

Use of Hydronymic Terms in the Language of Literary Work (On the Example of the Poems of the Poet Tilewbergen Jumamuratov)

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Abstract: *In the article the function of hydronymic terms, which are part of onomastics, including toponymy, their function in the language, the state of research and the peculiarities of the use of hydronymic terms in the works of the famous Karakalpak poet T. Zhumamuratov are given. The article also studied the hydronymic terms in the works of poet into two thematic groups: natural hydronymic terms and artificial hydronymic terms. In particular, the meaning of hydronymic terms was analyzed and the history of their origin was told. At the same time, the stylistic functions of hydronymic terms used in the works of poet as artistic means of language were discussed.*

Keywords: onomastics, hydronymy, hydronymic terms, toponyms, appellate, geographical terms, river, sea, ocean, lake, canal, spring, ait, ditch, pond, cliff, bay, water objects.

1. Introduction

The largest part of the onomastics was found to be the hydronymic branch. Hydronym (Greek Hydor “water” + Greek onoma, onyma “name”) is the term for any water object (oceans, seas, rivers, canals, rivers, streams, wells, etc.) created by nature and human. Hydronyms are studied in the toponymy category, that is, they are found to be a type of toponymy.

Toponyms have been given a variety of definitions by the scientists. For example, the scientist T. Januzakov learns hydronyms as a part of toponyms and defines them as "ocean, water, lake names" [5,5]. Another group of scientists has supplemented the above definition of "hydronym - the core of lakes, lakes, spring and wells" [16,4].

Consequently, toponymy is considered to be a branch of onomastics which researches the names of land and water. It is important to study toponymy, especially hydronomy overall. This is because it helps to define a number of factors as the peoples who live in a certain area, the boundaries of a certain country, about their tribes and the tribes, and the customs, professions of the people who live in the same region. Toponyms are one of the most important materials in determining the developmental stages of the language of nation and the various changes in it. Toponyms appear in the daily material, political, economic and spiritual life of the people, society.

Various geographical terms are analyzed to be called differently in scientific researches. For example, in Russian linguistics A.B. Superanskaya [19,66] refers to hydronyms as "geographical word", while B.A. Serebrennikov includes units that are attached to toponyms "indicators" [18,36-50], V.A. Nikonov called "geographical terms" [14,179]. In Tajik linguistics, S. SHERALIEVA said that words used with hydronyms as "hydronyms formation formants", while in Kazakh linguistics G.K. Konkoshbaev "folk geographical terms", A.A. Kamalov who studied the toponyms of Bashkir language, calls it "geographical terms." Z. Dosymov, S. Korayev, T. Enazarov, who studied the historical and etymological aspect of Uzbek toponyms, agree to call the words that represent toponyms as "indicators" [15,17]. In addition, the hydronyms, their main functions and meanings are told in the works of M.M. Kopylenko, I.V. Kryukova, L.V. Dmitrieva, G.B. Madisva, S.K. Imanberdieva, N. Ulutsov, N. Begaliev and other scientists [6].

Typically, all geographical objects in nature are called geographical terms. Taking into consideration the complexity of geographical terms in terms of the construction of hydronyms, it is worth mentioning that geographical indication units, such as channels, channels, wells, and so on, used to describe hydronyms are called appellatives.

A number of data related to the hydronyms of Karakalpakstan are given in H. Vamberiy, V.V. Barthold, Rizakuli Mirza, S.P. Tolstov, T.A. Jdanko, E.M. Murzaev, Herberd Wood, and others' scientific works about the expedition in Turkistan in the 18-19th centuries. A number of scientific works have been published in the Turkic languages, as well as on the hydronymic branch of Uzbek linguistics.

The work of dialectologists has been extensive in the study of Karakalpakstan hydronyms. Scientists N.A. Baskakov, D.S. Nasyrov, O. Dospanov, T. Begjanov have expressed their views on the names and etymology of several hydronyms in the

Karakalpak language. Since the 1960s, a number of works on the research in linguistic direction of toponyms of Karakalpakstan have been carried out. K. Abdimuratov researched the toponymy terms of the north regions of Karakalpakstan, Nukus, Chimbay, Konyrat, Khojeli, Moynak and divided them into groups according to their semantics. The hydronyms in the Turkish monuments, Berdak poems, Karakalpak epics and other aspects were studied in the works of Sh. Abdinazimov. [15,5] M. Kurbanov, in his research, looked at the role of water objects in geographical terms and divided them into groups, such as hydronymy terms related to both flows and does not flow, artificial and water objects, and their semantics and etymology. G. Mambetova conducted her scientific work on the hydronyms of the north regions of Karakalpakstan [9].

