



## ABOUT SYRDARYA HYDRONYM VARIANTS

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### Annotation

The article analyzes the historical and modern, phonetic, lexical and methodical variants of the ancient river name – Sirdarya kidronyma and is scientifically based.

**Keywords:** toponym, kidronym, variant, variability, literary variant, historical variant, phonetic variant, lexical variant.

### Introduction

Toponyms, including the names of ancient and large cities, have historical and modern variants, in particular, phonetic, dialectal, orthoepic, graphic, stylistic variants. Of course, all of these options perform certain functions.

Syrdarya is the name of an ancient and historical river, ie hydronyms. Various phonetic, lexical and methodological variants of the Syrdarya hydronym are observed in historical, scientific and artistic sources. The hydronym first appears in the form of "Silis" in the work of the Roman historian Pliny (1st century AD).. According to E.Safieva and I.Shoymardonov, Silis is based on the words "sarmat", "sar", "sir", all of which belong to the tribe called "sart" who lived on the banks of the river. The names Sir and Silis are similar. Sir is the name of the Syrdarya in the ancient Sak language. This opinion is also observed in the works of P. Baratov. He writes that the word "Silis" or "Sir" is probably derived from the name of a tribe that lived on the banks of the river.. So, Silica is a phonetic variant of Sir gidronim.

In ancient Turkic monuments, Sir ethnonym uçraydi: "Qapgan Khakon Turkish Sir people could not have both seed and Man [land] in the land of the Turkish Sir people ». This evidence shows that Sir was an ethnonym, that it became the name of the river over the centuries, and has survived to the present day.

The Syrdarya hydronym is found in the works of ancient Greek historians, and in Western European sources in the style of Jakartes (Yaksart). According to Pliny, the river was called Laxat by the Bactrians and Silas by the Scythians. Laxat is exactly the phonetic variant of Yaksart.





According to Claudius Ptolemy's Handbook of Geography, a large tribe called the Yaksart lived near the banks of the Yaksart River.. Also, in the Bihistun books, the tribes behind the Syrdarya are called Saks. In History, Herodotus writes, "The Persians called all the Scythians Saks.". In our opinion, the yaksarts are one seed of these Saxons. So, Yaksart was formed on the basis of the transition of the ethnonym to the gidronym (river name) on the basis of transonimization: yaksart > Yaksart.

Yinchuoguz, that is, Pearl variants of Sirdarya kidronym are observed at the ancient Turkic monument Lar: "Mount Bangligak, which crosses the Pearl and lies Tinsi ogli...» In our opinion, the yaksarts are one seed of these Saxons. Hence, Yaksart was formed on the basis of the transition of ethnonym to DA gidronym (river name) on the basis of transonymization: yaksart > Yaksart.

Yinchuoguz, that is, Pearl variants of Sirdarya kidronym are observed at the ancient Turkic monument Lar: "Mount Bangligak, which crosses the Pearl and lies Tinsi ugli...». Yinchu is a historical phonetic variant of the word pearl in modern Uzbek literary language, used in the sense of "pearl, jewel". The word Oguz is Turkish and means "river".

According to SG Klyashtornyi, the Chinese name of the river "Zhen chu je" is also a translation of this Yinchuoguz. Sughd is Yakshart, Yaksart> Yaxsha arta (original pearl).

In the Arabic and Persian sources of the Islamic period, Beruni's "Mas'ud's Law" and the unknown author "Hudud ul-Alam" are found in the form of the hydronym Hashart. In our opinion, Yaksart is the ancient name of the river formed on the basis of the ethnonym Yaksart, meaning "original pearl", and Yakshart, and Hashart are phonetic variants of this name. Yinchu (phonetic variant Inju) is a Turkish alternative to the hydronym, and Chengju is a Chinese alternative. The names Yahshart, Chengju, Yinchu are phonetic variants of the hydronym that originated on the basis of the motivation to compare the river to a diamond in essence.

The Arabs called the river Sayhun. In particular, Alisher Navoi and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur used Sayhun water and Sayhun hydronyms:

The river Sayhun flows to the east,

Go to the west of the river Ceyhan.

Or, "There are seven bribe towns;

five on the south side of the Sayhun River, two on the north side ». The Sayhun variant is also observed in the work of Hafiz Tanish Bukhari "Abdullanoma", created in the late 16th century, more precisely in 1596.

