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Indicators Related to The Words of Turkish Languages

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Abstract: To date, a number of scientific research on toponymy has been carried out in the country. They to some extent express their views on the geographical terms, including the active participation in their formation, as well as on the differences in the toponymic indicators that are part of such terms. However, the issue of toponymic indicators in Karakalpak linguistics is poorly studied. This is because the lexical units included in this group are of great importance in the study of geographical terms. Their scientific research provides a wealth of information about the evolution of different affixes in the modern Karakalpak language and the stages of development, the old methods of word formation, phonetic phenomena that are characteristic of a particular region. However, research in this area is not enough. It has many unresolved issues. This emphasizes the relevance of the topic of this master's dissertation.

Keywords: Toponymic indicators, geographical terms, Turkic langue, places, oronym, hidronyms.

I.   Introduction

According to some researchers, the word aul is derived from the Old Turkic verb av (av), which means "gather, gather", with the addition of the affix (ɣ) l, which means "place, place". Other authors associate the English word "cattle" in the Old Turkic language. E.V.Sevortyan showed the meanings of the word village "cattle ranch" and English "village, region". In this regard, N.A. Baskakov said that in the Turkish language the term means "nomadic, temporary or permanent residence, village", It means "before the Uzbek word kishlok (village - land of wintering"). In our opinion, this word may be related to the verb av (av), which in the Old Turkic language means "gather, gather".

The word "village" is found in many Turkic languages. For example, avul in Uzbek means aul, Kazakh and Bashkir means village, Nogai means village, Kumuk means avul, Tatar means village, Shuvash means holiday, Altai means village, and Kyrgyz means village, "nomadic name". means.

E.M.Murzaev showed phonetic variants of the word village from Kishi Asia to the Pacific Ocean, such as shekem avul, village, village, village, ail, agyl.

In the Old Turkic language, the word jurt (jurt) means "place of creation, place" or "state". It is also found in modern Turkic languages and is used in the following variants: in Uzbek the word yurt: 1) "vatan, ulke", 2) "khalyk, aul", in Turkmen the word yurt: 1) "ui-shanarak", 2) "vatan" , "Ulke", in the Kazakh language the word "country", "land", "land", in the Kyrgyz language the word "country": 1) "people, citizens", 2) "relatives", 3) "village", 4) "homeland", The word "jurd" in the Azerbaijani language is 1) "shelter, village", 2) "vatan", the word of the house in the Bashkir language is: 1) "simple building", 2) the word "yurt" in the Kumuk and Nogai languages , the word of the house in the Tatar language: 1) "summer, place of creation", 2) "fence, fence", the Churt word in the Tuvan language: 1) "homeland", 2) "place", 3) "address", in the Khakas language the word churt "Place of creation", in the Yakut language the word "place of creation, land" and so on. values are used.

Etymology of the word Jurt According to EV Sevortyan, the word yurt ("migration, migration") was formed with the addition of the affix - t to the word yur-u "walk" in the Old Turkic language.

E.M. Murzayev's term "nomadic" has been widely used in Central Asia and Iran since the 13th century. He pointed out that jur + u ~ or + u ~ juru-joru (formed by the addition of the affix -t (juru + t) to the verb "to walk" and that the original tenses meant "place of migration, place".

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Mound indicator. According to many scholars, the word "mound" in the Turkic languages is associated with the verb "fund", which means "place of protection, bekinis". The indicator of the mound is found in such toponyms as Bileuli mound (Konyrat district), Seitniyazkorgan (Shomanai district), Korgansha (pasture name in Konyrat district).

II.   Materials and methods

The etymology of the word kurgan was realized by adding the verb forms -y, -ga, -n to the word kor ("protection"). As a result of the fall of the pre-vowel, the word korgan means "place of protection, place of anchorage". The roots of the words reserve and sanctuary in the Karakalpak language are also connected with this word. GF Sattarov also said that the word "protection" is genetically related to the act of protection. T. Enazarov was formed by adding the affixes -ga, -n to the root of the word kurgan, which means "protected area", and the meaning of "city", "village" appeared later. It also suggests that the word may also be derived from the meaning of "barn" (enclosure), "environment" (the words "barn" and "barn" are also derived from this word).

The word spring is widespread among the Turkic and Mongol peoples. For example, Bulak in Uzbek, Bulak in Kazakh, Turkmen, Nogai and Azerbaijani languages, Bulak in Turkish, Bulak in Kyrgyz and Tuvan languages, Pulykh in Chuvash, Pulug in Khakass, Bulag in modern Mongolian, Bulluk in Khalkha-Mongolian and Bulg in Kalmyk. .

The word spring is typical of the Turkic language and is formed by adding the suffix -k to the fiber verb meaning "flow" in the Old Turkic language.

As for the etymology of the root word, E.V.Sevortyan showed that the root was formed by the addition of the affix (a) k to his word meaning "spring". There was no word on which language it belonged to. N.A. Baskakov believes that the roots of the words core, river, uguz are the same. In fact, as N.A .Baskakov rightly pointed out, in many modern Turkic languages the pronunciation and meaning of the stem, river, stem, ring and other variants are close in meaning. Compare: in Uzbek long "river branch", "flowing water", in Kazakh long "man river", "branch", "cliff", "river", in Turkmen long "stream", "stream", in Azerbaijani long "Nest, khana", "core", in Bashkir "river valley", "depression", in Kyrgyz language "core", in Tuva language "long", "core", in Altai language uzok / ozo "river", " man river ","" river flow, way ", central" river "in Tatar language, etc.

