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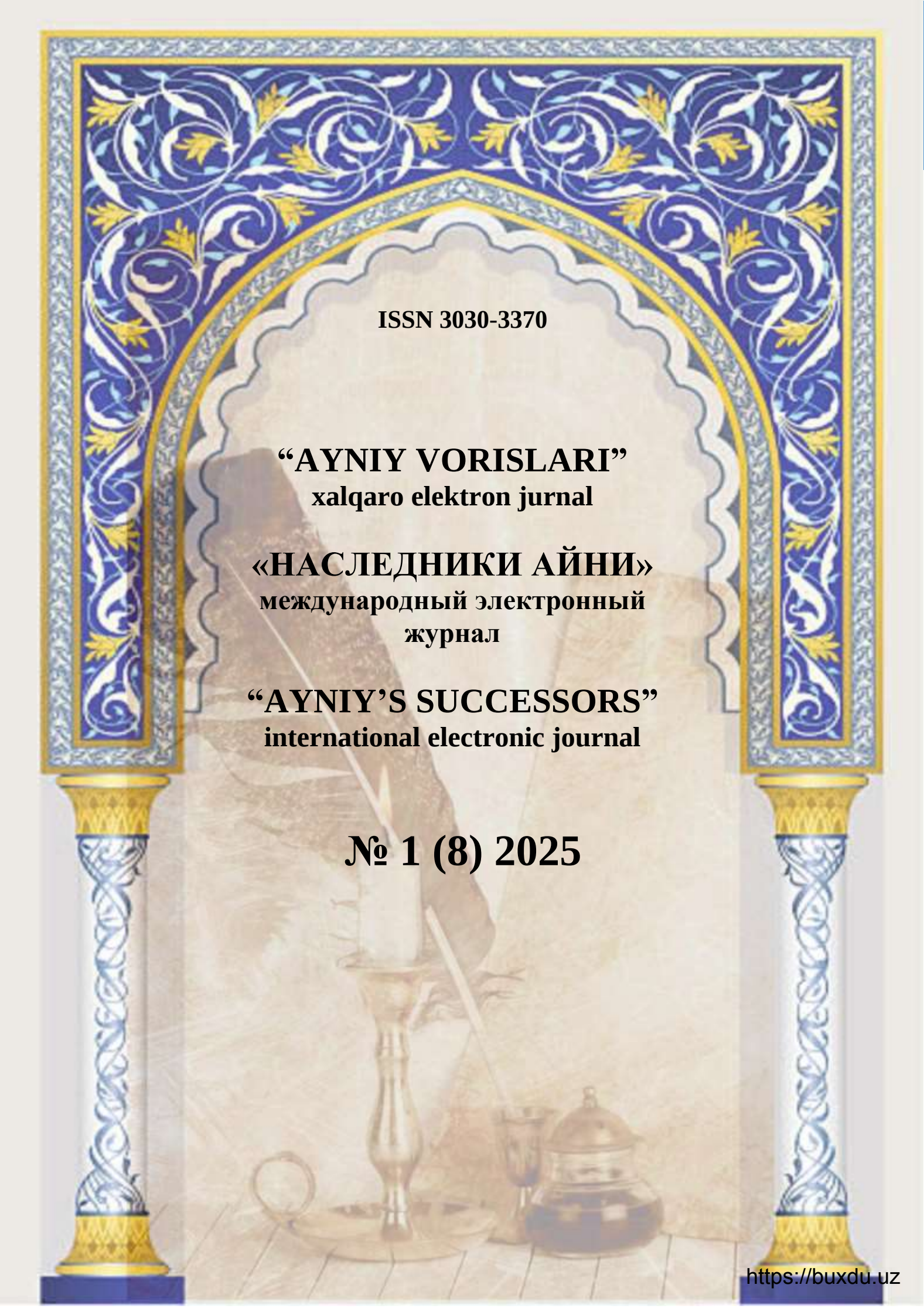
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Ustod Ayniy tarixnavislikda iste'dodli adib-u, yozuvchilikda tarixning ulug' bilimdoni edi. U xalqimiz o'tmishini xuddi o'zi yashayotgan zamonday mukammal bilar, bilganlarini esa badiiyat libosiga shu qadar ustakorona o'rab tasvirlardiki, undan zamon ruhi va chaqirig'i butun borlig'icha ufurib va jaranglab turardi. Uning qalami tarixdagi har bir nuqtadan jonli obraz yaratishga mohir edi.

