

CONFERENCE ARTICLE**Izafet-Based Compound Hydronyms In The Baburnama****Jalilova Madina Murotovna**

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ABSTRACT

The article presents the naming motifs of compound dryonyms in "Boburnoma" by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, explanations and interpretations are explained.

Keywords: Oikonym, dryronym, linguistic factor, non-linguistic factor, etymology, motif, isoform, component.

INTRODUCTION

The Baburnama is recognized as a work that holds a worthy place among the priceless masterpieces of Uzbek classical literature.

It contains valuable information on the history, geography, and toponymy of the peoples of Central Asia, Afghanistan, India, and Iran, including data related to drimonyms.

Drimonym—(from Greek drimog, drimos “grove, forest”)—a proper name denoting a forest, forest massifs, or pine groves.

If we pay attention to the drimonyms in the Baburnama, most of those cited in the work are formed according to the izafet construction model. The term izofa is Arabic in origin and in its lexical meaning denotes “addition” or “connection.” In Persian-Tajik, the determiner and the determined word, or the possessor and the possessed, are linked to each other by the unstressed vowel “-i.” In Persian grammar this linkage is called izofa. The vowel “-i,” which connects the two words, is considered the izofa marker.

In izafet-based toponyms, words belonging to common nouns typically participate as the first component in the role of determiner. Most of these consist of frequently recurring geographical terms. In particular, in the memoir, drimonyms with the component bog' ("garden/park") occupy a significant place. Morphologically, garden names of this type in the memoir are formed according to the following models:

a) noun + noun model: Bog'i Binafsha (Violet Garden), Bog'i Bihisht (Paradise Garden), Bog'i Vafo (Garden of Fidelity), Bog'i Zarafshon (Garden of Zarafshan), Bog'i Zubayda (Zubayda's Garden), Bog'i Maydon (Garden of the Square), Bog'i Nazargoh (Garden of the Viewpoint), Bog'i Xiyobon (Garden of the Alley), Bog'i Shamol (Garden of the Wind).

Bog'i Bihishtur—a retreat built in 1378 west of Samarkand by Amir Temur in honor of his beloved wife Tuman Aqa (Khayrunniso). In some sources it is also mentioned under the name Bog'i Jannat ("Garden of Paradise"). There was also a small zoological park in the garden. Babur mentions this garden once in the memoir: "Again, below Samarkand there are Bog'i Shamol and Bog'i Bihishtur."

Around Samarkand there were also a number of Amir Temur's gardens not noted in the memoir, such as Bog'i Amirzoda Shohrux, Bog'cha, Bog'i Dilafro'z, Bog'i Sheron, Gulbog', Lolazor,

Bedana qo'rug'i, Chumchuqlik, G'ozxonha.

Bog'i Bo'ldu—a garden built by Amir Temur in the eastern part of Samarkand, on Xiyobon Street. From Bog'i Bo'ldu and Bog'i Dilkusho up to Samarkand's Feruza Gate an alley was laid out, with poplars planted on both sides of the road: "To the east of Samarkand two gardens have been laid out; the farther is Bog'i Bo'ldu, the nearer is Bog'i Dilkusho." (p. 59-b). The name Bog'i Bo'ldu conveys the meaning "Garden of Contentment."

Bog'i Fath — This garden was built by Babur at the foot of the Sekri mountain near the city of Agra, on the site of the decisive battle in honor of the victory over Pona Sango. Its naming is based on the great victory and the historical process, and he called it Bog'i Fath ("Garden of Victory"). Thus, in some garden names, the historical reality pertaining to their referents is imprinted: "On the west-north side of the Garden of Victory (Bog'i Fath) laid out in Sekri, a stone platform had been prepared." (p. 232-b.) "Fath" is an Arabic word meaning "victorious," "triumphant," "victory."

Bog'i Maydon — Commissioned by Amir Temur at the foot of the Cho'ponota hill to the north of Samarkand. The site is still called Bog'i Maydon today: "Again, on the slope of Pushtayi Ko'hak a garden has been laid out toward the west, named Bog'i Maydon." (p. 60-b).

Bog'i Zog'on — One of the gardens in Herat. This garden is connected with the event of Sultan Husayn's accession to the throne of Khurasan. When Babur came to Herat, he toured it: "During the twenty days I was in Herat, every day I would mount up to visit places I had not yet seen... In a short time I visited the Garden of Zog'on, the Garden of Nav, the Garden of Zubayda..." (p. 145-b).

