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**Toponymic education and practice and international cooperation:
exchange of advice and information**

**Comparative characteristics of Uzbek and Kyrgyz
toponymic vocabulary**

Submitted by Uzbekistan**

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The totality of all words, used by the population for the nomination of geographical objects, is called as toponymic vocabulary. Its are named as topobasises or topovocabularies.

Every language possesses by definite set of own typical topobasises, moreover every more or less isolated territory, toponymic zone possesses by own, and different of other that is conditioned by the number of the causes, also geographic realities and dialectisms.

Modern toponymy of Central Asia is inhomogeneous in linguistic composition. It was composed during milleniums, changing under the influence of historical condition, the change of the people and language. All it found the reflection in toponymy, consisting of languages stratification of various age and origin.

In toponymic stratigraphy in the composition of geographical names of Uzbekistan and Kyrghyzstan the stratum of toponyms off Iranian, Turk languages, Mongol, Arabian and Russian toponyms were revealed.

It's such toponymic stratigraphy of the region: unusually different language original system was composed just by the way to the deciphering. The number opaque geographical names are considerably more in Sogdian Motherland-Uzbekistan than in Kyrghyzstan.

In this article we set the task for ourselves to study toponymic vocabulary of two neighboring Turk republics as Uzbekistan and Kyrghyzstan in comparative plan.

About toponymy of Uzbekistan.

In any country the toponyms are in two kinds: transparent and opaque.

It can call as transparent such geographical names, which consist of one and more words, that can be used in every day speech; opaque toponyms are that, which haven't the meaning today, but its are used as the names or labels of geographical objects.

The materials of our hand writing orthographically dictionary of toponyms of the Republic of Uzbekistan (12000 toponyms) became as the basis of the toponymic vocabulary study, the selection of topofoundations of Uzbekistan. Characteristic peculiarity of the dictionary is that it addresses, for example, Sirdaryo – it's as river, town, settlement and so on.

In analysis of toponymic vocabulary all anthroponyms (in total more than 600), also the toponyms, with obscure semantics (in total more than 2500) were completely excluded from the composition of topofoundations.

So, approximately 9000 geographical names that were formed with the participation of more than 3000 topovocabularies became as the object of our observation. It is known, the toponymy isn't the set of the words, which were accidentally found in proper nouns sphere.

Some number of the units that are characterized by abnormally high inclination of toponymization stand out in the composition of common vocabulary. If to be exact, the topofoundations aren't in endless multitude and its highly limited and as quite

surveyed number. The toponyms variety are grasped thanks to that in every synchronic toponymic cut there are multitude of other names, which were inherited off previous epochs besides the names, which were created in present epoch.

The vocabulary frequency, its repetition in various words – formed combinations of pre- toponymic and toponymic levels have grate importance here. For example, in our dictionary more than 60 toponyms are met with the participation of the elements “boy” – “rich”. Among its there are ethnotoponyms: (15 units) ; geographical names with pre – toponymic meaning are met: Boybicha (“rich lady” or “boy’s wife”), Boyvachcha (“boy’s son”) and other, overwhelming majority it’s toponyms, in the main oikonyms with the meaning “place, where rich men live”: Boyguzar, Boyqishloq, Boyiston, Boyko`cha, Boylik, Boyovul, Boyqo`ndi – “place, where boy was stopped for summer – time life”, Boyo`ldi – “place, where boy was died” and etc.

Here that toponyms are unumerated, in whose composition vocabulary “boy” is met in pre – position – in toponym beginning; there are the cases, when this vocabulary can be in the end or middle of the toponyms: Oqboy, Oqboyquduq, Qoraboyqishloq and other. So, there are more than 90 toponyms with element “boy”.

We will take other example – geographical term “Ko`l, Ko`lak” – “small lake”, Ko`lbosdi – “flooded by the lake”, Ko`lboyi – Ko`llabi – “lakes land”, Ko`lsoy – “hollow with the lakes”, Ko`lqishloq – “village with the lakes” and other.

In post – position – in the toponym end same toponym is met during 60 times: Aylanmako`l – “lake ring”, Botqoqko`l, Galako`l, Yetimko`l, Ko`kko`l, - “blue lake” and so on.

That’s impossible to enumerate and characterize all 3000 words and terms, which take part in the formation of toponyms. It’s to the point to group its by origin, then a few groups are come out, and most large of which are geographical terms, social–economic terms, professional vocabulary, ethnonyms, names of plants and animals. We stop briefly on every of these groups.

