



**SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HYDROTOPONYMS,
ZOOMORPHIC AND ETHNOPONYMS IN GERMAN AND UZBEK
LANGUAGES**

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A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
<p>This article studies the semantic features of hydronyms, toponyms with a zoomorphic component, and ethnotoponyms in German and Uzbek languages. The similarities in naming the place names of the German and Uzbek peoples are considered.</p>	<p>German and Uzbek toponyms, hydrotoponyms, zoomorphic and ethnotoponyms, Wasserburg, Wasserberg, Herborn, Eulenburg, Rabensburg, Tataredellche, Franzosengraben, Oltinsoy, Arnasoy, Kushbegi, Kuyonkulok, Mangit, Naymantepa.</p>

INTRODUCTION

Toponomics (Latin *topos* - place, *-onoma* - name) is a science that studies the origin, development, change and correct spelling of geographical names. [5. 4- b] Toponomic science of place names develops especially in close connection with the sciences of geography, history, ethnography. Place names (Toponomics) are an important source in the study of language history (historical lexicology, dialectology, etymology, etc.), because some toponyms (especially hydronyms) have been preserved without changing archaisms and dialectisms. [4. 5-b] In many cases, it goes back to the substrate languages of the peoples who lived in a certain area. Toponomics helps to revive the features of the historical past of peoples, to determine the boundaries of their location, to describe the regions of the past distribution of languages, the geography of cultural and economic centers, and trade routes. Practical transcription of toponyms, according to their original basis and the same spelling, given in other languages is a practical aspect of Toponomics.

If we look at history, we can see that at first toponyms were studied only by geographers and historians [1.13-b], and by the 20th century they were also studied by linguists [1.25-b]. Many scientific works on the study of toponyms, in particular L. Dmitriyeva, [2002] E. Berezovich [1999], L. Davletkulova [2014], M. Golomidova [1998], M. Ruth [2008], E. Sizova [2004], and we can see scientific research works of several other scientists.

When we study toponyms in German and Uzbek languages, we can see that in both languages, the names of places are named according to people's crafts, geographical location, relations with other peoples, and their occupations. The German scientist V. Humboldt also focused on the linguistic and cultural features of place names in his research. In addition, scientists such as A. Bach, J. Dieckmann, E. Eichler, R. Fischer, R. Muryasov studied the structural features of German toponyms, and T. Nafasov, S. Karayev, A. Ernazarov, E. the structural features of Uzbek toponyms. A number of scientists such as Begmatov, Z. Dosimov have studied it.

If we look at the long history, we can see that the names of the places are related to the places where people settled for the first time and to the bodies of water, rivers and springs that are considered important for life.

There are many toponyms related to hydronyms in the German language. We will consider some of them below

-bach, -bek(en), beck, bekr means spring. How many examples can we see here: Erbach, Eisbach, Schwabach; [9. L/B]

-born, -bronn: (river) Heilsbronn, Havenbrunn, Heilbronn, Herborn, Königsbrunn, Paierbrunn;

-mar, -mari, -mare, -mere (sea): Weimar, Wismar, Dummer, Diimmer, Hademare; [11. D/W]

-mund, -münde, -müde(n), -muid(e) (riverbed): Warnemünde, Travenemünde, Tongeremünde, Geestemünde, Dortmund, Holzminden.

There are many toponyms related to such hydronyms in the Uzbek language. We will consider some of them below.

Source - Mingbuloq, Fatimabuloq, Urbuloq, Jaydabuloq, Qashbuloq, Naynarbuloq, Kochqorbuloq, Tavoqbuloq, Abuloq, Jarbuloq, Oibuloq, Akbuloq;

ash - Tortkol, Karakol, Bozorkol; [2. 50]

rivers - Syrdarya, Kashkadarya, Amudarya, Akhdarya, Jinnidarya, Karadarya, Toldikdarya, Zadarya, Gozadarya, Topalandarya, Sherobodarya;

stream - Chukursoy, Kipchoksoy, Chimyonsoy, Rizoksoy, Arnasoy, Badaloy, Bodoksoy, Oltinsoy, Dakhanasoy, Daryosoy, Kattasoy, Kasonsoy, Kor'pasoy, Moylisoy, Aksoy, Qazoksoy, Selsoy, Tentaksoy, Tovoksoy, Yettisoy; [1. 46]

canal - Kanalboyi, Kanalabad, Kanalpasti;

well-Uchkuduq, Koshkuduq, Tashkuduq, Otyakuduq, Orykuduq, Jalalkuduq, Yorkuduq, Shorkuduq, Oqkuduq, Ayoqkuduq, Botyrkuduq, Otkuduq; [3. 65]

chashma - Sarchashma, Obichashma;

pool - Poolside, Poolside, Poolside

In German and Uzbek languages, we also find toponyms with a zoomorphic component, that is, there are place names related to the names of animals and birds in the naming of place names. Below we will consider some of these toponyms.

Toponyms with a zoomorphic component in German:

Eulenberg (Eule - owl), Rabensburg (Rabe - crow), Entenpfuhl (Ente - duck), Hahnenklee (Hahn - rooster), Wolfsbach (Wolf - wolf), Das Kamel (Camel - camel), Hund(hund - dog). [8. D/H]

Toponyms with a zoomorphic component in the Uzbek language:

Borijar, Kushbegi, Kuyonkulok, Boribotir, Karakushchi, Ghazalkent (Gizol - deer), So'goq (white deer), Maimunto'kai.

There are place names formed from ethnic associations of different peoples, i.e. nations, tribes and tribal associations [1, 56]. We can find such place names in German and Uzbek people.

Here are some ethnotoponyms in German:

Tataredelleche, Franzosengraben, Chachlatzke, Kahollen Graben, Schwabengraben.

Below we will consider some ethnotoponyms in the Uzbek language:

Arabkhana, Balkhion, Mangit, Naymantepa, Chinabogot, Chigatoy, Iraniguzar.

Such toponyms that appeared in history mean the emergence of one or another people, the emergence of separate tribes, the level of kinship ties, the spread of peoples, and the intermingling of ethnic groups.

We can conclude from these examples that There are many toponyms related to hydronyms, toponyms with zoomorphic components, and ethnotoponyms in both German and Uzbek languages, which indicates that both nations have a very rich history. Zootoponyms indicate that there were many animals and birds in those areas or that they were hunted. Ethnotoponyms clearly reflect the emergence and mutual relations of peoples and tribes in ancient times. Keeping such place names as they are means passing on the long past and rich history to future generations.

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