

ETHNONYMS IN THE TOPONYMY OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Article History Received: 29 July 2023 Revised: 28 October 2023 Accepted: 06 November 2023 CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	Abstract: This article is devoted to the ethnotoponymy of Karakalpakstan. Ethnotoponyms of Karakalpakstan, as their special research has shown, could first of all be divided into the following two groups: 1) toponyms formed from the names of the Karakalpak tribes and kins; 2) toponyms formed from the names of Kazakh, Uzbek, Turkmen tribes and kins. Toponyms of the first group are mainly found here. Key words: toponym, ethnonym, tribe, kin, ethnos, ethnotoponym, ethnic onomastics, nomination, formation of toponyms.
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Introduction. Geographical names refer to valuable sources of information about the history of the formation of the ethnic composition of the population of a particular region, about the direction of ethnic migration and areas of interethnic contacts. These questions, studied in toponymy are closely related to the problems that compare the main object of the study of historical ethnography and historical geography.

“Any object has many different properties, and is named only for one. The reasons for this cannot be identified as a result of a retrospective linguistic analysis, because they lie outside of linguistics and can hardly be restored without the involvement of historical, geographical, local history and other materials ” [8, 165].

Ethnonyms occupy a large place in the toponymy of any territory. Many ethnonyms are reflected in geographical names. For "according to the reflection of the tribal name in the names, the former settlement of the tribe is restored" [6, 40]. Ethnic names can point to a specific region inhabited by different peoples and tribes.

Toponyms that arose based on ethnonyms (ethnotoponyms) are one of the oldest toponymic layers, a valuable source for studying the history of a people, its ethnic composition and settlement. Many researchers dealt with the ethnotoponyms of the Turkic-speaking regions [1]. The tribal names of Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Bashkiria, Tataria and some other republics and regions are reflected in toponymy.

Interest in this important topic is natural: if it is possible to prove that real ethnonyms are reflected in toponyms, then geographical names become what valuable historical evidence. They point to the past (or today's) ethnic boundaries, areas of settlement and migration routes of peoples.

The Karakalpaks are a Turkic-speaking people that make up the main population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which is part of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Since ancient times,

the Karakalpaks and their ancestors have been living on the territory of modern Karakalpakstan [7, 5 - 20].

The ethnonymy of the Karakalpak people, despite the linguistic and ethnographic information, was not the subject of detailed elaboration and monographic research. There is no detailed list that includes the most complete Karakalpak ethnonyms. The available ethnographic works indirectly relate to ethnonymy, and in the few articles devoted to ethnic names, either the meaning of individual names is revealed, or one or another feature of ethnonymy is reflected.

All peoples of the world at a certain stage of their development have experienced division into tribes and clans on the basis of consanguinity. The emergence of many such groups made it necessary to distinguish them by name and other attributes. Thus, the origin of ethnonyms is a historical necessity of human society.

In the past, the Karakalpaks were divided into tribal and clan associations. The tribal system of the Karakalpaks consisted of two main parts, called arys (literally "shafts"): "konirat" and "on torturiw". The arys konirat included the tribes kytai, ashamayly, koldawly, kostamgaly, balgaly, kandekli, karamoyyn, muyten, teristamgaly, tiyekli, bakanly, yrgakly, baymakly, uygur. These tribes and clans, in turn, were divided into a number of clans and small clan divisions.

Arys on torturiw consisted of four large tribes: kytai, kypshak, keneges, mangyt. These tribes also consisted of many small clans and clan divisions [3, 37–62].

These tribes of the Karakalpak people had their own territory of settlement, which to some extent is preserved at the present time. The tribes kytai, kypshak, keneges, mangyt lived on the right bank of the Amu Darya, in the basin of the Kegeili channel on both its banks, which corresponds to the territory of the modern Chimbai, Kegeili and partly Nukus districts of Karakalpakstan.

The tribes kytai, ashamayly, koldawly, kostamgaly, balgaly, kandekli, karamoyyn, muyten, teristamgaly, tiyekli, bakanly, yrgakly, baymakly, uygur were located on the southern coast of the Aral Sea and on the left bank of the Amu Darya, which corresponds to the territory occupied by the Karakalpak population of the modern Takhtakupyr, Muynak, Kungrad, Kanlykul, Shumanai and Khodjeili districts of Karakalpakstan.

