

Characteristics Specific To The Cryogenic Regions Of Uzbekistan And Their Significance In Reflection In The Etymology Of Glazionims

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Abstract: *This article is devoted to the issues of organizing glaciotourism routes in the Piskom river basin, the etymological features of cryogenic regions and glacionyms are explained in the article, and the aspects of their geographical distribution are studied with the example of tables.*

Keywords — Glaciotourism, ecotourism, speleotourism, agrotourism, routes, tourist, Western Tianshan, Piskom, Ohangaron, Tekeshsoy, Bodoqsoy, Urungachsoy, Ikhnachsoy.

Introduction:

The presence of mountain glaciers in the territory of Uzbekistan causes the emergence of a series of folk terms formed in connection with them. Folk natural geographical terms, in turn, managed to penetrate deeply into the essence of some toponymic terms. Therefore, we suggest to call them glasionim. With the root of the term glacio (Latin for ice), it recognizes a place name meaning glaciers or the solid form of water. Together with the development of the science of glaciology in our republic, Uzbek glaciological concepts have also become richer, and many international terms have been adopted into the Uzbek scientific terminology. Although this process dates back to the beginning of the 20th century, the folk natural geographical terms related to this science existed thousands of years ago. In this regard, Mahmud Kashgari's works such as "Devonu lug'otit turk" (1961), Abu Raykhan Beruni's "Relics from past nations" (1968), Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's "Baburnoma" (1981) are relevant. will give. The folk natural geographical terms mentioned in these ancient sources refer to the state of glaciers, their natural geographic distribution, the number of mountain glaciers or geomorphological dimensions. Some of them have become a relic in our time and thus acquire archaic significance. In the content of some glaciotopeponomic terms, rare words have been preserved in the form of historical-linguistic monuments. Below, we will try to analyze their etymological meaning by

citing some of the terms belonging to this group as examples. This situation, in turn, serves as a specific guideline for the development of glaciotourist routes.

In the ancient Turkic system of words, it is expressed in the form of snow (Mahmud Kashgari, p. 433). In the work of Karuzal, the natural geographical term Kardu means the process of ice pieces the size of hazelnuts flowing on the surface of the water in extreme cold. (The same work p. 396). In our time, the natural geographical term of this people may have fallen out of use and become a relic, but there is a concept of chavush that replaces it or is close to this meaning. The term "chovush" refers to the flow of large and small pieces of ice on the surface of the water.

As a natural geographical process, the arrival of chavush or cardu coincides with the end of winter or the beginning of spring. During this period, due to the melting of ice and snow covering the surface of the earth, ponds and ponds (mainly in mountains and hills) are formed. This situation is called erkoz as a natural geographical term of the people. (Mahmud Kashgari, Book III, p. 121). Later, it took the form of Erkoz-Okuz and was sealed in the ancient name of Amudarya. In the course of our research, we did not find any toponomic terms meaning the state of water bodies formed by the flow of ice flakes or grains of ice on the surface of water or its melting. But our study of them in the form of folk natural geographical terms is of great scientific importance.

Glaciers were called "buz" by ancient Turkic peoples. This situation is proved in Mahmud Kashgari's book III "Devonu lug'otit turk" and sources such as "Glyatsiologicheskii slovar" (1984). Later, the initial "B" sound involved in the formation of this word may have changed to "M" and taken the form of ice. Therefore, the use of ice in the form of "buz" or "boz" has been imprinted in the content of some toponomic terms. For example, the large ridge of Hisar mountain is called Khojai Boz Barak. We can assume that this toponomic term was formed in the Middle Ages. Because according to Academician Barthold's evidence based on ancient eastern sources, the Hisar ridge was called Buttem in ancient times. More specifically, Turkestan, Zarafshan, and Hisar ridges were called inner, outer, middle Buten (A. Nizomov-1985, p. 14-15). After the Arab conquest in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, some place names began to be expressed in the form of toponyms with Arabic roots. For example, the words "khoja" and "hisor" are Arabic, and the latter means a fortress. So, these evidences show that the term Khojai Boz Barak was formed after the Arab conquest. Because here the participation of the concept of "khoja" of Arabic origin is related to such thinking, and the most important thing is that the word "muz" is used in the form of "buz", "gray" as in the above-mentioned sources, but indicates that he was in power a little later. Therefore, "buz" is "bozliq" in the Turkmen dialect of the Turkish language (Glyatsiologicheskii slovar str. 501), "mangu" in the Kyrgyz dialect, "muzdiq" in the Kazakh dialect, and "muz", "muzloq" in the Uzbek dialect. glacier", and in Azerbaijani dialect it is used as "glacier". In connection with this, in the Altai region and Azerbaijan, Buzuluq, a toponymic term meaning "big, big ice", was born.

