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ABOUT THE GRAMMAR STRUCTURE OF KARAKALPAKSTAN OIKONYMS

Abstract: The content of the article is aimed at determining the types of oikonyms which are one of the types of toponyms depending on the grammatical structure. It mainly analyzes the structural forms, patterns of formation, root and compound types of Karakalpakstan oikonyms. They are also divided in small groups based on the requirements of the material. They are compared to the structural features of the oikonyms of Turkic languages. Word models, methods of construction were analyzed. The semantic and functional functions of word-forming affixes in oikonyms are also defined. Derivation of some affixes is described. Also they are compared with options in other languages. Also compound oikonyms are analyzed. The importance of the materials of the article for linguistics and toponymy is explained.

Key words: Toponym, oikonym, hydronym, structure, grammar, morphology, structure, simple, compound, root, derivative, affix, formant, topoformant, compound, combined, relative, sentence.

Language: English

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Introduction

One of the manifestations of political, economic, socio-cultural changes and innovations taking place in society is reflected in the language. This is especially evident in the lexicology of the language rather than in the phonetics and grammar sections.

Toponyms that make up a certain part of the vocabulary, their origin, long or short-term use, contain, the presence of various phonetic, grammatical changes in the structure, may occur depending on linguistic or extralinguistic factors.

Toponymy is a branch of onomastics that studies the terms assigned to objects such as villages, cities, lakes, rivers, deserts, mountains, hills, cemetery, etc. Toponyms are studied in several groups depending on the type of object: hydronyms, oronyms, agroonyms, oikonyms, etc. Oikonyms include the names of villages, cities, streets, settlements, where people live. It is expedient to learn in connection with other types of onomastics (hydronyms, oronyms, necronyms, etc.) without distinguishing. This is because each

proper name passes from one category to another and completes each other.

Analysis of toponyms according to their grammatical structure, methods of construction allows determining the history of the origin of the term, etymology, archaic word or affixes, and other elements of the language. This is important not only for onomastics, but also for linguistics. After all, the toponym is formed on the basis of the rules and base of the language to which it belongs.

Differences, models and types of toponyms, depending on their grammatical structure, methods of construction are mentioned in the works of many scientists. This issue has been studied in detail in the researches of A.V. Superanskaya, G.I. Donidze, G.E. Kronilov, O.T. Molchanova, A.A. Kamalov, and O.R. Khisamov. It is known from the studies that there are not always the same views on the classification of toponyms according to their grammatical structure, the definition of methods of formation, the definition of models.

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The article uses the methods of systematic analysis, chronology, chronological analysis, which are widely used in toponymic research, description, comparison, genetic and etymological, statistical, as well as historical research.

Professor A.V. Superanskaya in determining the grammatical structure of toponyms of Slavic languages (including some oikonyms) took into account what elements it consists of, for example, root, affixes and the number of components. Based on this principle, toponyms are divided into "single-word toponyms" and "multi-word toponyms". Toponyms formed from one word are divided into simple (derivative and root) and compound nouns, depending on their morphemic structure. Terms formed by the combination of several components in a disjunctive or predicative relationship are included in toponyms consisting of many words. The author also spoke about the formation of toponyms: "In a certain region, only some of the various word-forming tools are used in toponymy, they can be widespread and convenient in that region" [25.88-103]. From this point of view, this classification, proposed by the types of structure of toponyms, is more characteristic of the toponymy of Slavic languages.

The grammatical features of toponyms belonging to the Turkic languages, their types depending on the structural features were first studied by G.E. Kornilov, G.I. Donidze.

G.E. Kornilov pointed out the following three groups of Turkic toponyms, depending on the composition and structure: 1. Toponyms from geographical terms; 2. Toponyms consisting of attributive syntagm; 3. Ellipse toponyms [12.121-128].