Many of these tribes partly became part of other peoples of Central Asia, Kazakhstan, the Volga region, the North Caucasus [2].

Ethnonyms played an important role in the formation of the geographical names of Karakalpakstan. They make up 10-15 percent of all place names. In the conditions of Karakalpakstan, ethnonyms are the names of the Karakalpak tribes, clans and their numerous minor divisions, as well as the names of other peoples who lived and live on the territory of the republic.

One of the characteristic features of the toponymy of Karakalpakstan is a large proportion of ethnotonyms, that is, geographical names bearing the names of the Karakalpak tribes, clans and their numerous small clan divisions, as well as the names of other peoples and nationalities that lived and live in the territory of Karakalpakstan.

Ethnotonymy is most widely used to designate settlements. In some districts of the republic, ethnotonyms make up up to 20 percent of the names of all settlements. In Karakalpakstan, toponyms and ethnonyms are organically related - ethnonyms help to single out ethnotonyms, and toponyms, in turn, supplement the list of ethnonyms. Many ethnonyms, although they are not noted in the literature or have disappeared from popular memory, can be recorded in toponyms.

Ethnotonyms are widespread in Karakalpakstan. These testify that in the past representatives of various tribes, clans and nationalities lived here. Ethno-toponyms of Karakalpakstan, as their special research showed, first could be divided into the following groups: 1) toponyms formed from the names of the Karakalpak tribes and clans; 2) toponyms formed from the names of Kazakh, Uzbek and Turkmen tribes and clans.

Toponyms formed from the names of the Karakalpak tribes and clans. Kypchak is the name of one of the most ancient Karakalpak tribes. The Kypchaks are a numerous tribe in the past that played an important role not only in the history of the peoples of Central and Central Asia, but also in Eastern Europe. It became the ethnic name of a number of Turkic peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan (Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Karakalpaks, etc.).

In Karakalpakstan, several toponyms have been recorded that are directly related to the ethnonym kypchak: Kypshakauly (on the territory of the Amu Darya, Karauzyak, Kegeili, Kungrad, Muynak, Takhtakupyr, Chimbai, Shumanai districts), Kypshakarna (canal in the Amudarya region), Kypshakboran (aul in the Karauzyak district), Kypshadarya (a canal and aul in the Muynak district), Kypshakzhap (a channel in the Chimbay district), Kypshakkul (a lake in the Karauzyak district). In addition, on the territory of the Kegeili and Chimbay districts, there are a number of toponyms formed on the basis of the names of small clans of the Kypchak tribe. On the basis of ethnonyms baganaly, basar, estek, jagaltay, zhadik, mailybalta, saltyr, sakmurny, yaby were named auls and canals Baganalyaul, Basaraul, Estekaul, Estekzhap, Zhadikaul, Zhagaltayaul, Zhadik canal, Mailybaltaaul, Saltyraul, Yabykypshakaul, Sangmurnyaul, Sumbilaul, Shunakaul.

Kangly is the name of one of the most ancient and modern Turkic tribes. The Kangly tribe became part of a number of peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. There is still no consensus among scientists about the ethnogenesis of this tribe, which has inhabited Central Asia since ancient times. Etymologically, the ethnonym Kangly means “river dwellers, river people” [4, 179]. On the territory of Karakalpakstan, there are two toponyms associated with the Karakalpak ethnonym Kangly: Kanglyaul (auls in the Amu Darya, Kegeili, Kungrad, Takhtakupyr, Khodjeili, Chimbay, Shumanay districts), Kanglyzhap (channel and aul in Chimbay district).

Naiman is the name of one of the Karakalpak tribes. The Naiman tribe played an important role in the history of Mongolia, Central Asia and Kazakhstan. As a local geographical name, the ethnonym Naiman is often found on the map of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. In the toponymy of the republic with the ethnonym Naiman, five names are known: Naimanaul (in the Beruniy, Kanlykul, Khodjeili, Shumanai districts), Naimanzhap (a channel in the Khodjeili district), Naimankul (a lake and aul in the Takhyyatash district), Naimantobe (a hill in the Kungrad district), Naimantoba (a hill in the Kungrad district) (aul in the Takhyyatash district).