Geographical terms.

As its known, there are geographical terms in the basis of great number of toponyms.

In our examples except generally excepted terms small known local geographical terms are met: ayloq – “summertime pasture”, alish – “water taking away”, angor – “reaping”, afdog – “water allotment”, baraz – “small mountainous plateau”, bitov – “blind mountainous passage”, bulungur – “turbid water”, bom – “pressed place”, gaza – gazahona – “mountainous summits, places of the birds catching”, garmiston – “hot land”, go`rhona – “cemetery”. dalabog` - “summer cottage”, dalvarzin – “ancient abandoned town”, dam – “dammed river, lake view widening of river stream”, dayravot – “river land”, jirindi – “groove”, zahkash – zahbar – zagara - “melioration”, zayak – “fallow”, ko`rbuloq – “blind, drying up spring”, ko`rquduq – “drying up well”, kariziston – “land of kyarizes, just underground galleries”, kunchiboq – “right in the sun”, nayiston – “reed overgrowth”, paykal – “poured field”, selgoh – selsoy – selhona – “places of the passing or

accumulation of mountainous mud flows”, tagob – “undermountain spring”, tepaqo`rg`on – qo`rg`ontepa – turpoqqo`rg`on – chashtepa – shashtepa – qorovultepa – “artificial hill, observation post”, tarma – “avalanche”, turbat – “mausoleum”, uchma – “impregnable cliff”, chalchiq – “swamp”, chaqar – “fortress after town small vegetation”, chep – “trench”, shiber – “marsh”, and other.

If to judge by dictionary materials, in toponyms forming more than 430 geographical terms take part.

For historical, economic and geography toponymics is useful in the aims of reconstruction of geography of ancient forms of economical activity, social – economic life of the society, places of natural resources mining, trades, which were dominated in the past, geography of commercial ways.

In toponyms considerable number of social – economic terms is reflected. It is known, in the system of commercial – post stations along Great Silk Way caravan hotels – fortresses played a big role. In Uzbekistan territory only, on the whole in the bounds of historical Sogd, mainly along Great Silk Way routes more than 200 oikonoms with this components are met.

Great quantity of the terms as witness of social and economic life of population of the region in the past (in our examples more than 350 units) was fixed in the toponyms.

We enumerate some of its: afshin – “title of the kings of historical province Osrushana”, ahtachi – “royal stableman”, barot – “Khan’s deed, receipt”, bakavul – bavurchi – “court kitchen master”, bahshi – “clerk”, bevatan – “homeless, lumpen - proletariat”, vahim (off Arabian word “vakuf”) – property of Muslim cleric institution”, dabiriston – “lower school”, darg`a – “leader, helmsmen”, devan – “office”, devanbegi – “office chief”, inaq – “one of the highest rank in Bukhara Khanat”, ihshid – pre- Muslim owners of Sogd”, kaptaul – commandant”, kathuda – “boss, leader , owner”, ko`knari – drug addict, narcoman”, mahavhana – “settlement of sick men by leprosy”, maddah – “narrator of saints’ lives”, namazgah – “yard, where the prayer was done during great holiday”, nimchi, in Khorezm as yarimchi – farm labourer, who gets a half of the harvest”, no`kar – literary navkar – “soldier”, ponsad – “five hundred”, - rank in khanats, posira – “rent land”, rais – “positional person in khanats”, tarhan – “person, free off duties, taxes and received the privileges from Khan”, xaraj – “land tax”, xaros – “donkey mill”- mill set in motion in work cattle, charsu – “crossing of main streets in the city”, chigir – “wheel giving the water by rotated scoops”, shayhulislam – “clergy head”, shahristan – “town fortification”, yumushkor – “worker”.

We showed only a few examples of great number of social – economic terms of the past.

Professional vocabulary: “petrified” in toponymy adjoins to these terms. Tracked the toponyms attentively, first of all oiconyms, especially inner town names of Uzbekistan, it isn't difficult to be convinced of that there are so much professions names in toponymy.

