAFTAZANI. *TheLightofIslam*, 2021(1), 71-81.
- [16] Norqobilov, M. (2021). THE NOTIONS OF FREEDOM OF THE WILL AND ETHICAL (MORAL) CHOICE IN THE WORK “SHARH AL-AQEED” OF SADEDDIN TAFTAZANI. *TheLightofIslam*, 2021(1), 71-81.
- [17] Alisher Navoiy. To’la asarlar to’plami. 10 jildlik. 4-jild. – Toshkent: G’afur G’ulom nomidagi NMIU, 2011. – B. 734. (Bundan keyin mazkur nashrga murojaat qilingada jildi va sahifasi qavs ichida ko’rsatiladi. – M.X)
- [18] Arziyevich, K. S., & Zayniddin, M. D. (2023). Political-Legal Maturity in Forming Students' Ideological Immunity and Ideal Struggle. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE LEARNING AND APPLIED LINGUISTICS*, 2(5), 166-168.
- [19] Norqobilov, M. K. (2022). Freedom of Will and Moral Issues in the Views of Sa'uddinTaftazani in a Historical Context. *InternationalJournalofEarlyChildhoodSpecialEducation*, 14(6).



- [20] Aminova, A. M. (2022). The economic state of the Bukhara region in the conditions of the development of the socialist system. *InternationalJournalofEarlyChildhoodSpecialEducation*, 14(6).
- [21] Arziyevich, K. S., &Toshmamatovich, U. S. (2021). The technique to increase the child's self-esteem and develop self-confidence. *AsianJournalofMultidimensionalResearch*, 10(9), 690-695.
- [22] Norqobilov, M. X. (2020). THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF TEMUR AND THE TEMURIANS PERIOD AND THE PERIOD HE LIVED IN THE SCIENTIFIC WORK OF SA'DUDDIN TAFTAZANI. *Theoretical&AppliedScience*, (3), 319-322.
- [23] Aminova, A. M. (2022). The Lower Reaches Of Zarafshan Region: Socio-Ecological Problems And Ways Of Their Solution. *JournalofPositiveSchoolPsychology*, 6(7), 2772-2780.
- [24] Norqobilov, M. (2020). PHILOSOPHICAL AND LOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SOPHISTIC THINKING IN THE WORK "SHARH AL-AQEED ANNASAFI" BY THE GREAT THINKER SADEDDIN TAFTAZANI. *TheLightofIslam*, 2020(3), 133-140.
- [25] Аминова, А. М. (2022). РОЛЬ И МЕСТО МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА И ЧАСТНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В СЕЛЬСКОМ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕ УЗБЕКИСТАНА. *ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ*, 5(5).
- [26] Аминова, А. М. (2019). Проблемы и особенности реформирования в сельском хозяйстве Узбекистана. *Academy*, (5 (44)), 32-33.
- [27] Kazakh ethnographic categories, systematic jueys of ūgymdar men ataus. Encyclopedia. Volume 1 - Almaty: RPK "SLON" 2012. -732 p.Jizzakh regional government Customs and traditions.