Keneges is the name of one of the largest tribes of the Karakalpaks. In the studied region, there are place names Kenegesaul in the Kegeili, Takhyyatash and Chimbay districts, and Kenegeszhap and Kenegeskul in the Kegeili district. In the Kegeili district, there are a number of toponyms formed on the basis of the names of small clans of the keneges tribe: Aranshialul, Aktoginaul, Aktoginzhap, Omirkenegesaul, Tarakliaul, Taraklizhap, Dobalaaul, Dobalzhap, Oymautilaul, Oymautilzhap, Zhamanzhakaul, Gobdiraul.

Mangyt is the name of one of the largest Karakalpak tribes. The tribal name mangyt existed not only among the Karakalpaks, but also among the Uzbeks, Kazakhs, and Kyrgyz. The ethnonym mangyt in the territory of Karakalpakstan is found in three places: Mangyt (the name of the center of the Amu Darya district), Mangytarna (a canal in the Amu Darya district), and Mangytzhargan (a canal in the Karauzyak district). Besides, in Kegeyli and Chimbay districts

there are a number of toponyms formed on the basis of the names of small genera of the Mangyt tribe: Akmangyt, Akmangytzhap, Arsaryaul, Arshan aul, Arshanzhap, Arshankebir, Arshanuzek, Gubidinoy, Esebiaul, Zhamanshaaul, Zhamanshaoy, Zhanlikaul, Zhanlikmangytaul, Zhetikurtaul, Karamangytaul, Karasyrakaul, Karasyrakzhap, Kosaraul, Kylkalyaul, Kylkalyzhap, Mamykshyaul, Tazzhanlykaul, Tamgalyaul, Tokmangytaul, Tonmoinaul, Ushbasaul, Shuitaaul, Shuitasha, Shuitzhap.

Kytai is a name known in ethnonymy not only for the Karakalpaks, but also for the Nogays, Kyrgyz, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Bashkirs and other Turkic peoples. Most ethnographers and historians associate the origin of the kytai tribe with the kara kytai and khidans, known from the Orkhon inscriptions under the name of ktai as tributaries of the Türkic Kaganate [3, 114; 5, 417].

In Karakalpakstan, two toponyms with the ethnonym kytai are recorded: Kytaiaul (settlements in the Amu Darya and Kungrad districts), Kytaikala (pasture in the Takhtakupyr district). In some areas of Karakalpakstan, there are toponyms formed on the basis of the names of small clans of the kytai tribe.

For example, on the basis of such ethnonyms as ayteke, anna, aralbay, bessari, alimbay, beksiyik, boklitay, kazayakli, kayshili, kuyin, kirik, sheriushi, manzhiuli, taylak toponyms Anna aul (in Kegeyli, Nukus, Tahtakupir districts), Bessari aul (in Kegeyli, Karauzyak, Takhtakupir and Chimbay districts), Beksiyikaul, Kirikaul, Boklitauaul, Boklitaysalma, Kayshilizhap, Sheriushiaul, Manzhiuliaul, Manzhiulizhap, Aralbayaul, Aralbayzhap, Aytekeaul, Aytekezhap (in Kegeyli and Chimbay districts)

Kazayakaul (in Kanlykul, Karauzyak, Kegeili, Chimbay and Shumanay districts), Kuyinaul, Kuyinnzhap, Alimbayaul, Bessarizhap, Annazhap, Aitekeoy, Taylakaul (in the Chimbay district).

Ashamayly is the name of one of the largest tribes of the Karakalpaks. In the studied district, there are place names of ashamayly in the Kanlykul, Kegeili, Kungrad, Khodjeyli and Chimbay districts. In addition, there are a number of toponyms formed on the basis of the names of small clans of the ashamayly tribe: Ayilliaul, Ayillizhap, Kabasanaul, Sakiaul (in the Kanlykul district), Zhalanayakaul (in the Shumanai district).