Oxunjon Safarov,
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Hech ikkilanmay aytish joizki, Ayniy ijodiyoti XX asr dunyo adabiyotining eng nodir, eng e'tiborli va eng mazmundor sahifalaridan hisoblanadi. Ayniy badiiy ijodining poydevori ilm, ma'rifat, tarix, hayot va haqiqatdir. Ayniy asarlarini bilish ko'hna Sharq tarixi, madaniyati, mumtoz adabiyoti va milliy qadriyatlarini anglashga yo'l ochadi.

Ibrohim Haqqul,
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TILSHUNOSLIK VA TARJIMASHUNOSLIK MUAMMOLARI

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ABOUT NAMES RELATED TO WATER

Annotatsiya. Buxoro hududida qadimgi toponimlar ko'pchilikni tashkil etadi. Bu viloyatning qadimiy tarixi bilan uzviy bog'liqdir. Viloyat toponimlarining katta bir qismi gidrotoponimlar – suv nomlari asosida shakllangan toponimlardan iboratdir. Gidrotoponimlar hududning tabiiy-geografik, relef xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib shakllangan. Ularning tarkibida daryo, kanal, ariq, ko'l, kollektor kabi gidrotoponim turlari asosiy o'rin tutadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Buxoro, viloyat, toponim, toponimiya, gidronim, gidrotoponimiya, daryo, kanal, ko'l, ariq, kollektor, suv havzasi.

Аннотация. На территории Бухары представлено большое количество древних топонимов. Они неразрывно связано с древней историей региона. Большую часть региональных топонимов составляют гидротопонимы – топонимы, образованные на основе названий воды. Гидротопонимы формируются с учетом природно-географических и рельефных особенностей местности. В их составе основное место занимают такие гидротопонимы, как река, канал, арык, озеро, коллектор.

Ключевые слова: Бухара, регион, топоним, топонимия, гидроним, гидротопонимия, река, канал, озеро, ров, коллектор, водохранилище.

Abstract. The majority of toponyms on the territory of Bukhara are ancient toponyms. They are inextricably associated with the ancient history of the region. Most of the regional toponyms are hydrotponyms – toponyms formed on the basis of the names of water. Hydrotponyms are formed taking into account the natural geographic and relief features of the area. In their composition, the main place is occupied by such hydrotponyms as river, canal, ditch, lake, and collector.

Key words: Bukhara, region, toponym, toponymy, hydronym, hydrotponymy, river, canal, lake, ditch, collector, reservoir.

Introduction. In toponymy, water and related names are ranked after oikonomia. It is important to collect, systematize, and study their forms and manifestations in certain regions by dividing them into thematic groups. Bukhara region is a geographical object belonging to the desert zone. Therefore, water related concepts have always been valued in its territory. People used water only for consumption and irrigation. The main watercourses in the region were the Amu Darya, Zarafshan rivers, and the ditches and canals that branched off from them. Throughout history, people have felt the need for new place names due to the development of new lands and the increase in the number of settlements and have established them. Many newly emerging geographical objects have been given names related to water. Such names are called hydrotponyms in the science of toponymy. In this data, we will analyze the hydrotponyms of the Bukhara region, dividing them into thematic groups.

The main part. Water and its related nouns are also divided into certain lexical and semantic groups. In the region, there are 25 streams, 8 springs, 3 rivers, 15 canals, 46 collectors, 12 lakes, 16 wells, 11 reservoirs, 5 water outlets, and 4 ponds, making a total of 145 hydronyms.

The main hydronyms of the region are the Amu Darya and Zarafshan rivers. From the distant past until the 1970s, the Zarafshan River supplied the region with water. After that, the Amu-Bukhara canal system became the main one for the region's water supply.

In the past, the Zarafshan River passed through the territory of the present-day Gijduvan, Vobkent, Romitan, Zhondor, Karakul and Alat districts of the region and flowed into the Amu Darya. Therefore, this hydronym has a special place in the life of the region.

Zarafshan is mentioned in historical sources under such names as Politimet, Namiq, Rudi Mosaf, Haram Kom, Rudizharg, Somjan, Wadiy us-sugd, Nahr ul-Bukhara, Daryoyi Kohak. Since the 18th century, it has been called Zarafshan [3, 66; 4; 5].

E.Murzayev, speaking about the folk etymology of Zarafshon, defined it as zar – gold, afshon – scatterer – gold scatterer [7, 246].

Abu Bakr Muhammad Narshahi in his work “History of Bukhara” talked about the city of Baykand (now the ruins of Poykent), and says that *Haromkom suvi Baykandga keladi. Baykandda qamishzorlar va katta-katta suv xalqoblari tutashadi; bularni “Borgini farox” – keng havz deydilar va Qaroko’l deb ataydilar* (Author’s translation: Haromkom water comes to Baykand. Baykand is surrounded by reed beds and large water rings; they are called “Borgini farox” – a wide basin and are called Karakul). In our opinion, the Haromkom mentioned by Narshahi should be the Zarafshon River. Because the river passes through the Zhondor district and passes through the part of the Karakul district where the ruins of Poykent are now located.