Isxakhon Ibrat uses the names Sayhun and Syrdarya equally in his historical work.





Some sources comment on the name of Jayhun (Amudarya) and the name of Syrdarya Sayhun "in relation to Jayhon and Sayhon in West Asia (originally Jayhon, Sayhon - emphasis ours)". Sihan or Sayhon is a river in the southeastern part of Asia Minor. Considering that the Syrdarya came to be known as Sayhun after the arrival of the Arabs, this idea is well-founded. In toponymy, the transfer of a place name to another place name is an ancient tradition.

In the sources the Sayhun spelling variant of the Sayhun hydronym is mixed. In our opinion, since Sayhun is Arabic and written in Sayhun style in Arabic, it should be written in Sayhun style according to the formal principle (graphic-etymological principle) of Uzbek spelling.

Depending on where the Syrdarya flows, it is also called Obi Fergana (or Fergana River), Uzgen River, Obi Khojand (Khojand water), Nahr ash-Shosh (Shosh River), Banokat River.. These names are lexical variants of the hydronym.

It is clear from the analysis that the river has been named by dozens of names in history. In particular, Yaksart in the upper and middle reaches, Sir (Silis) in the lower reaches, and Sayhun from the Arab side. Currently, the Syrdarya variant of these names is actively used. The Syrdarya hydronym is morphemically composed of parts of sir and river meaning, formed on the basis of sir ethnonym. If we look at the word sir as an ethnonym, the etym of the hydronym is the equestrian compound "river of mysteries". The compound was polished over time and became a compound word, from flour to a compound noun, i.e. a hydronym: River of Mysteries> River of Mysteries> Mystery River> Syrdarya. In modern Uzbek poetic speech there are also variants of the hydronym Sir or Sayhun. It seems that the analysis of historical and modern phonetic, lexical, methodological variants of toponyms, including hydronyms, gives bright conclusions about their etymology, etymology, naming motives, in particular, linguistic perfection.

In particular, we can cite the following methodological variants of the Syrdarya hydronym.

Dozens of 16th-century works of Shaibaniynoma also contain the Sir variant of the river's name:

The army that grew along this stream,  
They turned the mystery into a nightmare.  
Earrings affected by the cold,  
It was frozen, I couldn't find it...

In modern Uzbek poetic speech the use of Syrdarya hydronym in Sir or Sayhun, Amudarya hydronym in Amu or Jayhun phonetic, lexical variants is observed:

Amu and Sirdan drank water,





Zarafshan was muddy  
There are riders in this hand,  
In the spring ripening flood.

(H.Olimjon. Uzbekistan)

Viqoring Tangritog, Pamir, your song Sir, Amudandir,  
You are the butterfly of a hundred steppe districts in honor.

(Yaqub Darmon, Uzbek soil, p. 97)

(Hamroqul Rizo. Cranes flying along the Syrdarya)

Muhammad Yusuf also uses these hydronyms in a model of structure similar to the Syrdarya, which is not found in other sources, ie in the following lexical variants:

Venus swallowed poisonous blood,

Sayxundaryo,

Jayxundaryo

The river is flowing with blood.

(M. Yusuf. O, language, pp. 2, 8)

As D.Khudoyberganova and D.Andaniyazova noted, "In Uzbek poetry, it has become a tradition to liken the two eyes of a lover who is constantly shedding tears, as well as the two braids of yar, to Sa yhun and Jayhun. At the same time, these poetonyms were a lingvopoetic tool in the emergence of both covert analogy and the art of rhetoric.».

For example,

My eyes are two:

one is magic, one is magic,

It's my two eyes from magic

One is Sayhun, one is Jayhun.

(E.Vohidov. Dutorim tori ikkidur ...)

Two hairs, a beating wave, a flowing shoulder,

Suddenly Sayhun took a wave and suddenly Jayhun turned ...

(J.Jabborov. Turning)

N.Jonuzoq also likens Sir and Amuga with two eyes and Aral with a heart:

Beware, your eyes - Amu and Sirdek:

When there is no water, your heart dries up like an island ...

(N.Jonuzoq. Our drop)

The analysis shows that historical, dialectal, stylistic variants of toponyms are used in poetic speech for methodological purposes, such as expressing historical, local color, providing poetic musicality and melody.