Kyat is the name of one of the ancient Karakalpak tribes. Three names are known in the toponymy of Karakalpakstan with the ethnonym kyat: Kiyatabad (in the Beruniy district), Kiyataul, Kiyatzhargan (in the Kanlykul, Kungrad, Shumanai districts).

Muyten is the name of one of the most ancient Karakalpak and Uzbek tribes. The ethnonym muyten in the territory of Karakalpakstan is found in the Kanlykul, Karauzyak, Muynak and Takhtakupyr districts: Muytenaul, Muytenbuget.

The above ethnonyms, on the basis of which the toponyms of Karakalpakstan were formed, are the names of the Karakalpak tribes and clans.

The emergence of the names of geographical objects from ethnonyms is associated with facts of a very different nature. In addition, such names indicate the historical ties of the Karakalpak people with other peoples.

Historically formed within regional and interregional ethnolinguistic and ethnic ties, ethnocultural contacts of the Karakalpaks with neighboring Kazakh, Uzbek and Turkmen tribes are reflected in the toponymy of Karakalpakstan.

Toponyms formed from the names of Kazakh tribes and clans. As our research has shown, a certain part of the ethnotonyms of Karakalpakstan originated from the names of such Kazakh tribes and clans as adai, alim, karasakal, zhakayym, tolengit, karazhon, tama, shomekei, konyr, karash, tuatay, shegem. These ethnonyms left a well-known trace in the toponymy of the studied

territory: Adayaul (in the Kungrad and Nukus districts, in the territory of the city of Nukus), Adaykul (in the Nukus district), Alimaul (in the Khodjeyli and Chimbay district), Bailyaul (in the Nukus district), Batlyaul (in the Kungrad district), Karazhonaul (in the Amudarya district), Karashaaul, Shegemaaul (in Shumanay district), Konirawaul (in Kegeili district), Tamaaul (in the Chimbay district), Shumekeyaul, Karasakalaul, Karasakalzhap, Tolengitaul, Tolengitzhap (in Takhtakupyr district).

In the toponymy of Karakalpakstan, the following names are noted, which arose on the basis of the ethnonym Kazak: auls called Kazakh in the Amu Darya, Kanlykul, Karauzyak, Kegeili, Kungrad, Takhtakupyr, Nukus, Chimbay and Shumanay districts, in the Karauzyak, Kungrad, Muynak, Chimbay and Turtkul districts. These place names undoubtedly appeared on the basis of the above mentioned ethnic names of the Kazakh tribes and clans that once settled here.

Toponyms derived from the names of Uzbek tribes and clans. On the territory under consideration, there are also toponyms named after the Uzbeks and their clans. Toponyms Badaytogai (in the Beruniy district), Kurbanak (aul in the Khojeli district), Kytay (auls in the Amu Darya and Kungrad districts), Mangyt (the name of the center of the Amu Darya district), Mangytarna (a canal in the Amu Darya district), Nayman (the name of the auls in the Kanukul, Khojeli and Shumanai districts), Naimanzhap (a canal in the Khojeli district), Naimankul (the name of the lake and aul in the Takhiyatash district), Nogay (aul in the Kanlykul district), Sagyr (auls in the Kungrad and Shumanai districts), Toma (auls in the Amudarya and Ellikkala districts), Shiyik (aul in the Kungrad district), also originated from the names of Uzbek clans.

On the territory of Karakalpakstan, a number of ethnotoponyms are known associated with the name of the Turkmens and with the name of the Turkmen clan shaudyr: Turkmenaul (in the Amudarya, Yellikkala, Kanlykul, Karauzyak and Khojeli districts), Turkmenzhap (channels in the Khojeli, Shumanai districts), Shaudyrailanba (aul in the Takhiyatash district).

The above facts indicate that ethnotonyms have a large specific weight in the toponymy of Karakalpakstan. From 10 to 20 percent of the names of settlements in Karakalpakstan are ethnotoponyms.

Conclusion. Thus, the ethnotoponymy of Karakalpakstan is of great interest to the researcher. Further analysis of ethnotonyms will make it possible to solve or illuminate a number of historical issues in a new way. Ethno-toponyms provide valuable information about the clans, tribes and peoples who have lived in the studied territories for a long time.

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