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### NOMINATION FEATURES OF WATER AND RELATED LANGUAGE UNITS

Khurramova Dilobar Mukhtorovna

Acting Associate Professor, International Innovation University

ORCID ID: 0009-0007-7420-3942

e-mail: khurramovadilobar786@gmail.com

#### Abstract

Linguist it is known from the research of scientists that language units that are directly related to human life and daily activities are ancient, and they are distinguished by their stable nature and minimal exposure to various linguistic changes. The creation, regulation, and interpretation of linguistic expressions related to water are among the issues of attention. Issues such as the linguistic nature of units related to clean water, high-quality drinking water, used water, water treatment methods, wastewater, and the regulation and improvement of their presentation in dictionaries increase the need for linguistic study of field terms. This article analyzes the nominative, semantic, and etymological characteristics of lexical units expressing concepts related to wastewater, its formation, and treatment in the Uzbek language. In particular, folk and terminological naming models are comparatively highlighted based on units such as toshnov, tashnov, obrez, hanik, obbandon, obgoh, obbandi, obkhona, mag'zavakhona, kirora, and kanalizatsiya. The results of the study show the place of this lexicon at the junction of language and culture.

**Keywords:** Wastewater, nomenclature, etymology, terminology, waste water, waste water treatment plant, sewage.

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### Аннотация

Из исследований лингвистов известно, что языковые единицы, непосредственно связанные с жизнью и повседневной деятельностью человека, являются древними и отличаются стабильными свойствами и минимальной подверженностью различным языковым изменениям. Создание, регулирование и интерпретация системы терминов, связанных с водой, относятся к числу актуальных вопросов. Такие проблемы, как языковая природа чистой воды, высококачественной питьевой воды, использованной воды, методов очистки воды, единиц, связанных со сточными водами, их национальный облик, регулирование и совершенствование их представления в словарях, повышают потребность в лингвистическом изучении терминов этой области. В данной статье анализируются номинативные, семантические и этимологические характеристики лексических единиц, выражающих понятия, связанные со сточными водами, их образованием и очисткой в узбекском языке. В частности, сравнительно выделяются фольклорные и терминологические модели именования на основе таких единиц, как тошнов, ташнов, обреза, ханик, оббандон, обгох, оббанди, обхона, магзавахона, кирора и канализация. Результаты исследования показывают место этого лексикона на стыке языка и культуры.

**Ключевые слова:** сточные воды, номенклатура, этимология, терминология, ташнов, ташнов, ханик, оббандон, обгох, оббанди, обхона, магзавахона, канализация.

### Introduction

Water ... The great gift of nature, the basis of life on earth, a source of life for all living creatures, humans, plants and animals. The famous natural scientist, academician VI Vernadsky wrote: "Natural water creates and encompasses the

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entire life of a person. Perhaps there is no other natural object that defines its place in society, life, and human existence to such an extent”[2]. Language is inextricably linked with the material and spiritual life of society and reflects all spheres of human activity, including its relationship with nature. From ancient times to the present, people have used water for various purposes, spent it for their daily needs, managed it, polluted it, neutralized it, and protected it. The discharge, collection, and neutralization of wastewater has been an important need in the history of mankind. Therefore, concepts related to this area have been called differently at different historical stages of the language.

### Main part

Human needs related to water have existed since ancient times, and these needs are expressed in the language system through certain lexical units. In particular, concepts related to wastewater, stagnant water, brackish water, seepage water, muddy water and water discharge structures have been formed in close connection with the daily life of the people, agricultural culture and urban planning experience. In the Uzbek language, the units expressing these concepts constitute a wide layer, from words based on folk experience to international terms.