Another way of naming glaciers in Turkish is "Tarim". This word literally refers to the state of freezing of mountain rivers (Geologicheskii slovar str. 507). The etymological meaning of the Tarim river (in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous District) is closely related to the process of agriculture. This word is derived from the Persian form of tarma, which refers to the formation of natural barriers due to the blocking of river valleys by avalanches. Based on this word, some glaciotoponyms were formed in Uzbekistan. For example, the Kohitarma glacier in the Topolondarya basin. This toponym consists of two roots, the first is Kokh-tag, and the second gives the content of a layer compacted due to the movement of snow, but not yet turned into a glacier.

The toponym Shohsanam Tarma is recorded in the card "Khorazm's Medieval Irrigation Networks" (1957), which is included in the work "Irrigation History of Khorezm" by Yahya Gulomov. The formation of glaciers in an area typical of the high-desert region like the Khorezm oasis cannot be a reason for debate. Because in the winter season, due to the flooding of the Amudarya, the formation of avalanches is a natural phenomenon. There are several landforms formed due to the movement of glaciers. In science, they are called deaf, circus. Kar means pitcher in German. Or it is derived from the Scottish word "corrie", which means

concave landforms in the shape of a swallow's nest. And the deaf system is organized by circuses. In the natural geographical terms of the Uzbek people, the meaning of the scientific term "kar" corresponds to the concept of "disability". Buzluq means an ice cream parlor (Mahmud Kashgari book III. p. 433). We can see that this concept has moved to the content of toponyms such as Buzluq city. The concept of Turkish Buzluq is expressed in Persian "yakhdon" (a place where ice is kept, a container where ice is kept). For this reason, toponyms known as Yakhdon were formed in the mountainous areas of Uzbekistan. For example, at the beginning of Urgutsoy there is a urochishche called "Yakhdon". There are paleocars where the ancient glaciers of the Zarafshan ridge have been preserved. Similarly, in the upper part of the left-hand tributary of the Piskom river, Akhsar-soy, there is a place called Yakhdon, where small mountain glaciers are still preserved in Yakhdon-kars.

There is another form of the concept of deaf in the territory of Uzbekistan, which is expressed by the expression "tepshi". Tepshi in the Kyrgyz language (from the Turkic root tepachi, a glacier on the top) means ice depressions formed on the upper part of mountain ridges. The natural geographical term of this people is compatible with the concept of kar or qir ("Glyatsiologicheskii slovar" p. 507). During the conducted toponomic studies, we did not find toponyms formed with the participation of the "tepshi" root.

There is also the concept of "deep" in the system of folk natural geographical terms, which expresses relief features typical for high mountains. It refers to the strange shapes of moraine piles lying on the tongue of glaciers. By "pit" is understood the appearance of that type of relief, which is more uneven, in the form of a groove. In the upper part of Tamshushdarya there is a tributary named Yailoqchukuri and a glacier. In the highlands of Uzbekistan, we often find layers of snow that have not taken the form of ice, but have been preserved for many years without melting. In their natural state, they are not similar to snow or ice. For example, a pile of ice, which is very dense compared to a normal snow layer, and has become hard in this respect, has mixed with eolian and nuragic rock series over the years, lost its pure snow state and became "closer" to the ice type. Such a state of perennial snow is called a glacier in science. The word "glacier" is Latin for "shiny" and is a component of mountain glaciers that has not completely turned into ice. Therefore, mountain glaciers are studied as firn (still in the form of snow layers), glacier - neither snow nor ice, but gypsum snow.