Abu Tohirkhodja Samarkandi said, “*Zarafshon daryosikim, uni Ko’hak daryosi deb yuritadilar, boshlab kunchiqar tog’laridan chiqib, unga Iskandar bulog’i – Iskandar ko’lining suvi va Maschoh tog’laridan chiqadigan buloqlar qo’shiladi. Boshqa suvlar va buloqlar bilan birikib, daryo bo’lib Buxoro va Qorako’lgacha yetib boradi.* (Author’s translation: “The Zarafshan River, which is called the Kohak River, originates from the Kunchikar Mountains, and is joined by the Iskandar Spring – the water of Lake Iskandar and springs flowing from the Maschoh Mountains. It merges with other waters and springs, becoming a river and reaching Bukhara and Karakul”) [1, 25].

The Amu Darya River also has a special place in the hydronymy of the Bukhara region. The current water supply of the region is directly related to the Amu Darya River.

Notes on the Amu Darya River are found in ancient Greek, Chinese and Turkic written monuments. The first written information is recorded in Greek sources under the name Oxus (Oxos). Oxus was formed based on the Greek pronunciation of the local word “okuz” – river.

Y. Gulyamov noted in his work that Okuz is the local Sak-Massaget name of the Amu Darya, which was preserved until the very end of the Middle Ages [9, 37].

V.V. Bartold’s book “To the History of Irrigation of Turkestan” discusses another name for the Amu Darya, Jaykhun, and shows that it arose on the basis of the Arabic form of the name Gihon in the Torah [2, 71].

The name of the river is associated with the former name of the present city of Chorjoi, Amuya.

This idea was also supported by H. Hasanov, who named some parts of the river as the Jaryab, Balkh, Termez, Kolif, Urgench, and Khorezm rivers. In particular, in its middle reaches, it was called the Omui River near the city of Omul, Omulya (from the 15th century, Charjoi), and was shortened to Omul (the original meaning of this word is not clear, perhaps it refers to the people named Amurd) [3, 13; 14, 46].

So, the name Amu Darya was formed based on the toponym Amuya.

There are 25 named streams in the region. Streams are considered the main water supply network after rivers in the regions.

In sources the word “ariq” is interpreted differently. For example, V.V. Radlov in his dictionary interpreted it as a channel dug to bring water. In the dictionary of E.V. Sevortyan, the root of the word “ariq”, arig is *ar*, which means stream, *argi* – a tributary of a river, *arkyn* – a river basin, river bed, *arin* – water, *arna* – channel, etc. It is shown that it has meanings related to hydronymic units [8, 269; 9, 188].

S.Qarayev interpreted “ariq” (*ar* – the root of the verb to flow in ancient Iranian languages, that is, “water”) as a waterway. Currently, the word “ariq” means: 1) an artificially created waterway, a stream and the water in it; 2) a special waterway dug in a cultivated area for planting and irrigation; a furrow [11, 61].

The names of the streams in the region can be divided into the following semantic groups:

- names related to toponyms: *Romitanariq, Pirmastariq, Eski Shofirkon arig’i, Zirabodariq, Saribozorariq, Tayqirariq, Vahmariq, Mug’iyon arig’i*;
- names related to ethnonyms: *Uygurariq, Ilonliariq*;
- names involving a hydronymic unit: *Soyinkul, Khujaariq, Yomonjar, Kaynarud*.

There are 8 names in the hydronymic system of the region that represent springs. These are Chashma (Bukhara d.), Batyrkhan buloq (Gijduvan d.), Boshogitma (Gijduvan d.), Qamishbulok (Gijduvan d.), Qaryogdi (Gijduvan d.), Pirali (Gijduvan d.), Toskey (Peshku d.).

The names of the springs arose on the basis of anthroponyms (Batyrkhan buloq, Koryogdi), toponyms (Ogitma, Pirali), and units expressing the geographical identity of the area (Qamishbulok).

In regional hydronymy, there are 46 collectors. A collector (in land reclamation) is an open channel or drainage pipe that receives water from the water-collecting part of the drainage network and discharges it from the land being reclaimed [12-4, 658].

The “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” interprets six meanings of the word collector. The dictionary defines it as a drainage pipe or open channel that serves to collect (sewage) water coming from the water collection section of a drainage network and drain it away from the area being drained; the interpretation as a large ditch that collects sewage water corresponds to the essence of the word collector as a hydronymic unit [13, 398].