Runic inscriptions, the “Old Turkic Dictionary”, the “Devonu Lug‘otit Turk” and other old Turkic language monuments contain a series of words *tärkin suv* “*balchiqli suv*”, *süzük suv* “*tiniq, ko‘m-ko‘k suv*”, *tirgäs* “*ko‘lmak suv*”, *ëgrim – suv to‘plangan joy* (I, 132); *aqindi syw – oqar suv* (I, 158); *batruš syw – loyqa suv* (I, 428); *syw qaqlandi – suv yig‘ildi* (II, 293); *qaq syw – suv yig‘indisi, to‘plami*; *syw qoğušlandi – suv shovulladi*; *syw süzlündi – suv suzilib tozalandi* (II, 287); *ërküz syw – erima suv* (I, 121); *qug‘ush – tarnov, suv yo‘li* (I, 350); *turqun syw – turg‘un suv*; *tërkin syw – turib qolgan, balchiqli suv* (I, 414); *qir – to‘g‘on, suv to‘planadigan joy* (I, 314); *bat – cho‘kma, quyqa* (I, 310); *sarqindı syw – silqindi suv* (I, 454) [3] [3], its structural structure, derivation, scope of

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application, and the changes that have occurred in its expressive meaning are analyzed based on examples.

The work “Boburnoma” also describes in detail the hydrography and hydrology of our country - water sources, depth of rivers, location, freezing, flow speed, flow regime, flow volume (how many mills water flows), water quality, as well as the description and naming of rivers and streams, springs, lakes. The work compares the combinations of running water and black water. “The lexemes aqar and qara that express the relation are different: aqar oq- is the stem of the verb, the suffix -ar is the adjective-forming form, that is, a lexeme that expresses action, qara is a word that expresses color in the modern Uzbek language. However, these lexemes have changed somewhat from their meaning in the appellative lexicon and have acquired a new meaning and expressive properties: aqar suru is water with a small flow rate and volume, a small amount of water, aqar suru is water formed from melting snow; qara suru is underground water that is far from the mountain, far from snowy places, i.e. oqar suru is river water, qora suru is spring water” [1].

In the Uzbek language, words expressing units related to human domestic and economic life are not limited to technical terms, but also include ancient units reflecting folk imagination, folk names, national appearance, practical experience and historical and cultural memory. While words such as toshnov, tashnov, hanik, kiro‘ra, zovur, ko‘lmak arose on the basis of direct human observation and needs, units such as kanalizatsiya, biohovuz, tindirgich, tazar, obrez entered the language as a result of social development, urbanization and scientific and technical development. This indicates that the vocabulary related to wastewater in the Uzbek language belongs to different historical layers and nomenclature models.

These lexical units are actively used not only as common names, but also in some cases as part of place names, that is, onomastic units. In particular, words such as zovur, ko‘lmak play an important role in expressing the natural and relief features

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of the territory as microtoponyms and toponymic components. In this regard, studying these words together from a lexical and onomastic perspective allows for a deeper understanding of the relationship between language and environment.

In modern linguistics, one of the important scientific issues is to clarify the connections between culture and language of units related to ecology, ecological culture, technical processes, as well as to determine the relationship between folk and terminological lexicon. Wastewater and the units related to it serve as an important source in clarifying these issues.

Determining the naming characteristics of lexical units related to wastewater and water accumulation in the Uzbek language, conducting a comparative analysis of their etymological, semantic, and onomastic aspects, dividing words related to wastewater into thematic groups, determining their nominative motivation, comparing folk and terminological layers, and illuminating the toponymic function of certain units will help in organizing field terms in the language system and solving problems.

Lexical units related to wastewater semantically related to wastewater, impurity, water discharge and storage areas, they can be divided into several groups according to their nominative nature:

1. Units denoting place names: toshnov, tashnov, obxona, mag‘zavaxona, kiro‘ra, biohovuz, havza, obgoh;
2. Units representing structures and tools: obbandon, obbandi, obrez, tik to‘qo‘rtqa, sewer, drain, ring.

### Results and Discussion

In classifying these units, of course, the concepts of place, function, and system in the naming process were taken into account. Below, we will consider units related to water, water purification, and wastewater that have been widely used



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in the daily lives of our people, some of which are still found in artistic and historical works.