The lexical structure of any language consists of individual terms. Without individual names, it is impossible to have relationships between people in a society. Well-known scientist E.M. Murzaev, a researcher of toponyms and hydronyms, wrote: "It is impossible to imagine the modern world without geographical names, the post office, railways would stop their work, ships would stop at anonymous berth of ships, and newspapers "how could it have told what was happening everywhere? It is possible to continue this idea "[12,177]. Therefore, as the scientist shows, hydronyms and hydronymic terms are of great importance in the lexical structure of any language. Hydronymic terms are also often used in literary works by writers and poets for various stylistic purposes.

2. Materials and Methods

The language of poetry serves to learn the history of literary language, because in the literary works written in different epochs, all the regularities and changes in the history of language development are highlighted, and important materials for the history of language are preserved. [4,6492-6498].

The language of T. Jumamuratov's works, which we are going to talk about, is distinguished by its rich lexical differences. In his works, the terms of land and water, hydronymic terms, oikonyms are often met. Analyzing the hydronymological terms used in his works we divided them as 1) natural hydronymic terms and 2) artificial hydronymic terms.

1) Natural hydronymic terms. Such terms includes hydronymic terms like rivers, seas, lakes, etc. that occur naturally in nature. In this type of hydronymic terms, the human factor is not involved and occurs naturally. Hydronyms of this type are often used in the works of T. Jumamuratov. For example:

Jannat biná etken sahra-shóline, To the desert made the paradise,
Janım súigen márt türkmenniń eline, To brave Turkman country which I loved
Uship barip Kaspiy ten'iz – ko'line, Flied to Caspian Sea – lake,
Aral aq quwinday ju'zbege keldim. I came to swim as an Aral white swan [23,85].

Yadtan shiqpas shomilg'anım, ju'zgenim, I don't forget my swim,

Aydininda mo'ldir suwli ko'k ko'ldin', On the ait in the blue lake with clear water [21,69].

In the given lines the hydronym "lake" is given.

"Ko'l (lake)" - in the explanatory dictionary of the Karakalpak language means a wet land, the mirror of which is artificially blocked [8,12-13]. Depending on the size, amount, little or much of the lake water, the lake appeal has also options like small lake, puddle. There are many hydronymological terms associated with the name of the lake in the north regions of Karakalpakstan. The lake appellants takes 2nd place after the ditch appellants in terms of application.

Baliq penen qusi boldi ko'linde The fish and bird were in the lake

Günde menen ketpen turdı jerinde. Gunda and hoe stayed on land. [21,102].

In Uzbek linguistics, V. Vafoev, in his article on the word lake, said that the word "lake" in the VII-VIII centuries means "river", came in the X-XI centuries, and was used only in connection with the water object which doesn't flow. Many hydronymic terms, as mentioned above, are formed by the word spring, lake and other words, and depending on their origin, they have the property of a great Turkic language, terms such as abyss, gill, bay, tuba belong its vocabulary. S. Koraev: The lake is a pool of water that fills the depth in dry lands, - says [20].

Ayag'in' Aral, altinnan puwi, End is Aral, its steam from gold,
Jang'irg'an shapshan' jer menen suwi, Glitters its water and ground,
Ondatra, baliq, g'az benen quwi, Muskrats, fish, geese and swan,
Jag'asi shalqip bayliqqa tolip. [22,19]. Its bank was full of riches

Because of T. Jumamuratov was born in the Moynak district, the hydronymic terms are often met in his works. In particular, water objects such as lakes, water, and sea are commonly used.

One of the most widely used hydronymic terms in T. Jumamuratov's works is the word water. For example:

Bort ishinen qorg'asinday suwiq suw, Cold water like lead from inside of board,
Top og'inday atilisip tur kelip, Came like fired as ball axis.