G.I. Donidze divided Turkic toponyms into one-word and multi-word toponyms depending on their grammatical structure. Terms consisting of one word are further divided into affixed and non-affixed types. The basis of non affixed toponyms is formed by noun, adjectives, noun verbs and adverbs, and this is explained by examples [7.122-126]. As it is known, this classification of G.I. Donidze is based on the methods of classification proposed by A.V. Superanskaya.

Linguistic analysis of oikonyms of the Bashkir language is widely studied in the research of F.G.Khisamatdinova. In his dissertation on the structural and formation features of the Bashkir language system of oikonyms, place names are grouped as one-based (one-rooted) and two-based (two-rooted). It is noted that most of the local oikonyms are mono-rooted terms, which are further divided into groups of terms and metonymic terms. And based (rooted) oikonyms include terms consisting of noun, adjective, numeral and oikonomic terms (village, country, wintering, etc.) [28.17-22].

Historical and geographical features, ethnolinguistic strata, structural structure and forming

models of the western Trans-Kama oikonyms of Tatarstan were studied in a monograph by O.R.Khisamov. In determining the structural features of the oikonyms of this territory, the author studied the toponymic techniques based on the views of G.F. Sattarov and F.G. Garipova, as well as, depending on the requirements of the materials, divided them into the following types: 1. Ordinary oikonyms. They are again divided into root and derivative roots. 2. Oikonyms with compound structure [29.140-146].

Toponymy of Kazakhstan, its theoretical implications, a number of problems of toponyms, including grammatical structure, and ways of formation are discussed in the works of T.Zhanuzakov. In his voluminous monograph "Kazakh onormastics" a number of oikonyms are divided into simple, compound and composite, depending on the structure. He said that simple oikonyms are formed from the root, and compound and composite toponyms are formed from the combination or sequence of several words [10.283].

In Uzbek linguistics, the grammatical structure of toponyms, including hydronyms and oikonyms, and methods of their formation are the subject of a number of studies. Z. Dusimov (together with M. Tillayeva) divided the toponyms of Uzbekistan, including Khorezm region, according to their structural structure into non-affixed (root), affixed (derivative), prefixed, indicator and sentence toponyms [9.19].

Geographer S. Korayev divided the structural structure of toponyms of Uzbekistan into two groups: simple and compound [11.112-124]. Given the ratio of affixes and topoformants in the composition of simple toponyms, they are divided into root and derivative toponyms. Terms formed from the sequence or combination of two or more words are called compound toponyms.

In the toponymy of the Uzbek language, oikonyms as a type of toponyms are the object of research on its own. S. Naimov was the first to study the oikonyms of Bukhara region in a linguistic project. He divided the grammatical structure of the oikonyms of this region into simple, compound and composite [16.133]. This classification is based on the principles of pre-existing classification in Russian and Turkish toponymy.

A. Turabov grouped ethno-oikonyms of Samarkand region as ethno-oikonyms with appellate, formant and indicator [27.122]. Information on the grammatical structure of oikonyms of Fergana region can be found in the work of N. Ohunov (together with Yu. Ahmadaliev) entitled "Naming features of oikonyms of Fergana region" [21.61-62]. It teaches the grammatical structure of regional oikonyms into simple and compound. Yu. Nematova said that the oikonyms of Namangan region are different depending on the grammatical structure, in classifying them into certain groups guided by the classification

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proposed by N. Ulukov (on the structure of hydronyms) and divided the collected materials into simple structured, compound structured and composite structured oikonyms [19.115].

The first ideas about the grammatical structure of toponyms of Karakalpakstan can be found in the research of K. Abdimurtov. In his article (together with T. Begzhanov) "The structure of toponyms of the Karakalpak language" [3.85-88] he studied the local toponymic materials according to the structure of the following types: 1. Ordinary toponyms: Lar, Qır - root, Kegeyli, Shağırlı - affixed; 2. Compound toponyms: Aqbulaq, Qızıljar - combined; Mamıydn dalası, Aral teñizi - related; Nókis-Shımbay jolı, Barsa-kelmes kóli are a pair of toponyms.