Toshnov / tashnov – historically means a place where water and waste seep underground. The “-nov” component means a path through which water flows, and naming is based on the direct function. These units belong to the natural language and the ancient layer. In the area of the Khoja Ravshan monument in the Mubarak district of the Kashkadarya region, there are village ruins dating back to the 13th – 14th centuries, The remains of a special sewage pipe called “tashnov (dashnov)” or “obrez” were found in the courtyard of the Qizbibi Khanaqo, built in the 1630s and covering an area of 0,5 hectares, and the Qilichboy Madrasah in Karshi (1914), 30 km west of Bukhara . Stone is a multi-meaning word, and in its main meaning given in the dictionary it is interpreted as “...the general name of hard, brittle rocks found in a solid mass or piece, not susceptible to water [9]”. This noun, which also had the same meaning in the ancient Turkic language, was pronounced as ta:sh. Later, the lengthening sign in the vowel a: disappeared and was replaced by the vowel a: ta:sh-tash-tash. Nav is a Persian word meaning a special waterway designed for water flow. It is used in the form of Ta:sh-nov-tash-nov-tashnov. In “Devonu lug‘otit-turk” it is said that this lexeme is used in the form of “qug‘ush – tarnov, water path”.

In addition, from ancient times to today's sewage and water treatment systems The units aqindi, aqindi are also actively used. Sh. Rahmatullayev explains the etymological interpretation of the words aq, aqindi as follows: “The word aq moves continuously along the slope – (about liquid). The water that flows in front of you is of no value (Proverbs). This verb, which also had the same meaning in the ancient Turkic language, was pronounced as aq - (ESTY, I, 118; PDP, 359; Devon, I, 121; DS,48); in Uzbek, the vowel a has changed to the vowel ä: aq- > äq-” [5]. He gives the following thoughts about the etymology of the word aqindi: “Aqindi is waste water. This enterprise used to discharge its waste water into this river . This noun is formed from the verb aq- , which in the old Turkic language meant “to move

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continuously along a slope”, with the suffix -indī ; in the Uzbek language, the vowel a has changed to the vowel ä, and the hardness sign of the vowel i has disappeared: aq- + indī = aqindī > aqindi” [5]. It seems that in the semantics of the word aqindi, in addition to the semantics of “movement of liquid” , the semantics of “waste, polluted water” are also clearly manifested.

suggests that it was formed by adding the Uzbek verb aq- to the Tajik noun ob, which means water. Aq + ob + a The word “aqova” later took the form of “oqova” as a result of phonetic changes. In the “Devonu lug‘otit turk” the root word for “aqova” is “aqin, The words “aqindi” are used in the sense of flood, flowing water.

Hanik – a specially designed place in the hallway or hallway of a house for washing, face and hands; obrez.

This word is mainly found in dialects, and means a small pit, a place where water collects inside a building. The daily observation, purpose of use, and experience of the people formed the basis for the naming of this unit.

Kirora - represents the waste water left over from washing or washing clothes. This unit is a clear example of a noun related to household activities.

Mag'zavakhona is a complex unit composed of the components “mag‘zava” (dirty, waste water) and “xona” (room), and is distinguished by its semantic clarity.

Sewerage refers to a system of pipes and sanitary facilities laid underground to drain and remove garbage, dirty and rainwater, and waste from residential areas or industrial enterprises. It comes from the Latin word canalis (“ditch, channel”) and passed into the Uzbek language through Russian. It refers to an integrated system designed to collect, transport, and neutralize wastewater. Sewerage refers not to a separate place, but to a complex technological process and system, generalizing and unifying such units as wastewater, wastewater discharge, wastewater generation, and wastewater treatment. This designation covers all the names of processes and facilities related to this area. Currently, this word and some units related to this activity do not have a national form in our speech, they

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are mainly expressed through borrowed words. These considerations indicate the need to pay attention to the naming of these units that are related to our daily lives.

From the results of the above analysis, we can see that the naming of wastewater and related linguistic units was caused by a number of factors, such as historical and social development, location, folk imagination, functional, and everyday experience.

### Conclusions

In the Uzbek language, lexical units related to wastewater and sewage clearly reflect the lifestyle, ecological needs and historical development of the people. While units such as toshnov, tashnov, hanik, kiro'ra are the product of folk and traditional naming, the word sewage is a product of scientific and technical thought and modern urban culture. The study of this lexical layer is of great importance in illuminating the nominative capabilities, cultural memory and historical development of the language. The collection, study, etymological, lexical-semantic, morphologically correct classification of words related to wastewater and water purification systems, which are widely used in the social life of our people, is of great importance and is a source of research for the fields of Uzbek lexicology, lexicography, terminology and onomastics, and is also of theoretical and practical importance in illuminating the historical development and cultural memory of the language.

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