

# On Geortonyms Representing Flower Flowers in Uzbek Language

**Ulukov Nasirjon Muhammadalievich,**

Department of Uzbek Linguistics, NamSU, Uzbekistan professor, doctor of philological sciences

e-mail: [onomastika66@mail.ru](mailto:onomastika66@mail.ru)

**Solikhovjaeva Havaskhan Zokirjanovna,**

Department of Uzbek Linguistics, NamSU, Uzbekistan associate professor, v.b., in philological sciences

doctor of philosophy

e-mail: [solihodjayevaxavasxon@gmail.com](mailto:solihodjayevaxavasxon@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** The article describes the linguistic features of geo-tonyms, special famous names representing flowers: their occurrence, naming, lexical basis, structural models, and linguistic and cultural aspects.

**Key words:** sayil, holiday, flower festival, georonym, lexical base, appellative, necronym, hydronym, anthroponym.

In the past, in the life of the peoples of Central Asia, such as the ancient Khorezms, Sugdians and Bactrians, flower festivals were considered one of the greatest celebrations. According to historical sources, kizilgul in Khorezm and Bukhara, lola in the Fergana Valley and the outskirts of Tashkent, sunbula in mountainous Chust and Denov districts, and boychechak sayils were organized in other places.

Flower festivals are one of the most popular traditions in the world. In several countries of the world, there are special holidays dedicated to flowers, including Greece - sunbul, Japan - chrysanthemum, France - pearl flower, India - roses.

Although the content and essence of the flower holidays are close to each other, they are organized in a unique way, in a colorful way, in harmony with national and local traditions.

A new type of flower festival is also developing well in Uzbekistan, because for the development of this new holiday, flower-related festivals that have a long history in the life of the Uzbek people and are held in the heart of nature: "Lola sayili", "Sunbula sayili", "Guli surkh" ("Red flower" historical and ancient traditions such as gul sayili" were the ground.

According to L.A. Tultseva's information, there are "Red flowers" in the Nurota hills, "Lola flowers" in the Fergana valley, "Quince flowers" in Samarkand when fruit trees, including quinces bloom, "Boychechak flower garden" in the Zarafshan valley, and nightingales are blooming in Bukhara. During the singing, festivals such as "Gulgardon bulbulkhan" were organized.<sup>1</sup> Even now these holidays are celebrated.

In a broad sense, modern flower festivals are values that help to protect the beauty of nature, beautify residential areas, turn them into gardens, flower beds, flower gardens, that is, help to beautify the surroundings. Flower festivals are celebrations dedicated to flowers, a symbol of beauty.

**Sunbula festival** is one of the holidays that has become a national value and tradition for the people of Chust and also the people of Namangan region. Sunbula festival was celebrated in Chust district of Namangan region at the end of April, first week of May. Most of the time, this festival was held on May 2 and is still held on this date.

If we pay attention to the issue of the lexical basis of the georonym. Sunbul (a. bosok) is a herbaceous decorative plant with long tulip-like leaves and a fragrant, beautiful flower that opens in a cluster, belonging to the onion family. The phonetic variant sumbul is also used in the colloquial language of Sunbul.<sup>2</sup>

In addition to sunbul, there is also a sumbulsoch plant. Sumbulsoch bot. A perennial ornamental herb that grows in cool, shady areas, in streams, and around springs.

<sup>1</sup> Тульцева Л.А. Современные праздники и обряды народов СССР. – Москва: Наука, 1985. – С. 107-108. Бу ҳақида қаранг. Қорабев У. Ўзбекистон байрамлари. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1991. – Б. 30.

<sup>2</sup> Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2007. – 3-ж. – Б. 587.

Sumbulsoch is also called water hyacinth, Venus's hair in scientific sources. Sumbulsoch is a perennial ornamental herb belonging to the true sedges. It is found on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, in the Crimea, the Caucasus, Uzbekistan, in shady and cool places, along mountain streams.<sup>3</sup>

The geotonym of Sunbul Sayil is based on the word sumbulsoch, which represents a perennial ornamental grass that grows in these shady and cool places, in the water gushes, around the springs. That's why the geotonym is colloquially called Sumbula sayili. It was based on the variant of the word sunbul.