"Water (suw)" is a common word for Turkic languages: "Su" in Tatar, Azerbaijani, Uyghur, Kazakh, "Suu" in Kyrgyz and Altaic languages, "Sug" in Tuva and Khakass languages, "Suv" in Turkmen, Nogai, Kumyk, "Shiv" in Chuvash language. Sub / sug / suv forms have been used in the old Turkic language [17, 512-515].

There is also a "depth" hydron from water-related objects in poet's poems. The word "depth" - in the etymological dictionary of the Turkic languages – means "depth, deep land" and is used in most Turkic languages. In some studies, the term depth is seen as a hydrographic term. It is mainly used to represent water objects. In Karakalpak language, any deep ground is understood as a depth. In most cases, it is dehydrated. The hydrotonyms formed from this term are common in our region. This word is also studied in a number of hydronymic terms. For example, the poet points out that T. Jumamuratov used them in the following lines in his works:

Qanat qag'ip Aral, Jayhun boyinda, Flies on the banks of Aral, Jayhun,
Xorezmnin' qiri menen oyinda, On the hill and *depth* of Khorezm [23, 98].
Padag'a toli A'miwdin' boyi, The bank of Amu is full of cattle,
Mal menen jilqi qir menen oyi, Cattle and horses on hill and depth [22, 18].

The term "oy (depth)" is used in the Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tofas, Tuvas, Turkmen, Khakassian, Altai languages like "oy", in the Azerbaijani language "oyma", and in the Bashkir language "uy" [17, 425-428]. The area of distribution of this term is wide. According to O.T.Molchanova, in the Altai Mountains, this term has options such as *oy*, *oyuk*, *oydim*, *oyim*, *oyvon*, they are sometimes involved in the development of oronymic terms in the structure of hydronymic terms [10].

The word "darya (river)" is one of the most common among hydronymic terms. This word is used alone, in conjunction with other words, or in combination with other words. For example:

Da'rya suwi mo'ltildep, The water of *river* slowly
Sildir-sildir ag'ip tur. Is slowly flowing [21,81].

The word "river" in the "Karakalpak Language Explanatory Dictionary" means a "natural flood with a river and a foot in the river" [8,66]. The term is used in the Central Asian republics and in Xinjiang (China) in the sense of the "Great River." The word "river" is derived from the Persian word "sea". In most Turkish languages, the word is used in the sense of "river" [13,13].

A'miwdarya-Aqdarya, Amudarya – Akdarya,
Qanatin'di qaq da'rya, Flip your wing the *River*,
Quwatin' bar quyashtan, Have energy from the sun,
Elge da'wlet, baq da'rya [21,82]. Wealth to country, look the *River*.

Also, this term is spread in Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. The hydronym “darya (river)” is derived from Persian language word “ten’iz (sea)”. In the majority of Turkic languages, it is used in the sense of “river”: in Gagauz “dera”, in Uzbek “daryo”, in Kyrgyz “dariya”, in Turkmen “da’rya”, in Uyghur “dariya” is used. The amount of river is bigger, flowing water object than channel, rill and others.

Tin’la go’zzal, bir azirag jas almay ko’zge, Listen belle, not having tear,

Ele da’rya boyinda tur bir jasil daraq. There is a green tree along the river. [21,173].

G.A. Geybullaev, who studied Azerbaijani toponyms, said that the word "river" is related to the Iranian language, while N. Begaliev said that the word "river" is related to the Persian word "sea". In the vernacular, water objects that perform channels and canals functions are called with river appeal.

In the poet's fairy tales, the hydronym river are met:

Qasina qoyip quriqu, He put the eggs next to,

Astina qoyip uriqu, He put the corn under,

Julqinip aqqan da’ryag’a, To a rushing river,

Jilqiman qarap turipti Jilkiman was watching [24, 43].

Besides, there is a word “arna (channel)” which belonged to the water objects. This word is used as a component of compound word in the works of T.Jumamuratov. For example:

- Qay jaqta ? -Where?

-Aqqum, Maypoz, Tentek arna, Moynaqta. - At Akkum, Maipoz, Tentek channel, Moynak[21,69].

