

Toponymic Field of Tatar Folk Riddles

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Abstract: Toponymy is the science which studies of geographical names (toponyms), their origins, meaning, development, current status, spelling and pronunciation. This integrated scientific discipline is at the interface and uses the data of the three fields of knowledge: geography, history and linguistics. This study discusses the toponymic field of Tatar folk riddles. It identifies the ethno-cultural features of Tatar riddles with topocomponent.

Key words: Folklore, Tatar folk riddles, names of geographical objects, current, spelling

INTRODUCTION

The priority course of modern linguistics is the study of a language in close connection with a person, ideology, worldview, practical and mental activity. This suggests the consideration of linguistic units that transmit the whole complicated complex of culture and psychology of the people, a unique way of thinking. This thesis explains the undying interest of linguists to the rich heritage which were brought to the foundation of the folklore of a people.

The present study focuses on the investigation of the specificity of the use of the names of geographical objects in the riddles of the Tatar people. To our mind, the study of the functioning of proper names in the folklore text, particularly in folk riddles, is of special interest. Onomastics of folklore text is of great importance to identify the characteristics of the national culture of the ethnic group. Finding up of the features of the selection of the names, the analysis of the onomasticon of folklore helps to bring out hidden meanings hypothesized in them.

The description of Tatar riddles with the names of geographical objects is very topical. The relevance of this is firstly, that a toponymy developed over the centuries is a historical projection of the culture of the Tatars, their mentality. Secondly, the riddles with topocomponent as an object of study deserve special attention because, obeying the rules of the language, they form a special sub-system, within which there are regular patterns which require a special study. Thirdly, the study of theoretical material of the problem shows that, in spite of the prevalence of toponyms in Tatar, studies of onomastic folklore of the Tatar people are private and limited in nature. The object of special study of this language material was only in a few works and studies (Galiullina, 2012; Mugtasimova, 2012). A comprehensive study of

riddles with topo components in Tatar was not carried out. The original material and processing methods. The subject of study was the onomastics array of Tatar riddles. The object of the study is the riddles which have having a component of the toponym in its composition which are studied on the basis of Tatar. The main source of material was the text of the riddles collected by Isanbet. The analyzed material is extracted by the method of continuous sampling from the dictionary.

The theoretical importance is that that introduced to the science the practical and theoretical conclusions will contribute to further development of the theory of the proper name in the folklore text, will contribute to a better understanding of the language of folklore texts and to expansion of ideas about folklore onomastics as a special section the science of proper names in general and of geographical names in particular. Also the theoretical significance of the research consists in the development of the foundations of a typology of riddles with topocomponents and to identify key trends and patterns of toponyms in the composition of the mysteries.

The practical importance of study is that its results can be used at the University lectures and practical courses of toponymy, regional studies, geography, lexicology, linguistics and regional geography, linguistics and cultural studies can find the usage in the development of the University courses devoted to the problems of onomastics. The collected material can be used for compiling the dictionary of the language of folklore.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methodological basis of the study is due to patterns of the interpreted material. The aims and tasks of the work suggest the use of traditional in linguistics and onomastics of methodology study.

The point of the work is descriptive method, implemented in combination of the following devices: observation, comparison, generalization and classification of the analyzed material. Stylistic method and method of the continuous sampling of the original material files, elements of quantitative analysis were also used.

The methodological basis of the study is thesis and principles put forward in the article by Nabiullina *et al.* (2014); the works devoted to the analysis of the onomastic and paremiological units by Zamaletdinov and Zamaletdinova (2010), Denmukhametova (2009), Nabiullina *et al.* (2014), (Mugtasimova *et al.*, 2014); studies of onomastics of Tatar by Galiullina (2012); works of toponymy by Hadieva.

Scientific novelty of the article is due to the fact that the earlier studies of the riddles with topocomponent on the material of Tatar were not carried out. In the comprehensive data analysis of the language units the following results were obtained: the Tatar ethno-cultural features of the riddles with topocomponent were brought out; their place and significance in the Tatar view of the world were defined.

Toponymy uses not only linguistic methods but also geographical and historical analysis. This brings to the need to examine toponymy as an interdisciplinary science, closely connected with linguistics and social history, Ethnography, social, recreational and physical geography.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Toponymic field of Tatar folk riddles (i.e., all the names of place of action) includes the names that are related to the Earth and its surface (including the names of imitative objects) nominal names and proper names. Nominal names are presented by three groups: General names of place (or their parts), area, directions: *zhir* (earth), *urin* (place), *donya* (the world), *yul* (way). For example, *Ansiz donya sansiz* (Teshler); *Ak ashyaulik taptik, zhira ostene yaptik* (Kar); *Urmanda urinsiz, kirda koyriksiz* (Zhil); *Ati yuk, tertese yuk, kone-tone bara, yuli kala* (Yilga).