K. Pakhratdinov (together with K. Bekniyazov) in his article on the construction of toponyms of Karakalpakstan divided the toponyms of the republic into singular, compound and combined forms according to the structural, morpheme and contain of them [22.69]. G. Mambetova refers to the most common classification in toponymy in determining the structural features of hydronyms of the northern regions of Karakalpakstan. She divided hydronyms into simple (affixed, non-affixed), compound and composite [13.19-20]. The study of regional toponyms in the toponymy of the Karakalpak language is just beginning. Among such works in the dissertation of G. Abishov on the linguistic analysis of toponyms of Shımbay district [1.19-20] toponymic materials are divided into simple and compound types. I. Khalmuratov divided the oikonyms of the southern territory of Karakalpakstan into structurally simple, compound and combined [30.13].

There are general similarities in the made classification by the grammatical structure of toponyms, as well as oikonyms. At the same time, there are differences related to the features of each region and language. A.V. Superanskaya said: "Although toponyms in close or related languages are based on the same patterns, it is clear that each language differs due to its own internal rules and resources" [25.52].

Giving a positive attitude to the views and the proposed classifications of scholars, as well as the requirements of the Karakalpak language and the collected materials, we agreed to study the grammatical structure of oikonyms into the following types: I. Simple oikonyms; II. Compound structured Oikonyms.

I. Simple structured oikonyms consist of one lexical unit. Their one-component, shortness makes them compact in use. This sign distinguishes it from compound structured oikonyms.

The decrease or increase of some sounds in the composition of oikonyms, other linguistic phenomena can affect the blurring of the meaning of the term, the displacement or merging of morphemes. With this in

mind, we learn to divide simple-structured oikonyms into groups affixed and non-affixed.

I.1. Non-affixed Oikonyms. The non-affixed oikonyms are terms that have one root, do not contain grammatical forms, and have a zero index. T. Nafasov advises to pay attention to the analysis of simple toponyms of this model. This is because such terms were originally used as a structural compound, and over time the second component was dropped, and as a result, the compound term may have become a simple term [18.11].

The fact that non-affixed oikonyms are units in the appellation or onomastic lexicon requires their division into the following types:

A) Words in the appellation lexicon (noun, adjective, number, adverb) are transferred to the oikonomic lexicon without any changes by means of onomastic conversion. To it, Múlk, Qayır, Rawshan, Aral, Shege, Ferma – are nouns; Boz, Kebir, Góne, Kebir are examples of adjective terms.

B) Proper terms in onomastic lexicon pass from one category to another by transformation without any changes. The oikonyms such as ethnonym based term Túrkmén awıl, Qazaq awıl, Ayteke, Keneges, Qıyat; anthroponyms based terms Abat, Ádil, Áwez, Dúysen, Qurban can be example. Therefore, the non-affixed oikonyms are not common in the Turkic-speaking regions, including Karakalpakstan oikonyms. However, they reflect the structural differences of Turkish oikonomy.

I.2. Affixed oikonyms. In toponymy, terms that contain word-forming, word-changing affixes are called affixed toponyms or oikonyms. Z. Dusimov used the term formant toponyms for such types of terms [8.47].

The function of word-forming affixes, their use, productivity or inefficiency, and grammatical meanings are clearly reflected in the word-formation system of linguistics [2].

There are different views on the use of affixes in the system of Turkic toponyms, the function of naming. Some researchers have studied the affixes belonging to the word-formation system of the toponym as toponym-forming affixes. Z. Dusimov [8.43] in Uzbek linguistics and K. Pakhratdinov [22.69] in Karakalpak language explained in detail that the function of word-forming affixes in toponymy was finished till the toponyms, the geographical terms were formed from (ready) derivative words in the language. Therefore, affixes in toponyms should not be considered as term forming affixes. They do not create a term from the root, but before that they created a lexical unit. We will see some affixes in the composition of Karakalpakstan oikonyms

The -lı-li affix. In Turkic languages, the affix -lı-li is one of the main affixes used in the formation of the adjective. The fact that this affix is often found in oikonyms and has a wide range of distribution is mentioned in many studies. O.T. Molchanova says

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that this affix (along with variants) plays a key role in the formation of the Mountainous Altai oikonomies. According to him, 343 out of 754 derivative oikonims are formed with the help of these affixes [15.125]. This affix has the following differences in the composition of oikonims: a) the abundance of plant or animal species in this place: Baqanshaqlı, Boyanlı, Kegeyli, Gújimli, Qarabaylı; b) this place (or object) is characterized by the presence of the object described in the root: Aqbashı, Bógetli, Shağırlı, etc.