"Channel (arna)" – its amount is smaller than the river, bigger than ditch, it’s a flowing water object by the flow of water. The hydronymic appeal of the channel is used equally with the word canal. The etymology of the word channel and the language in which it is belonged are currently in dispute. V.V. Bartold says that the word arna (channel) is typical of the ancient Khorezmian language. According to S.P. Tolstov, arna (channel) is an ancient Hittite word meaning "spring". A.P. Dulzon points out that in ancient Iranian languages ar / ir means “water”.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Karakalpak language, the word arna is interpreted as “a great, cracked stream, waterway” [8,100]. All water objects in Karakalpakstan, which are used by the canal appellate, were dug with the help of manpower and equipment, and were taken from the river.

The appeal Aydin (ait). The word aydin (ait) means "the place of the lake without vegetation, the middle". The terms of the separate lakes in the Moynak region were formed with the help of appellate. The word aydin is used in two senses:

The first is a huge, wide lake with no visible edges; The second means clean, transparent, clear.

In the works of the poet T. Jumamuratov, the hydronymic term aydin (ait) occurs in the following lines:

Yadtan shiqpas shomilg’anim, ju’zgenim, I don’t forgot my swim, I swam,

Aydininda mo’ldir suwli ko’k ko’ldin’. On the ait in the blue lake with clear water [21,69].

The word ten’iz (sea) is also often used among the hydronymic terms, it also belongs to natural water objects:

Teñselip teñiz bulqingan, Moving the sea like shaking

Sozady kókke ór tósın [21,67]. Raised its chest to the sky.

The sea(ten’iz) is a water object that bursts from the ocean to the land, a very large lake. It is used in the ancient Turkish language in the form of *tingiz*, *teñiz*. This word is pronounced in the form of the *tengiz*, and the form of the *teñiz* came later. The

word *ten'* in "Devonu luġat-it türk" means "ko'l (lake)". According to this, the word "*ten'iz*" is formed from the word *ten'* adding the suffix *i (z)*, which means "ko'p, mol, (many,much)". In Uzbek, the word is used in the form of the *dengiz*.

Shayirliq – ol *ten'izde* ju'zgen qayiqg'oy, Poetry is a floating boat on the *sea*

Qiyalinda ushan *ten'iz* aqil-oy, On mind fleet sea in his dream [21,231].

Darya menen *ten'iz* de bar tolqinli, It has wavy river and also *sea*

Asqar biyik tawlar da ko'p du'nyada. There are many great, high mountains in the world [21,227].

In these examples, the hydronymic term *sea* is used not in its direct meaning, but in the sense of simile, comparing as the stylistic devices of the language.

"Spring (*bulaq*)" - This term is widely used among the Turkic and Mongolian people. In other words, it means the source and location of the water that rises from the bottom of the mountain or ground patch. This word is pronounced in Tatar as *bolak / bulak*, in Tuva, Azerbaijani, Turkmen, in Kyrgyz as *bulak*, in Uzbek as *buloq*, in Kazakh, and in Nogai as *bulaq*. The term *spring* is also used in the geographical terms of the above-mentioned languages. [11,13] The place where groundwater rises naturally to the surface.

Bulaq shapship, sildir-sildir atilip, Spring sprinkled, slowly splashed,

Bóz jorgaday sekiriwin údetti [21,78]. Continued to splash like restive,

Taw bar jerde *bulaq* bar, where is the mountain, there is a spring,

Awız bar jerde qulaq bar [21,59]. Where is a mouth, there is an ear.

Poet's creativity (poetry) was so diverse that it was not limited with the writing of poems in the field of lyric poetry, but also created fairy tales and epics. In these work hydronymic terms are often used. These terms can be seen not only in their main sense, but also as stylistic purposes of the language as a means of expression:

Bir jaġınan *bulaq* etip aġızıp, from one side pours like a spring,

Simiredi ıdıs tolı sharapti[21,12]. Drinks the glass full of wine.

Finally, the term "spring" is also used with the word "qaynar (hot)" in our language. It is a naturally occurring water object, water that rises from a mountain or underground. In the explanatory dictionary of Karakalpak language, the word "spring" means "the place of water flowing from the bottom of a mountain or groundwater".

The hydronymic term "spring" is also used in literary compositions as a term of water bodies, and is often used in epics.