Bog'i Shamol — Located to the north of Samarkand. It was famous for its pleasant climate and beauty. The garden's construction was personally overseen by Amir Temur: "Again, below Samarkand are Bog'i Shamol and Bog'i Bihishtur." (p. 59-b.)

Bog'i Chanordur — Commissioned by Amir Temur in 1404 to the east of Samarkand, on the site of today's Qo'shta'mg'alik hill. Since this garden had many plane trees (chinar), it was called Bog'i Chanor: "Again, to the south of Samarkand is the Garden of the Plane Trees (Bog'i Chanor), close to the citadel." (p. 59-b.)

Naqshi Jahon — Laid out at the foot of Mount Ko'bak, on the bank of the Koni gil canal: "Again, on the slope of Pushtayi Ko'bak, over the black water of Konigil—which is also called the Water of Mercy (Obi Rahmat)—a garden has been laid out, named Naqshi Jahon." (p. 59-b.) This garden was built by Amir Temur and, for its pleasantness and beauty, was considered an "embellishment of the world."

Bog'i Vafo — A garden created by Babur. It was built in 1509 in the fortress of Odinapur, the center of Ningnahor district of Kabul province. The garden is situated at the foot of Mount Spinghar; snow did not fall there, and its climate was salubrious. Babur tended this garden with great affection: "The bounds, limits, and pure elegance of Bog'i Vafo are repeatedly mentioned in this history." (p. 184-b.)

noun + adjective model: Bog'i Kalon (Great/Large Garden), Bog'i Nav (New Garden), Bog'i Safed (White Garden), Bog'i Safo (Garden of Purity).

Bog'i Dilkusho — Built by Amir Temur in honor of one of his wives, To'qalxonim (1397). It was located 5 chaqirim east of Samarkand, on the right side of the Panjakent road (on the site of the ancient village of Khijduvon). It was surrounded on all sides by high walls and had four gates. A majestic pavilion stood in the center; it was three stories high, with fountains constructed on each floor: "To the east of Samarkand two gardens have been laid out; the farther one is Bog'i Bo'ldu, the nearer one is Bog'i Dilkusho. A great pavilion has also been erected in Dilkusho, and on that pavilion Temurbek's Indian campaign has been depicted." (p. 59-b). The village of Dilkusho stands on this spot today. The name carries the toponymic meaning "heart-delighting/gay (pleasure-giving) garden."

Bog'i Kalon — Erected in the city of Istalif near Kabul. The garden's naming was likely based on its size, since bog' and kalon are Persian-Tajik words meaning "large garden": "The layout of the town of Istalif is not exactly known, though it must cover quite an area. A great stream flows through the town. Both banks of the stream are gardens and orchards. In this town there was a fine garden called Bog'i Kalon belonging to Ulughbek Mirzo. I paid the owners and acquired it." (p. 112-b.)

Bog'i Nav — Built by Amir Temur on the site of present-day Lolazor in Samarkand (1404). Bog'i Nav is a Persian-Tajik expression, with nav meaning "new," formed via the Persian izafet model with the garden indicator, hence "New Garden": "After the meal I went to the house of Poyanda Sultonbegim. I spent that night there; earlier, lodgings had been assigned to me in Bog'i Nav. In the morning I went and stayed in Bog'i Nav." (p. 144-b.)

Bog'i Safo — A garden constructed by Babur near the city of Odinapur. It was famous for its beauty: "To the west, at the foot of the mountain, there is a spring; the spring's water rises to the height of the pool that overlooks it. It was a suitable place to sit, so I laid out a garden there. It was named Bog'i Safo; it turned out to be a very pleasant, pure place." (p. 166-b). Safo in Arabic conveys meanings such as "clarity, purity, tranquility, repose," and since the garden was situated by a spring at the mountain's foot in a serene, pleasant spot, it was given this name.

Bog'i Safid — Built in 1410 according to a plan by Shah Rukh. During Babur's journey to Herat, this was where Muzaffar Mirzo had his residence: "After several days, Muzaffar Mirzo invited me to his house; he was residing in Bog'i Safid." (p. 144-b.) This garden was located in Herat. Safid is Persian-Tajik for "white," i.e., "White Garden."

In conclusion, most of the drimonyms in the Baburnama were formed under the influence of Persian-Tajik using the izafet construction, with the garden indicator bog' actively employed in first position. Morphologically, the garden names are formed on noun + noun and noun + adjective models.

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