J.B. Bugibayeva describes coming of the adjective forming affixes -lı / -li, -dı / -di, -tı / -ti in the Kazakh language in a part of the toponym as following: “-lı / -li, -dı / -di, -tı / -ti suffixes are the adjective forming suffixes. Since land and water names are nouns, the suffixes -lı / -li, -dı / -di, -tı / -ti are in the nominative (nominative – M.K) position. They have a substantive quality. With this in mind, these affixes can be included in the list of noun forming affixes in the sense of place, land [5.330].

-lıq / -lik / -laq affix. This affix creates new words in the word-formation system in the sense of nouns and adjectives. The abstract meanings of this affix are obvious in the composition of local simple and compound oikonims: the names of such villages as Azatlıq, Doslıq, Shadlıq, Jaslıq, Ortalıq can be an example.

In the Karakalpak language, the affixes -shı / -shi, -kesh are used productively in the creation of professional nouns. A number of professional words have a nominative function and have been transferred to the village names: Arbashı, Arqanshi, Etikshi, Kókshi, Túyekesh and others. In addition, oikonims such as Birinshi awıl, Ekinshi awıl, Segizinshi awıl contain word-changing affixes.

I. 3. Topoformant oikonims. Topoformants are not as widely used in toponym creation as word-forming affixes. They were originally words that meant something, and then became topoformant. Many toponymic formants can be derived from geographical terms and their original meaning can be reconstructed through linguistic research.

In modern Turkic languages, the topoformants -abad, -kent, -kesh, -rabat, -rud, -stan which form the oikonims in the sense of place, land, settlement, and are characteristic of the Iranian languages of origin are widely used. In the oikonomy of Karakalpakstan the topoformants abad, kent and stan occurs in the terms of populated areas such as Diyxanabad, Elabad, Xalqabad, Tashkent, Ózbekstan and others.

II. The compound structured oikonims. The morphological structure of toponyms does not always consist of a single root or basis, sometimes are formed by combining or sequence of two or more words by semantic and formal sides. In the scientific literature the terms related to this type of toponyms such as: compound toponyms, combined toponyms, composite toponyms, indicator toponyms are used.

The fact that it is composed of two or more lexical units, built on a common unity in form and meaning, the name of an object, makes a basis to call the compound structured oikonims. They are formed by the combination of words – composition

Most of the oikonims of the Turkic-speaking republics, including Karakalpakstan, are the compound structured oikonims.

The external form of compound oikonims, the degree of unification of their components is not the same, some are formed by the complete combination of two words, and the others are consequence of them. Compound toponyms, including oikonims, are studied in accordance with the concepts of the theory of formation of compound words in the language. In this regard, A.V. Superanskaya: "Each toponym appears in accordance with the rules of the language to which it belongs, so the study of structural types of toponyms is important not only for toponymy, but also for linguistics. The structural analysis of toponyms should be guided by linguistic principles "[26.61]. Based on this point of view and material requirements, we learn to separate compound structural oikonims as combined oikonims and sequential oikonims.

II. 1. Combined oikonims. Combined oikonims and a number of toponyms that was basis to it, are formed by a complete combination of two or more meaningful words. They are the result of long-term constant combined use of words related to a geographical object and its features. Initially, the words used in the sequence became more and more stable over time. We studied the combined oikonims into the following types, depending on the model of morphological structure:

1) noun + noun model. Qamisshalı, Suwenarım, Begjap, Tabankól, Dárwazaqum, Bekniyazózek, Esimózek, Birqazankól, Qutankól, Sazanjap, Arpakól, Qamisariq, Qazaqdarya awılı (village), Qońratkól awılı, Naimankól and other names of villages and settlements are a combination of the names of animals, plants, tribes and nouns.