"Ozek (watercourse)" is a branch of a river, a flowing stream. In the explanatory dictionary of Karakalpak language is given like: the way of the river that divides in flowing water [8,47]. This word is used in many Turkic languages in various phonetic variants. For example, *ozak* in Azerbaijani, *o'zek* in Kazakh, *o'zek* in Kyrgyz, *u'zak* in Tatar, *o'zek* in Tuva, *uzak* in Uzbek, *o'zek* in Khakas, *o'zo'k* in Altai, *ozuk*, *ozuk suw* in Old Turkic, and means "little pond" [3,395].

According to N.A. Baskakov, the word *watercourse* is derived from the connection of the Uyghur word *utus* - with a diminutive- affectionate affix *-ek* [1,66]. This term refers to two different terms in Karakalpakstan - toponymic terms and hydronyms. This is not met in T. Jumamuratov's poems.

As we mentioned above in the poems of the poet T. Jumamuratov, the hydronymic terms are widely used. Even in one couplet of his poem we can meet a number of different hydronymic terms. For example:

Bulur tawdıń basında, At the top of the Bulur mountain

Qardan erip haslında Melted from the snow in fact

Bulaq-sháshme jıyılar, Gathers *spring and rill*,

<i>Say-saylargá</i> quyılar	Flows into <i>rivulet</i> ,
Sıldırlasıp ağadı,	Flows like babble,
Kóp <i>suv</i> payda boladı	Appears much <i>water</i> ,
Sóytip <i>dárya</i> boladı. [21,58].	Then occurs the river.

A number of hydronymic terms such as spring, chachma, rivulet, water, and river are effectively used in the given poem rows. The word "shashme (rill)", used in the poem rows, is derived from the Tajik word "chashm" which means "hole" with the addition of the affix -a, and means "naturally boiling water from the ground" [20,253]. So, as we saw in the examples above, we can see that T. Jumamuratov effectively used the water objects which can be met naturally in his works.

2) Artificial hydronymic terms. Hydronomics can occur naturally, as well as in artificial form. The formation of artificial hydronymic terms has been influenced by people who are directly involved. Hydronymic terms of the artificial type include water objects that are the result of human activity such as canal, ditch, shore, and pond. Artificial water objects are also used in T. Jumamuratov's works. But these are fewer than natural hydronyms. For example:

Shıǵıp edim bir biyiktiń basına:	I climbed to the top of a hill:
Qálem qashlı sulıw <i>dárya</i> qasına-	near to the narrow beautiful river.
Kele sala <i>jap</i> saǵasın aǵıtıp,	opened the gate of ditch after coming,
Atızına qayta júrdi asıǵa[21,78].	Hurried again to the field.

A ditch (*jap*) is a channel excavated to flow water [8,176]. It is also a waterway dug to divert water to arable lands. *Jap* represents the flowing ditch and it can be met in the content of several toponyms. This hydronym belongs to the water object created by the human. The hydronym ditch has been known among our people for a long time. Due to the fact that our people have been engaged in agriculture since early times, the canals and ditch have been dug and used extensively in irrigation. This hydronym is still effective in our language. Some researchers believe that this word is related to the Persian word *ov*, "water, river". [2.89; 120-153].

"Shore (*qashi*)" - This word means "the edge of the river, the edge". In the Old Turkic language, the word shore means "shet, jaǵa, shegara (edge, shore, and border)". (3, 431). This word is met in a number of modern Turkic languages: in the Kazakh and Altaic languages the kas "high bank of the river", in Yakut and Khakas languages "xas" "bank, the edge of something, hill, high", in the Tatar language kash, "high land, river bank, shore" and others, In Karakalpakstan, the term "shore (*qashi*)" means "high ground", also means "the river bank, the edge of the river".

Thus, there are some hydronymic terms in the history of Karakalpakstan. During the period of its development, certain terms have been exchanged with other terms for various historical and linguistic reasons, but some of them have been saved.

T. Jumamuratov's poetic works, as well as his lyrical epics, are distinguished by their beauty and richness of language. Also in his poems, the hydronyms are met.

<i>Jar, saydı</i> alıp bekindi dushpan,	Taking the ditch, rivulet, the enemy hid,
Ayrıldıq dostan oqlarǵa ushqan [24, 6].	Lost friend who are hit bullet.