We enumerate some of its: astarbof – “weaver of lining material”, baqirchi – “cooper – smith”(ancient Turk), Bo`zchi – “handicraftsman – weaver”, gilambap – “carpets weaver”, dukchi (Uzbek) – dukdoz (Tajik) – “spinning device craftsman”, dorikash – “pharmaceutist”, dehqon – “farmer”, juvozchi – “churner”, jibachi – “chain mail craftsman”, zarbof - “gold threads embroidery craftsman”, yilqichi – “herdsman”, kamongar – “bow making master”, konchi – “tanner”, kundakor – “rooting out maker (of stumps), miskar (Tajik) – “cooper – smith”, miltiqchi – “weapon craftsman”, naqqosh – “carving craftsman”, oraqchi – “reaper”, pichoqchi – “knives maker”, pillakor – “silk producer”, savatchi – “baskets maker”, savungar – “soap – boiling master”, taqachi – “blacksmith – horseshoes maker”, tuyachi – “camels drover”, uzumchi – “grapes producer”, hinagar – “master in khna (paint) growing”, charhgar – “wheels maker”, shamshirgar – “master in swords making”, qashiqchi – “spoons maker”, qozichi – “caring for lambs” and so on.

Professional vocabulary is presented so widely in Uzbekistan toponymy, that more than 280 professions are mentioned in our examples.

The ethnotoponyms (in total near 600) are the most large topovocabularies group. The ethnotoponyms take especially great place in the territory of the settling of nomadic and half – nomadic people. In some regions of Uzbekistan ethnooikonyms take until 30 per cents of populated are as names, and in individual regions (for example, Payaryk region in Samarkand province) in some places even until 50 per cents of populated are as names.

Deciphering difficulty of ethnonyms is contained in that among Uzbek kin – tribe divisions not a little animals names have to be (so called totems): baliq (fish), burgut (eagle), ilan – jilan (snake), tulki (fox), sher (lion), echki (she-goat),qarg`a (crow), ho`kiz (ox) and etc.

There are ethnonyms, having names of home stock:

Boltali – “with an axe”, bolg`ali – “with a hammer”, `oraqli – “with a sickle”, qaychili – “with scissors”. These kins were called by the form “tamg`a” – “brand”.

Yet it is more difficult to distinguish the ethnotoponyms shirintepa – “sweet hill”, shakarleri – “sugar skim”, kesak – “lump” and etc. That's necessary to seek the keys to semantics of such kind toponyms in ethnotoponymic ethnographical vocabulary: in these examples “ko`rpa” rises to ancient Turk word korpa – “young, fresh”, word kesak also used by ancient ethnonymic meaning “separated part of wide – spread and now in view of toponyms and anthroponyms (weren't also connected with present meanings : here tepa is distorted topa – toba – top – “group”, “knee”, “kin”, and teri rises to common Turk tire, tira – “bit”, “kin branch”.

Having not the possibility to enumerate all these ethnonyms, we say only that almost all Uzbek ethnonyms are repeated on the map not time; such as kipchak, saray, mangit by 30 – 40times, and pre – war lists of populated areas ethnonum nayman is met by almost 300 times.

Except Uzbek kin – tribe names on the map of republic there are ethnonyms of other people and nationalities: Kazakhs, Kyrghyzes, Tajiks, “lo`li” Gipsies, Arabs and other, in particular ethnonym Arab is mentioned more than 80 times in the lists of populated areas.

By this data of toponymics one can judge about the settling of Uzbek tribes and kins, also peoples and nationalities over Uzbekistan territory. Touching upon phitotoponyms and zootoponyms, its aren't in great number – plants names are repeated more than 90 times, animals names are repeated hear 60 times.

All variety of topovocabularies, formed geographical names of region isn't exhaust by that. For that to have more or less full imagination about toponymic vocabulary of any territory it will be interesting distinguishing of vocabulary – semantic fields.

O.T. Molchanova devides Turk toponymy of Mountain Altay into 70 vocabulary – semantic fields:

I. Vocabularies, distinguishing the man himself:

His life and activity, economy, history, nutrition, body parts, names, ethnonyms and other, in total 25 semantic fields.

II. Everything that is connected with the man:

Taste qualities, sensations, quality, measure of length and height, distance, temperature, characteristics of natural phenomenon, form, color and other. In total 27 semantic fields.

III. Fauna and everything, which is connected with it: wild and home animals, forage, and insects body parts of the animals.