2) Noun + adjective model. There are not many oikonims of this type in the region: there are such village names as Aqımbetshúngil, Tubay, Shmshiqoy, Moynak, Pillánoy.

3) Adjective + noun model. In the oikonims created in this model, the adjective means any feature of the object (color, shape, properties, appearance, size, etc.). In the toponymy of Karakalpakstan in the names of Aqjay awılı, Kókdarya awılı (village), Qızıljar village, Qızılózek settlement words related to color are combined with noun and form a term. Also, in the names of this model, the adjective differs in the expression of the appearance of the object (Jalpaqjap, Maqpalkól, Terensay), the property (Góneqala, Jańabazar, Jańaqala).

In toponymy, the model of adjective + noun is widespread in the terms of land, water and place. B. Biyarov, who studied the patterns of creation of

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toponyms in Kazakhstan, showed that the effective use of adjective in toponyms depends on two factors, first, the adjectives can not give full meaning in isolation, it must be conditionally followed by the next word (usually noun), secondly, the color is selected as a reverse sign in giving difference of the geographical object [4.156].

4) Numeral + noun model. The use of numerals in onomastic materials (anthroponyms, ethnonyms, toponyms) attracts the attention of scientists. Numerical combined oikonoms are also common in the region. For example, the names of the villages Úshsay, Besqudıq, Tođıztam, Beskópir, Ontam, Qırqjay, Qırquýli, Mıńjer are proof of this. According to B. Biyarov, in toponymy, the words qırıq, mıń (forty, thousand) do not mean the exact number of geographical objects, but "abundant, many, infinite" [4.383]. The meaning of a geographical object is also explained by the words jalđız, taq, qos, egiz (singular, odd, double, twin). For example, Qosqala Qosjap, Qostam, Qosterek, Qostruba and others are proof of this.

5) Noun + verb model. The use and semantic differences of verbs in the system of Turkic toponyms are specifically mentioned in the research of G.I. Donidze [6.39-46], O.T. Molchanova. O.T. Molchanova said that in the toponyms of the Mountainous Altai and Turkic languages the forms of the verb -kan / -ken / -kon / -kón, -đan / -gen / -gón are used a lot, and their meaning is interpreted differently [14.54].

In the oikonoms Qazanketken, Qoshqarjıqqın, Qumjıqqın, Qıyatjarđan, Teńgeshashqan in the territory of Karakalpakstan its basis is built on the construction noun + verb.

6) Adverb + verb model. A number of toponyms are formed from the nominative function of the word, which means action and its sign. For example, Qattiagar is a residential area.

II. 2. The sequential oikonoms. In toponymic research, word-sequence and word-place-terms formed in various syntactic connections of two or more words are studied as compound toponyms, while sometimes they are studied under the terms of compound, composite, unbound, complex besides them. A.V. +Superenskaya called the sequence of several words, as well as terms based on predicative relations as "toponyms consisting of many words" [25.103].

S.Koraev studied toponyms in the form of complete sentence as a kind of compound toponyms, such as Joldastıń atı ushqan, Mollanıń qızı ushqan which is met in the microtoponyms of Uzbekistan [11.126]. T. Nafasov analyzed the terms of land and water as compound toponyms formed on the basis of predicative relations in the toponymy of Kashkadarya such as Sapar ushti, Bay qondi, Shopan oldi, Xan kóshti, Mola qashti, etc. [17.166-168].

