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ANALYSIS OF SOME HYDRONIMS WITH COLOR COMPONENTS IN THE
KASHKADARYA REGION

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Abstract: Hydronyms containing the lexemes *oq* and *qora* are introduced in the text. The lexical hydronyms of the arrow are given in the form of hydronyms.

Keywords: hydronym, hydronym, toponym, hydrographic term, lexical hydronyms.

Hydronyms are names given to water bodies. The term hydronym is defined in the dictionary as “a proper name of any (natural and artificial) objects (oceanym, pelagonym, limnonym, potamonym, gelonym) in a hydronym reservoir. A type of toponym” [1: 25]. Hydronyms are the most ancient toponyms. The names of water bodies reflect the attitude, worldview, and mentality of the namers towards nature. We analyzed hydronyms found in the Kashkadarya region, which contain white and black lexemes.

In the mountainous, foothill and some other regions of the Kashkadarya region, there are many names of rivers, streams, springs, brooks, and wells containing white and black lexemes. Hydronyms with white lexemes: *Oqdaryo*, *Oqsuv*, *Oqbuloq*, *Oqsoy*, *Oqqo'l*, *Oqdahna*, *Oqnov*, *Oqquduq*. 2. Hydronyms with black (*uzb.qora*) lexemes: *Qoradaryo*, *Qorasuv*, *Qorabulok*, *Qoraquduq*.

The mentioned hydronyms belong to one onomastic microsystem. They are in a binary oppositional relationship with each other: *Oqsuv* - *Qorasuv*, *Oqdaryo* - *Qoradaryo*, *Oqbuloq* - *Qorabuloq*, *Oqquduq* - *Qoraquduq*, *Oqkul* - *Qorakul*. These types of hydronyms remind and imply each other. Some of them are also adjacent to each other in terms of territory: *Oqsuv* - *Qorasuv*, *Oqdaryo* - *Qoradaryo*. In particular, the hydronyms *Oqdaryo* - *Qoradaryo* are the names of watercourses and water basins in the nearby area.

The hydronyms *Oqdahna*, *Oqnov*, *Oqnova* do not have a pair of *qora* lexemes. These three hydronyms are the names of two different water basins: *Oqdahna* is the name of a stream (river). *Oqnov*, *Oqnova* are the names of a ditch. The white lexeme is Uzbek, the lexemes *dahna*, *nov*, *nova* are Tajik. Hydronyms formed from combinations of lexemes of different genetic origin have arisen in the recent past. The lexemes *dahna/dahana* (a ravine, narrow valley, or mouth of a narrow stream in mountainous areas), *nov/nova* (a wooden or metal device made to channel water over a deep place or hollow) belong to the Tajik language. The population of the region in which these hydronyms were created is bilingual or represents dialects with a strong influence of the Tajik language. Interlingual interaction is reflected in the hydronyms. Of course, the terms *dahna/dahana*, *nov/nova* were used as independent lexical units in the speech of the population of this region and, combined with the Uzbek lexeme *oq*, formed an onomastic unit. This formation appeared after the hydronyms that formed the *oq/qora* oppositional pair. That is why the hydronyms *Oqdahna*, *Oqnov*, *Oqnova* do not have a *qora* lexeme pair or an oppositional row. If the



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lexemes *dahna/dahana*, *nov/nova* were actively used, like the lexemes water, spring, river, well, hand, were understandable and familiar to everyone, their pairs with black lexemes would have been created.

The lexeme *dahna/dahana* is an orographic (landform expression) term. *Nov, nova* (in some regions *novur*) is a hydrographic term. *Nov, nova, novur* are terms related to the semantics of water, water basin, water storage place, which are relatively rarely used, were created in connection with agricultural culture and adapted to use in this field, and have the special meaning of a flowing river. The lexeme *oq* in the hydronyms *Oqdahna, Oqnov, Oqnova* does not have the meaning of a color type. The lexeme *oq* formed hydronyms with the semantics of the verb *oqmoq*. *Oqdahna* is a flowing river. *Oqnov, Oqnova* is a stream, a brook where water always flows.

The pair *Oqsu - Qorasuu, Oqbuloq - Qorabuloq, Oqkuduk - Qoraquduk, Oqkul - Qorakul* is relatively ancient. The pair *Oqdaryo - Qoradaryo* is a product of relatively recent times. The naming of water bodies with the lexeme water, river, and hand was based on motifs such as the source of water saturation, flow rate, water clarity, volume, and seasonal changes. *Oqsuv, Oqdaryo* - a mountain river, saturated with snow and ice, with an increase in water in summer, with a thick, fast-flowing water (river). *Qorasuv, Qoradaryo* - a slowly flowing water (river) originating from the foothills of the mountains, saturated with springs and underground, seepage waters, with the same volume in all seasons, with a dark color. There is opposition in all the semes.

Even in the pair *Oqbuloq - Qorabuloq*, the lexemes *oq-qora* do not mean color. On the contrary, they are distinguished by the meaning of the source of saturation, volume, and flow rate of its water. *oqbuloq* is a spring with a large volume of water, flowing quickly. *Qorabuloq* is a spring with a relatively small volume of water, saturated with groundwater, flowing slowly. The volume of water in *Oqbuloq - Qorabuloq* is fundamentally different from the volume of water in dug, hand-made springs such as *Tashbuloq and Azarbuloq*. In the naming of *Oqbuloq - Qorabuloq*, the volume of water is the primary motif. *Oqkuduk* is a well whose water does not decrease, and there is water up to the mouth. *KarOquduk* is a well whose water sometimes decreases and changes in volume. The volume of water was also considered the main motif in the naming of these wells. In the pair *Oqkul - Qorakul*, the primary motif is the high elevation of the riverbed near the stream (a small stream, water flowing through a ravine and joining a larger stream). *Oqkul* is a stream flowing from a high elevation, peOq, and rocky bottom. *Qorakul* is a stream flowing from a relatively low elevation. It should be noted that in Central Asia, *Oqsuv - Qorasuv* is both a geographical term and a hydronym - onomastic vocabulary. N.G. Mallitsky, V.L. Vyatkin, V.V. Bartold, A.N. Kononov considered this pair to be a geographical term. They also understood that the *Oqdaryo - Qoradaryo* pair had the same feature. Based on this idea, the hydronyms *Oqsuv - Qorasuv, Oqdaryo - Qoradaryo* were not formed syntactically. On the contrary, it was created by the method of nomenclature (conversion), the term underwent a process of nominative attribution. The hydronyms *Oqbuloq - Qorabuloq, Oqquduq - Qoraquduq, Oqkul - Qorakul, Oqdahna,*



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Oqnov, Oqnova were created by the syntactic method in the form of a determiner + a definite. Hydronyms with white-black lexemes are onomastic units of Uzbek hydronymy that have their own semantics, formation and structural features. The white-black lexemes in the composition of these hydronyms have preserved the ancient semasiological and onomasiological features of the Uzbek language.

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