IV. Flora and everything, which is connected with it: trees, bushes and other plants and etc.

V. Inorganic world: reservoirs, ground, soil, metals, minerals, relief and other.

Quantity of semantic fields of the toponymy of Mountain Altay (70 units) and Central Asia can coincide not somewhere, in particular, Mountain Altay with its virgin nature is outstanding by the wealth of the toponyms of “natural” origin.

Volume of the article doesn't permit to enumerate all vocabularies – semantic fields of region toponyms with the showing of the examples as O.T. Molchanova Over Mountain Altay made it in the monograph.

Toponymforming groups of words and terms of Uzbekistan aren't exhausted by that. There are toponymforming groups considerably more. For example, that would can distinguish verb forms, adjective and numeral forms of toponymformations, which are characteristic for Turk toponymy into independent groups; every of these groups unites hundreds units of topovocabularies. That's such characteristic of Uzbek toponymic voabulary in short.

About toponymy of Kyrgyzstan.

Now we'll pass to short seeing of toponymy of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan. As it is known, Republic of Kyrgyzstan yields considerably to the Republic of Uzbekistan in the territory, population quantity and also in number of geographical names.

In spite of that, there are hundreds thousands proper nouns of macroobjects and microobjects – oronyms and hydronyms, oikonoms and other onyms on the Republic of Kyrgyzstan.

We extracted the materials for own observation from “Dictionary of geographical names of Kirghiz SSR (Frunze, 1988), which contains 5200 geographical names. In the Dictionary not a little repetitions of the names of the same name objects are met.

For example, Ak-Suu is repeated 22 times, Ak-Say 23 times, Ak-Tash 38 times, Kara-Say 14 times, Kara-Suu 33 times, Kara-Tash 10 times and etc.

Total number of repetitions compiles approximately 1700 units. Rest part of topomaterials (3500 units) is enough quite for vocabulary – semantic analysis of the toponyms and its comparative study.

Vocabulary semantic analysis of toponyms will give the possibility to reveal most active toponymforming groups of the words and to get the connections between geographical name and real contents of the object, which proceed from practical demand of the man in its. The republic of Kyrgyzstan with its mountainous relief and crossed locality is rich by geographical terms (more than 300 units). For example, in the dependence on the height, conditions of the passage the mountainous crossing is called diversely in various points of the republic: art, ashuu, agba, (ooga), bel, daban, and other.

If to judge by the materials of the Dictionary of geographical names of Kirghiz SSR (1988) more than 300 geographical terms are met in the composition of geographical names of the Republic; there are common Turkic terms among its (aral, ashuu, boz, bulaq, daban, dobo, jilga, kol, say, toqoy and other), there are pure Kyrgyz terms (asqa, - “impregnable mountain”, bashat – “small spring”, buyga – “secluded place”, jurok – “small hill in mountainous locality”, qaptal – “mountain slope”, qashat – “not high shore”, to`r – “high mountainous pasture”, chagat – “sunny, stony slope” and etc.

There aren't so much social-economic terms, near 70 units. It is known, that of great number of the signs of the object, which is involved into practical activity of the man by that or other manner, it was taken such sign, which was proved to be the most essential in the object on given stage of development of humanity and so it was distinguished and fixed in the name.

In the toponyms, which reflect direct connection of geographical objects with practical activity of the man, social-economic terms are distinguished, its contain information about basic businesses of Kyrgyzes – cattle breeding: At-Ashuu – “horse crossing”, At-Aynoq – “locality, where horses frisk”, At-Jayloo – “pasture, which the horses graze on”, Aq-Qulun – “white foal”, At-Bulaq – “horse spring”, Qunan-Bel – “crossing of young steed” and other.

For the nomads – Kyrghyzes the steed (horse) was as the means of the movement – “jighit’s (horseman’s) wing” and as the source of the nutrition, and as the index of the wealth. Numerous toponyms of “horse” origin speak about it. In locality name Mingjilqi – “thousand horses” secular dream of any Kyrghyz is fastened. The toponyms with such terms as jurt – “place of putting of yurta (nomad’s home)”, qoroo – “sheep enclosure”, qishtoo – “winter stand”, jayloo – “summer stand, summertime pasture” contain the information about nomadic life of mountainous people. Such toponyms as Arpa-paya – “barley field”, Jargilchak – “grain grater”, Buursynduu – “arable land”, (literally “with wooden plough”), Diyqan – “farmer”, Qayraq – “unwatering agriculture”, testify about that in Kyrghyzstan the people began to be engaged in agriculture yet in profound antiquity.