The field of thought indicator is wide. It is widely used in Turkic languages with the following phonetic and semantic differences: in Uzbek ui "decree, low land, many lands", in Kazakh oi "paslik", in Kyrgyz oi "shukyr", oidun "hollow, hollow, flat", Azerbaijani. ojma in the language of "shukyr, carved land", in Bashkir ui "wide and thoughtful land between the mountains", in Altai thought "thought", "shukyr", "lowland surrounded by mountains", etc.

Indicators representing other water bodies. The meaning of the word "moon" is "moonlight, full moon money". Most scientists associate this word with the word moon. EV Sevortyan gave several meanings of this word, including the meaning of "clear, calm, shining water surface." In the case of hydronyms, the word aydin means "the deepest part of the lake where plants do not grow", "pure calm water". In Khorezm toponyms it means "lake", "deep, open vegetation of the lake". E.M.Murzaev stated that the term "moon" means "open (vegetative) surface of water in large lakes." The word aydin is used in many Turkic languages to mean "flat surface of the lake", "calm water surface", "open space between the reeds in the lake". In Uzbek it means "clean, clear water, lake", in Turkmen it means "deep land of lakes", in Kyrgyz it means "deep flat land".

Atav // oto // ada // utrav variants of the word Ataw in other Turkic languages mean "ataw", "semi-ataw". For example, in Uzbek ota // atov - "island" means "island, peninsula" in Azerbaijani, Turkmen, Tatar and Bashkir languages.

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The root word is Turkish. The word Atav is used in the Old Turkic language in the form of otrug. In contrast, L.V.Dmitrieva said that the word otrug means "middle" in the Old Turkic language, with the addition of the affix = γ (g), which is considered unproductive for modern Turkic languages. This affix signified a reduction. EV Sevortyan said that in the Old Turkic language this word is pronounced in the form a: da: 1) "name", "name in the middle of the river"; 2) "the name of the thick reeds"; 3) it means "shallow, sandy place of water". . In our opinion, given that the word is used in connection with the dry, open ground, which appears to be high in the aquatic environment, according to LV Dmitrieva, the word comes from the meaning of "middle, center." It can be concluded that the word was first pronounced in the form of otrug, and then, as a result of the omission of the sounds r and g, it became otrug → otu → oto → ota → noun.

III.   Result and discussions.

A number of scholars have expressed their views on the creation of new meanings for the word water. For example, G.I. Donidze showed with examples that the word water is not only a part of hydronyms, but also a synonym of mixed hydronymic terms: aksu "river", "man river starting from the mountains", "flowing water"; karasu "spring", "the mouth of a river that begins with springs". The field of the word water is very wide. E.M.Pospelov showed on the map its field of distribution in Central Asia. The author believes that the Turkish word su and the Korean words su, the Chinese word sui, shui, and the Tibetan word chu are genetically related.

The word suu means water in Uzbek, Turkmen, Nogai and Kumuk languages, su in Azerbaijani, Uyghur, Kazakh and Tatar languages, sug in Khakas language, sug in Tuva language, suu in Kyrgyz and Altai languages, hyu in Bashkir language, shiv in Chuvash language, uu in Yakut language and so on. b. occurs in different phonetic variants, it is widely used in the sense of "water", "river". In the Bashkir and Turkmen languages, the word suw originally meant "lake".

"Dala" indicator. The word is common to both Turkic and Mongolian languages and means "wide open plain", "front", "straight", "outside". The word steppe is found in many Turkic languages. For example, in the Azerbaijani language the steppe is "open land", "plain, plain", in the Balkar language the steppe is "open land in the forest", "open plain", in the Bashkir language the steppe is "plain", in the Uzbek language the steppe is "open, wide, flat" land »,« wide field »,

In the Kazakh language, the steppe means "steppe", "open land on the plain", in the Kyrgyz language, the steppe means "steppe", "open land", "desert", in the Altai language, the steppe means "steppe", "front", "thirty", "plain", , depression », in the Yakut language many« steppe »,« front, thirty »,« steep cliff », in the Kumuk language steppe« openness in the forest »,« flatness », etc.

IV.   Conclusion

The word tau has various phonetic variants in all modern Turkic languages. For example, mountain in Uzbek, mountain in Kazakh, mountain in Kyrgyz, mountain in Tuva and Turkish, birth in Altai, mountain in Azerbaijani and Turkmen, mountain in Uyghur and Khakas, etc. variants mean "mountain", "mountain ridges".

In all modern Turkic languages, the word tas is used with phonetic differences. For example, stone in Uzbek, stone in Kazakh and Khakas languages, stone in Kyrgyz, Altai, Bashkir, Tatar and Turkic languages, stone in Azerbaijani, Tuva and Turkmen languages, stone in Yakut language means "stone", "mountain stone", "fantasy".

In Turkic languages, the word hill means "hill", "height", "peak" in different phonetic variants. For example, in Bashkir tuba, in Turkmen depe, in Uzbek tepe, in Kazakh tobe, in Altai tobe, ton, in Azerbaijani tepe, tepe, in Kyrgyz tobo means "height", "tobe".

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