The collector system is generally typical for the Bukhara region, which is associated with the land reclamation properties of the land. Due to the relatively high level of groundwater, the collector system is widely used in the region. The names of collectors in the region can be grouped as follows:

– names associated with personal names: Abdullakhan (Peshku d.), Sakovich collector (Bukhara d.), Amir Temur collector (Bukhara d.), Okhunbobev collector (Romitan d.), Bahouddin (Kogon d.).

The Abdullakhan collector was historically called the “Abdullakhan zakashi”. This hydrosystem was built by the Bukhara Khan Abdullakhan II, who lived in 1534-1598. The “Sakovich zakashi” is named after the person who built this hydrosystem. However, it is worth noting that it is inappropriate to use the names of the great mystic Bahouddin Nakshband or the great commander Amir Temur in relation to the collector – zakashi;

– names related to toponyms: Arabkhona zahkashi, Navmetan zahkashi, Muchavuz, Sufikorgar (Bukhara d.), Vabkent, Khayrobod (Vabkent d.), Torob, Khumdonak (Zhondor d.), Korak (Kogon), Alat (Alat d.), Zandani, Pirmast, Naqib (Peshku d.), Piyozkor, Saroydeycha (Romitan d.), Karakul zahkashi (Bukhara d., Karakul d.). These names were applied to hydroelectric facilities built through or near settlements;

– names associated with a specific sign: Kalta zahkash, Chaqmoq zahkash (Bukhara district), Central Bukhara (Vabkent district), Katta zovur (Kogon district), Shurkashon, Central Alat (Alat district), Network collector (Romitan district), Main drainage collector (Karavulbazar district), Main Bukhara collector, Karakul main collector (Karakul district);

– names associated with the location: Western Torob (Zhondor district), Southern collector (Kogon district), Southern connecting collector, Western Karakul (Alat district), Northern (Peshku district), Northern Bukhara (Romitan district).

The hydronymic system of the region has identified 12 lakes. A lake is a natural body of water surrounded by water, consisting of a deep, closed area, but sometimes it is also created artificially [13, 453]. The naming of lakes can be grouped as follows:

– named based on toponyms: Khojasayot Lake (Alat district);

– named based on hydronyms: Dengizkul (Alat district), Oyakogitma Lake (Gijduvan district), Zarafshon Lake (Zhondor district);

– named based on phytonyms: Zhiydakoul (Alat district);

– named based on oronyms: Zamonbabo Lake (Karakul district), Karakir Lake (Peshku district);

– named after a sign: Karongikol (Alat region), Shurkul (Karakul region), Madankul (Karakul region), Shurkok Lake (Karakul region).

The oldest lake name in the region is Dengizkul. In the Middle Ages, this lake in the Alat district was called “Borgini farokh”, that is, “Big Lake”. In written sources of the 10th century, Dengizkul was called “Karakul”, “Bukhairai Somjan” (“Lake of Somjan”). On the map of Central Asia drawn by the Arab geographer Ibn Havkal, it is shown as “Bahr ul-Bukhara” (“Sea of Bukhara”) [12-3, 257].

Muhammad Narshahi wrote about this lake that “it is twenty farsakhs (140-160 km) wide, and the excess water of the Bukhara River is collected in this lake, there are many aquatic animals in it, and in all of Khorasan there are no birds and fish caught in such quantities as here” [1, 25].

Canals in the hydrosystem are also artificial water structures. A canal (lat. canalis – pipe, channel; water path) is a specially dug waterway to supply water to cultivated areas and collect and drain excess water [13, 313].

To solve the problem of water supply in the region, a system of 15 named canals has been established. These names are grouped as follows:

– toponymic: Kamot Canal (Vobkent district), Jilvan Canal (Peshku district), Sayot Canal (Karakul district), Mingchinor Canal (Shafirkon district);

– anthroponymic: Karyakin Canal (Bukhara district), Amu-Bukhara Canal named after Sharof Rashidov (Vabkent district), Okhunberdi Canal (Kogon district);

– hydronymic: Shohrud (Bukhara district), Moxon Canal, Kuyimozor Canal (Zhondor district), Shurkul Return Canal (Gijduvan district), Karovulbazar Main Canal (Karovulbazar district).

Conclusion. As noted, the Bukhara region is located in the steppe and steppe zone. The main aspects of its lifestyle are directly related to water sources. Therefore, many names related to water – hydrotoponyms – are found in the districts of the region. The main part of the studied material is a ditch, canal, collector, lake, well, river, etc. Most of them are formed from the name of the place, the name of the person who created this source, or the name of the ethnic group of the population of that area. They should be valued as names with a long history and preserved as national treasures.

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