The names of natural geographic objects (and their parts): *sazlik* (swamp), *tau* (mountain), *urman* (forest), *dinhez* (sea), *kul* (lake), *yalan* (plain), *yilga* (river), *chokir* (pit). For example, *Ber tau tireli ike tishek chumech elengen* (Kolak); *Tugerek kulde altin tash, au salsan da alinmas* (Awiz, teshler); *Ak yalan, kara sukmak, yori belgen ez tabar* (Kitap); *Dingeze bar, syi yuk, kalasi bar, halki yuk, urmani bar, agachi yuk* (Karta); *Yatti-yatti da yilgaga karap chapti* (Kar); *Ber ylen bar chokirda, ani taniy sukir da* (Kichitkan); *Chit-chite-tallik, urtasi -sazlik; kersen batarsin, chiga almiy yatarsin* (Kul).

The names of places, residential places (and their component parts, parts of objects of territorial planning): *kala*, *sheher* (city), *awil* (village), *uram* (street). For example, *Timerche de tugel, balta ostasi da tugel, uze awida berenche eshche* (At); *Beznen kilennen kirik itege, uramga chiksa, zhil kaytara* (Tawik). The fact of the use of toponyms in Tatar folk riddles was fixed. Together with the microtoponyms of major geographic objects and well known (e.g., Ural (Ural), Idel (Volga), etc.), here are the microtoponyms, known not for everyone people on a limited area (Gobertau, Kilduraz, etc.).

Together with the names of natural physical and geographical objects (seas, rivers, lakes, mountains, etc.), the riddles include the names related to political-administrative divisions (States, provinces, townships, counties, cities, etc.). Together with toponyms, functioning on the territory of Russia, there are names, common in other areas.

A significant group of toponyms in the book by Isanbet makes up the hydronyms or the names of water objects. The most common is the geographical name of the river Idel (Volga) one of the largest rivers of the globe, the biggest river in Europe, shopping, shipping, rich of resources and extremely important for the population. For example, *Ural taudan kilich orsam, Idelde chabagim uyniy* (Yeshen), *Idel arkili altin duga tashladim* (Salawat kupere).

Large as well as medium and small rivers are mentioned in the book. For example, *Agiydelde dur tal: berse-Serwi, berse-Giyumi, berse-Ishner, berse bal* (Siyr imcheklere); *Tornalar torip kitte, Agiydel agip kaldı* (Boz kitu).

As a rule, in the book by Isanbet we can find hydronyms of the territory of Tatarstan. Compared to the number of hydronyms oronyms, or to the names of mountains, ridges, hills, etc., the number in Tatar riddles is very small. So, we find the riddles of the Ural taudan kilich orsam, Idelde chabagim uyniy (Yeshen).

The fact that Tatar riddles contain almost no oronyms, is connected, apparently with a low significance of orographic units in the life of the Tatar people. The territory of residence is a weak hills and elevated plains, the mountains are missing. If the rivers have played an extremely important role in the development of economy and in communication, if the names of localities have long been considered by public services, the mountains and hills were of little interest in the fact.

The oikonyms are actively in the riddles. For example, the names of villages: *Guber-guber gubertau, Gubertauniki duptey, Ilemeyneke ikey* (sier hem kezhe imcheklere); *Bolgaerda jal itte, Kildurazda shalt itte, Borindikta kismek jarildi* (kuk kukrey, jeshen).

Rather often the astionyms of the names of the centers of urbanization of the cities are used in riddles. Among the astionyms of Tatar riddles should list the names of such cities as Bukhara, Kazan, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Orenburg, Tashkent, Ufa, Samara, Astrakhan, Tyumen. For example, Boharadan kilgen sari torna bashin suzip sueche (komgan); Boharadan kilgen kunak ut ashiy da su eche (samavir); Dalada torgan ku agach yafrak yarsa-yaramas, kilich chapsan kanamas. Ber botagin karasan, Peterbur belen chamalash. Ber botagin karasan, Kazan belen aralash (Telegram baganasi); Sinde bar, minde barkeshede yuk, Kazanda bar, oyde yuk (N herefe); Urmanda bar ber gene, zhirde, suda ber de yuk. Meskeu ile Kazanda yuk, Biterbur ile Orenburda bar (N herefe); Tashkent ile Ufada yuk, Esterhan ile Samarda bar. Meskeude ber de yuk, Kazanda ikeu (R herefe); Atasi ayak kiengenche, uli Meskeuge barip zhitken (Utin yanui, toten); Ike zhirden bilen bugan, boten Reseyne kugan (Seberke); Kat-kat Katife, katlanadir Katife, Tomen yegete kilgen sayin, torlener Katifi (Kebeste); Boharanin bilbili, bagi Iremnen gole, ay-hay anin yormeshe, tash kapkaga kermeshe (Tichkan); Kazannan kilgen ber tup, awizi-borini yuk, tishi tash, eche boz, uze kip-kizil, kulmege yem-yeshel (Karbiz). All of these objects are on the territory of Russia, most of which has a national importance and is reflected in modern lexicographical sources.

CONCLUSION

Thus, toponyms and patterns connected with natural and social geographical objects of the earth's surface are found in Tatar folk riddles.

Hydronyms and proper names of settlements, including the objects of their plan are the most common. The area of geographical proper names and patterns of Tatar folk riddles should be considered as a special microcosm that displays the reality, familiar to every person. Folk creations, in turn, are important sources of information about regional toponyms, because they want to preserve in themselves, even prolonging the life of endangered geographical names while retaining certain information about them and are of interest for further study.

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