According to the place and history of the Sunbula festival, it is connected with the Sunbul ink shrine of the Chust district of the Namangan region, that is, the agionym. There are also legends about Sayil among the people. One of such narrations is the narration "Sunbuli ink" about this shrine and Sunbul village.

According to the legend, when His Highness Khwaja Abdurrahman was persecuted by the Mughals, he came to this resort with the help of his grandmother and sought refuge from God for purification.

Sunbul Kızlar is a souvenir from my grandmother's hair. In some narrations, Bibi Fatima is also interpreted as the hair of our mother.

The divine cave in the park, the surrounding carpet-like rosewood, and the spring with crystal clear water are miraculous gifts of nature.<sup>4</sup>

At the Sunbul festival, there will be mass folk games, wrestling, askiya, poetry, and songs will be performed. The advice of respected fathers and mothers is listened to.

During the period of the Soviet system, the Sunbul festival was kept under the shadow of the May 1 holiday of international solidarity of workers, that is, it was celebrated on May 2.

In Dosti Khudo shrine of Altıariq district of Fergana region, during the arrival of spring, a walk is held with the participation of women, which is called Arg'uvongul or Guli armug'on in the language of the local population. Depending on the early or late arrival of spring, in March or early April, the opening of the purple flower in pink color was ritually celebrated and special dishes were prepared by the village women.

The following two types of flower holidays are distinguished in the sources for the study of holidays:

1. Traditional flower festivals;
2. Modern flower festivals.<sup>5</sup>

Both types of flower festivals are inextricably linked. Although these holidays are common in purpose and essence, they differ in origin, time of celebration and form. In particular, traditional flower festivals are celebrated in nature in parks when natural flowers bloom in spring. Also, traditional flower festivals, called sayils, are characterized by their dependence on certain flowers in different regions. Modern flower festivals were formed in the 50s and are held in the summer season, mainly in Namangan.

Geotonyms representing flowers are common according to the naming principle and motive, and are named based on the relation to which flower they belong. Such geo-tonyms have the lexical basis of boychechak, sunbul, and lola appellatives representing names of flowers, especially spring flowers: Boychechak sayili, Sunbula sayili, Lola sayili. For example, the word sunbul representing the name of a plant was a lexical basis for hydronyms, agionyms, georonyms, as well as biblionyms: Sunbulbuloq (hydronym), Sunbulmozor (necronym), Sunbula sayili (geortonym), "Sunbuli ink" (biblionym). More precisely, names are born from names.

It seems that the georonyms representing flower feasts are in noun+noun model according to the structural model, and consist of the flower name and the sayil indicator representing the type of holiday: boychechak sayili > Boychechak sayili; sunbul sayili > Sunbul sayili; tulip field > Like a field of tulips.

In Uzbek, "a beautiful girl like sunbul; there are also anthroponyms such as Sunbul // Sumbul, Sunbuloy // Sumbuloy, Sunbula with onomastic meanings such as "attractive, cute", "fragrant, beautiful girl like a flower".<sup>6</sup>

Rides are rides held in certain seasons of the year. After the independence of Uzbekistan, the values of the people changed significantly and took on a more national character. So, the names of flowers have become holiday names by means of sayil georonymic indicator.

<sup>3</sup> Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2004. – 8-ж. – Б. 136.

<sup>4</sup> Исмоилов М., Абдусаломов А. Тошқўрғон ва Машҳад қишлоқлари тарихидан лавҳалар. – Наманган: "Наманган" нашриёти, 2006. – Б. 75-77.

<sup>5</sup> Қорабоев У. Ўзбекистон байрамлари. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1991. – Б. 93.

<sup>6</sup> Бегматов Э.А. Ўзбек исмлари маъноси. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2008. – Б. 399-400.

Sayil names form a separate group in the geortonymy of the Uzbek language. They are characterized by seasonal and regional characteristics. The flower-related folk songs that we have analyzed above are seasonally specific to the spring season and geographically specific to a certain region.

The georonyms representing flower gardens are linguistic and cultural terms as a product of the age-old, national, historical, cultural values and traditions of the Uzbek people.

Linguistic and cultural expressions representing flower festivals fulfill the linguistic tasks of ensuring the continuity of the national holidays of the Uzbek people, passing them down from generation to generation, calling people to unity, cooperation, virtues, and differentiating cultural, spiritual, aesthetic and flower festivals from each other.

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