"Say (*rivulet*)" - this term is considered one of the most common hydronyms in Turkish and Mongolian languages. The word *say* occurs in various phonetic variants in Turkic languages: *say* in Azerbaijani - "shallow land of the sea or river", *say* in Altai - "jack-stone, shallow", in Bashkir - *xay* - "not deep", in Kazakh - *say* "the dried bourn of small river", in the Karachay-Balkar language - *say* "small", in Kyrgyz - *say* "the river bourn", in the Tatar language *say* - "not deep river", in the Tuva language - *say* "shallow, dried river", in the Turkmen language - *say*, *chaw* "small river, well", in Uzbek - *soy* "mountain river, deep land", in Uyghur - *say* "River bourn" in Yakut means *chaw* - "shallow ground".

In the works of T. Jumamuratov, in addition to the hydronymic terms familiar to the Turkic languages, the term of water objects from the Greek language is also used. In particular, in his poem "Okean ortasında (In the Middle of the Ocean)" it is possible to meet such hydronyms. For example:

Jiyeginde ósken qalıń ağashi, Thick wood grew on its shore,
Munarlanğan Tınısh *okean* jaǵası, Towered shore of Pacific Ocean,
Okeannıń ortasında ısırıp, Biting in the middle of the ocean,
Samal aydap kete berdi kemeni [24, 18]. The wind blew the ship away

Some of the hydronymic terms used in the poems of poet T. Jumamuratov aren't met in our region. For example:

Aqırında mine, endi jol shıqtı, At last here is a road,
Sezdi, olar kiretuǵın *qoltuqtı*[24, 21]. Felt that they could enter the bay .

"Qolitiq (bay)" - This word is used in Turkic languages in the following forms: goltug in the Azerbaijani language "small lake", qolitiq in the Nogay and Kumyk languages, "elbow of the river", kultik "branch of the river" in the Tatar language and so on. In the Karakalpak language, the word bay is used in the following meanings: 1) .The inner part of the shoulder and back, armpit, 2) The place where the collar and sleeve is connected,"3) The place where the sea or the lake enters the dry land.

In the hydronymic system of Karakalpakstan, the term bay is used as an element of the terms of water objects. Poet T. Jumamuratov used this term in his works in small numbers.

In the poems of the poet, we also mentioned the hydronymic term "jar (cliff)":

Ústine *jar* qulaǵanday silkinip, Shaking like a jar fell on him,
Awzın ashıp, way-way salıp baqırdı[24, 12]. He opened mouth and shouted.

In the given rows, the hydronym "jar (cliff)" is used, it means a height surrounded by water. Therefore, this word is also one of the hydronymic terms.

3. Conclusion

T. Jumamuratov's literary heritage has a special place in Karakalpak literature. This situation is manifested, first of all, in the poetic language of the poet's literary heritage. The poet was a master of eloquence of his time; he thoroughly mastered the lexical, semantic and stylistic possibilities of the Karakalpak literary language of that period and was able to use them in its place. Finally, while reading each of T. Jumamuratov's poems, the rich language of the people suddenly appeared. While we analyzed the poetic language of T. Jumamuratov's literary works, we can see that he carefully used the language heritage of people, language of people served as the main tool of his works, any figurativeness, and effectiveness is the result of his effective usage of language heritage.

The thing which makes any work beautiful is its artistic language. Finally, the study of the language of fiction is one of the most important issues in linguistics. In our article, we have made a linguistic analysis of the use of hydronyms in the works of the great poet T. Jumamuratov. Analyzing such words, we noticed that the hydronyms of the poet's language are used very effectively for personal stylistic purposes. It can be seen that this is the result of great skill in the use of words, ingenuity, word selection and, mastery of word formation where necessary.

In general, in the works of T. Jumamuratov land-water terms, that's hydronyms are used for different stylistic purposes that's in order to increase the artistic value of poet works. The meaning and etymology of all these phrases are well-known, and each of the hydronyms has a historical-cultural significance. Poet had witnessed the history, and bragged about nature of our nation by using the place of birth, fatherland, also land-water terms in his works. At the same time, T. Jumamuratov contributed to the development of the Karakalpak literary language in all its aspects through the masterful use of such terms in various senses in his works.

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