Proper terms in any language, one type of them - toponyms (excluding those borrowed from another language) appear on the basis of the internal rules and resources of the language. A.V. Superanskaya said that all proper terms are derived from words in the common used lexicon, their meanings are secondary [23.29], V.A. Nikonov: "Geographical term is a word. Like all words, it obeys the rules of language. Toponymy does not create its own tools, but uses the existing opportunities of the language, albeit to a lesser extent." [20.66]. Therefore, in the Karakalpak language, based on theories of compound words, we decided to call a sequence of several words, that is, terms formed on the model of a sequence of words, as sequential oikonoms. Incomplete interconnection of components is a barrier that distinguishes them from other types of terms.

The sequential oikonoms can be divided into the following types depending on the sequence of words:

1) Formed from the sequence of two nouns. Depending on the meaning of the words they contain:

a) appellation words - Abat mákan, Shegara Terek, Doslıq bayrađı, Ferma tam; b) from a sequence of human names, surnames, nicknames, tribes and other words - Allayar Dosnazarov, Tolıbay Qabulov, Bákır Kárimberdiev, Muwsa Jálil, Mamıyđın dalası; c) due to the sequence of tribe names - Ayteke Sheriwshi, Besli Ayteke, Qazayaqlı Bessarı, Kepe Sheriwshi, etc.

2) The sequence of adjective and noun forms sequential oikonoms: a) from the sequence of adjective and appellation - Qara ađash, Qıysıq kanal, Qıysıq terek, Taza bazash; b) adjective and ethnonym - Kishi jádik, Úlken qayshılı, Úlken quyn; c) from the sequence of ethnonyms and appellations with the relative adjective - Aylanba jap, Qumlu ataw, Góne tashjap, etc.

3) It is made of a sequence of numeral and noun: Jeti Tóle, Tórt Sharyar, Alpıs jıllıq (Nukis district, village), Eliw jıllıq.

In Turkic languages, one of them in Karakalpak language, the components of compound structural oikonoms are formed in isafety relations. We divide them into three types:

In type I of the isafety relations, the components are connected to each other without affixes by meaningful pairing. They are constructed in an attribute and identifiable model. This type of isafety relations is a phenomenon inherent in Turkic compound toponyms. Most of the Karakalpak language compound oikonoms belong to this type. For example, Qızıljar, Aqjay, Bozataw, Kókdarya, Qızılúy, Erkindarya, Kendirli oy, Maylızóek, Mırzamurat Abdullaev, Qoskópir, Ústam, Shegara terek, Kishi jádik and other such names in the region are among them.

In type II of the isafety relations, the first attribute component is in the nomenative case, and the second identifiable component is in the 3rd person of possessive affix: Xojeli, Doslıq bayrađı, Qorıs boyı. S.

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Korayev calls such an isafet connection a morphological sign or an affixed isafet [11.124].

Both the attribute and the identifiable components of type III of isafety connection are connected by morphological indexes. The first component takes the possessive case, the second component takes the third page affix of possessive. Oikononyms such as Kóseniń jurtı (the village of Kose), Mamıydıń dalası (steppe of Mamiy) are examples of this. Over time, the affixes of possession in the noun may be dropped: such as Kóseniń jurtı (Kose's homeland) → Kóse jurıt (Kose homeland) → Kósejurt (Koseland).

Types I and II of isaphetic connection are actively used in the creation of oikononyms. There are very few oikononyms with type III. They are more typical for microtoponyms.

In the oikonomy of Karakalpakstan, the names of the villages of AYTEKE QIZIL SÁWLE, AYTEKE TAZA

talap, Jaǵa boyı beksıyıq, On eki úy, Úsh tóbe qum consist of three components. In toponymy, toponyms formed from three or four components have more structural changes. According to A.V. Superanskaya, in any language there are two opposing traditions. First, the term expands by adding different words to its structure, and second, some words in the term are omitted without affecting its nominal function and shortened the long term [24.349].

Thus, it is possible to study the toponyms, including oikononyms in terms of grammatical structure, to determine their main and auxiliary morphemes, formants, to determine their functions, to get clear information about the models of oikononyms, methods of formation. This allows us to determine not only the structural types or differences of the oikonium, but also the body of the meaning of the term, its semantics.

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