The glacier state of glaciers is sometimes separated from the upper firn and lower tongue parts, i.e. in the form of perennial snows. For example, there are such perennial snow layers in the Piskom Valley of Western Tianshan. They (as of June 2012-2013) are 800-1000 m long, 15-20 m wide, and 4-5 m thick, for example, along Akhsarsoy, separated at a distance of several hundred meters from each other. was organizing. Such perennial snows are sometimes called "gurtuk" in the natural geographical terms of the Uzbek people. The meaning of the term kur-tuk includes the concept

of "snow" and "tiq". Because, as it is known, snowdrifts are formed due to the fact that they are blown away by the wind in the lower areas of the terrain, and as a result, snow layers

№	Folk natural geographical terms to be called	The genesis of the core	The participation of glazionimes in the composition	Geographical location	Source where the geographical term Halq is recorded	Content in our time
1	Snow	Turkish	The owner is hostile	Hisar ridge	Topographic map	A great place covered with snow
2	Barf	Persia	Khojaibarfkoh	Hisar ridge	Topographic map	big snow covered mountain
3	Ice	Turkish	Khojaibuzbarrak	Hisar ridge	Mahmud Kashgari-DLT-1968	A place of ice
4	Tarim	Turkish	Do not hesitate	Main Hisar ridge	Mahmud Kashgari-DLT-1968	glacier mountain
5	Ice-freezing	Turkish	Five (a)	Piskom ridge	Catolog Lednikov-1968	
6	Tarma	Turkish	Tarmatosh	Koksu v ridge	Catolog Lednikov-1968	
7	Tepshi	Turkish			Glasiological dictionary-1984	Snow and ice on top
8	Yes	Persia	Khojaipiryakh	Hisar ridge	Topographic map	
9	Yakhdon	Persia	Yakhdon	Zarafshan ridge, Urgitsoy, Piskom ridge, Akhsarsoy	Natural observations made in the field	Muzkhana-Kar
10	Clump-clump	Turkish	Gurtak	Sherabad District, Hisar Ridge	Natural observations made in the field	Glacier gypsum-snow
11	Deep	Turkish	Deep	Hisar-Aloy	Glasiological dictionary-1984	A moraine is a pile of deposits brought by ice mixed with sand and clay

with a thickness of several tens or even hundreds of meters are deposited mainly along the ravines. Under the influence of a strong wind, the snowdrifts are so strongly

stirred that sometimes even when a horse walks over it, its hooves do not completely sink into the snow. As a result, the mites do not have time to melt completely even in the summer months when the air temperature rises. On the contrary, it is partially preserved from year to year, and only in the years with a little drought and high temperature, it can completely melt. Buds are formed not only in high mountains, but also in ravines developed along plains. Buds from the plains melt already at the beginning of the spring months. This situation has moved to the content of some toponyms. For example, there is a village named Gortak in Sherabad District.

It is known that the mountain glaciers of Uzbekistan are sometimes called "piryakh". This means perennial ice, glacier. This folk term is part of the content of some toponymic terms. In particular, a large ridge of Hisar mountain is called Khojai Pir Yakh. The highest point of Khojaipiryakh ridge is 4425 m. consists of Although there is sufficient altitude and climatic conditions for the formation of glaciers, they have not been preserved in our time. But paleocars have many years of deafness. The formation of the term Khojaipiryakh indicates that there were glaciers here in ancient times (at least 1000 years ago) (Table 1).

Therefore, the study of mountain glaciers of Uzbekistan contributes to the development of the science of toponomy, and vice versa, the development of the science of toponomy serves the expansion of the geography of the mountain glaciers of Uzbekistan and, in turn, the development of glacitourism.

Table 1

Folk geographic terms and glacionyms that have specific etymological meaning for the cryogenic regions of Uzbekistan

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