From professional vocabulary the toponyms with the information about hunting trade are most typical for Kyrghyzstan, because the hunting played important role long since in the life of Kyrghyzes, and Kyrghyzes were reputed as inveterate hunters. For example, in the dependence on the sex and age the arkhars (mountainous rams) were named as arkar, kulja, kuljachar, kuran, deldesh; like hunting object the animals were named as ang, and the place of animals accumulation were named as anghyrly. Most snatching catching birds were baaryn (*Falco peregrinus leucogenus*), karchyga – hawk (*Accipiter*), itelghi (*Falco cherrug*), tuygun – white hawk – black – cocker (*Accipiter gentilis*), ylaachyn (*Falco peregrinus*), shumkar (*Falco gyrfalco*) and other. Kyrghyz hunters – trainers of catching birds distinguished yet six kinds of shumkar (*Falco gyrfalco*) with independent names, some of that were fixed in the names of macroobjects and microobjects, for example, in Alay mountain range the high peak is caaled Shumkar.

Old Kyrghyz falconers numbered until 65 kinds, subkinds and varieties of burkut (*Aquila chrysaetus*), distinguishing particularly 19 of its as the best. If to consider not microtoponyms, in Issyk–Kul province the high mountain and crossing are called Burkut.

As one can see from examples, the animals names in Kyrghyzstan in the composition of geographical names are not only component parts of zootoponyms, but serve as indexes of professional vocabulary – kushchu, burkutchu and etc.

Specialists – falconers in upbringing and training of catching birds and hunting with them are called as munushkor (from Arabian – Persian miri shikor – “leader of hunting of royal house”).

Except that, in Kyrghyzstan same as in Uzbekistan many zootoponyms are obliged by own origin to totemic presentation of the kins and tribes, which considered the animals (bory – “wolf”, bagysh – “elk”, jilan – “snake” and etc.) as own ancestors.

Kyrghyzes hunted in common for wold goats (Echkili–Tash, Echkili–Too; Tekelik, Teke–Bulak), rams (Arkar–Bel, Arkar–Shoro; Kulja–Jayloo; Kulja–Kushtoo), deers (Ming–Bugu), roes (Kurandy: Kuran – roe male) and other animals; and if the birds – for ulars – mountainous turkeys (Ularluu–Too), stone partridges (Kekilik) and etc., of the beasts of prey – for the fox (Tulku–Tash), wolves (Borulu), bears (Ayuu–Tor), snow partners (Jolborstu) and other.

All it is a result of that the hunting was important help in the life of Kyrghyzes, which provides of the population with the meat, furs and valuable things (stag's horns and other).

Ethnotoponyms are impressed names in the localities of the living of Kyrghyz kins and tribes, also other nationalities, which lived in past and live now in Kyrghyzstan territory, its occupy considerable specific weight in toponymy.

Such large Kyrghyz tribal unions, tribes and kins as Bagysh, Boston, Bugu, Kalmak, Kandy, Kesek, Kongurat, Kutchu, Kydyrsha, Mogol, Nayman, Otuz-Uul, Teyit and other were engraved in the toponyms; the names of small kin – tribal divisions as Beshbala, Beshkepe, Kenjekul, Oljoke, Savay, Chotkara, Chymbay, Shamurat and etc. Were reflected especially strongly in the toponyms.

The examples speak about that there are many general in the names of kin – tribal divisions of Uzbeks and Kyrghyzes and other Turkic people – Kazakhs, Turkmens, Bashkirs and etc.

Alchyn, Arghyn, Jadigher, Kangli-Kandy, Kesak, Kongrat, Kutchu, Kypchak, Kyrk, Mogol and other ethnonyms are met in composition of kin – tribal names of number of Turkic peoples.

Together with that titul names of the peoples of almost all Turkic language republics are mentioned in genealogy structure of each other. All that speaks about united ethnogenesis and ethnic history of Turkic peoples. Toponymforming groups of the words and terms of two neighbouring Turkic language peoples aren't exhausted by that. There are toponymforming groups considerably more. For example, that would can distinguish verb forms, adjective and numeral forms of toponymformations, which are characteristics for Turkic toponymy into independent groups, every of these groups unites hundreds units of topovocabularies.

Those are such characteristics of Uzbekistan and Kyrghyzstan toponymic vocabulary in short.