

**THE INVESTIGATION OF TOPONYMY AND
BASIC CONCEPTS OF SCIENTIFIC GEOGRAPHICAL TERMINOLOGY**

¹Arabboyev Asliddin

¹Faculty of Natural Sciences,
Department of Geography, 2nd year student

²Pazilova Nasibaxon Muhammadqosimovna

²Andijan State University, docent

Article history:

Received: 10th January., 2022

Accepted: 11th January., 2022

Published: 14th January., 2022

Abstract: *This article studies the science of toponymy and the basic concepts of terminology. It deals with the problems of scientific geographical terminology.*

Key words: *toponymy, geographical features, onomastics, location.*

Toponymy, urban, toponym, ethnonym, hydronym, oronym, geographical objects - continental ocean, sea, bay, plain, mountain, city, village, country, region and other objects on the globe names are famous names, which are studied by the science of toponymy. In fact geographical objects have a specific meaning and their location which is specific feature as a word derived from a specific vernacular or a specific historical context or named in connection with reality. Geographical features of the globe the object of study of toponymy as a science. On geographical maps and toponyms of famous names of local objects not reflected in maps object of study.

The origin of names is their analysis and the subject of science. Toponymy depends on geographical terminology - terminology and lexicography formation of research and ideas in the field of Earth physics, directly related to the history of the development of astronomy, history, and the exact philosophical sciences.

Laws which are often different from any other science, uses phrases or individual terms. For example, a zone in geography. The climate of the region is similar to meteorology, atmosphere, landscape and geographical crust the terms represent a specific process event, law and concept. These are scientific terms or terms of geography, their meaning and knowing the content is a scientific terminology. Scientific terms sometimes can become a term in the name of famous equestrian geographical objects.

Each science has its own set of words, terms and phrases which describe specific concepts, rules and laws. A separate branch of toponymy is a basic concept which expresses its concepts and key words. There are words and terms.

The toponym is derived from the Latin topos-place, ground, noma-name, noun, place name, geographical name - a well-known proper names which indicates the unique name of geographical object. A toponym is a collection of place names in a specific area.

Toponymy is the study of place names by the names of geographical objects which is a field of science. Anthroponym is a well-known name of any person, the nickname of their names. Geographical names can be derived from anthroponyms. The sea-desert mountain range is named after people and other geographical objects that are called potronyms. Examples of patronymics are

the Barents Sea, the Bering, the Bafort, the Tasmanian Sea, Bolivia, Colombia, Washington, Delhi, Ho Chi Minh City and the Straits of Laperuza, Bering, Cook, Devisov and Torres.

Tribes and clans are generally called elats that geographical objects are called ethnonyms. A place formed from ethnonyms names will be ethnotoponyms. Such names of people in historical periods where they lived and interacted. In Central Asia, these names are ethno-toponyms derived from the names of indigenous people, most of which are Utah in the United States, Dakota Oregon in Michigan, and dozens of other states. (Russia, Turkey, England, Germany, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and others)The hydronymic watershed is a sea, a river, a lake, a stream, a spring, a ditch anhor, famous proper names of reservoirs. Local geographical terms is a word that describes the nature of a geographical object (Terakli, Beshqayragach, Karatag, etc.).

Normally local geographical terms are active in the formation of geographical names will participate. Qoshtegirmon village, Yangiarik district and others. Oronim - famous proper names of the terrain, mountains, ravines, valleys, swamps, mountains, hill names. Toponymic strategy means the layers of toponyms that are linguistically different at different ages. This expression in the context of stratification is derived from the science of geology, which helps to determine the meaning of a geographical name from the oldest to the upper strata used today through the placement of words in the lower middle and upper strata.

The semantics of a toponym is the lexical meaning of a geographical name. Kalka - (French version) is a full or partial translation of geographical names from other languages into Uzbek. Thus, Great, Salt, Lucky - a large salt lake New Zealand English below mori white sea, Novaya Zemliya - New Earth Island. The literal meaning of the translated word is kalka, which is pronounced in two different languages. Qizilsuv, Surkhob, Qorasuv-Siyahab, A toponymic formant is a suffix that is involved in the formation of geographical names and is not used as an independent geographical name. For example, Margiyona, Sogdiana, Uzbekistan, Yona, Stan which are considered as a topoformat, the Sogdian people of the Marg meadows serve as the basis for the Uzbek people. The base (topoasos) is the stem left after the suffix of the geographical name is removed. Onomastics is a branch of linguistics that analyzes all kinds of names.

Etymology is the science of the origin of geographical names. Ethnology is one of branches of toponymy which determines the reasons for the emergence of geographical names, for example, the name of the Kyzylkum Desert why the sand is not red identifying ethnology analyzes various evidentiary data. Transcription is the spelling of names, urbanim studies the names of the places and the names within the city.

It turns out that the terms used in toponymy are mostly geographical. Geographical names can be studied from different perspectives and perspectives. Toponyms can be studied from seven different perspectives. These are the type of geographical object of the name, the conditions and time of its appearance. In terms of language, content, ethnology, grammatical rules and norms should be appropriate.

The possibility of translation and distribution from one language to another can be studied in terms of its location and migration. The study of toponyms in such different directions is carried out using several methods. The method of historical analysis of names is used to determine the evolution of the origin of the toponym, the social environment in which the name is formed. The essence of this method is to determine the historical conditions and sources of geographical origin. Linguistic methods include the method of ethnology method formats and the method of lexical, semantic analysis

This involves a grammatical analysis of the geographical names to determine the meaning of the name. By studying the suffixes in the word that make up the name of the cartographic method

names, the area of distribution of names is determined by the relationship of the name of the language to the natural and socio-economic phenomena and objects. For example, if a map of the distribution of water, rivers and streams is made, the names of hydronyms can be obtained from the Turkic language, the history of water use, the size of the hydraulic object.

The method of studying folk terms is the mountain in the geographical name which exists the information on the size, variability, height, depth, abundance and other natural features of the object under study. Thus, there are several research methods in toponymy, which are close to the research methods of linguistic history and geography.

Toponymy, the science of the meaning of the origin and distribution of geographical names which can be called a science of the geographical content and essence of toponymy because it studies the names that are the result of geographical events and processes in relation to a specific area. There are more than 17,000 villages and settlements in Uzbekistan, each with its own location and more than 5,000 wells their existence is taken into account and their meaning can only be sought cannot be studied.

The rules for naming places need to be studied by classifying them into groups. Only then is the explanation of the names You can create a dictionary. Geographical sciences ocean sea, mainland, mountain system, region, country names macro toponyms, armpits, bays, straits, lake swamps, glacial mountain range network river dividing into mesotoponyms and microtoponyms of local importance in the size of the names of medium-sized cities.

But it is also a classification relative and the importance of popularity as a historical event in terms of mesotoponyms, microtoponyms, microtoponyms mesotoponyms can be the Bermuda Islands, for example, cover only 53.3 square kilometers that are islands in the northwest of the Atlantic Ocean with a population of 62,000 is a microtoponym in part. Spanish in 1522 as part of the British Commonwealth, discovered by the traveler H. Bermudis because it is a state, it can be called a mesotoponym.

But the destructive waters known as the triangle Bermuda is well known as a popular microtoponym. All science a scientific term denoting specific concepts and laws of fields or terms are available. The essence of science cannot be expressed without these networks. In geography, the region, climate, landscape atmosphere, biosphere zoning economic zone, monsoon, fiyon, seclon, anticeclon, tropical, relief, mountain adyr tekilsik, ploto, flat mountain, 38 lowlands, straits, islands, and more than a thousand other words are used.

This adjectives are added to the nouns to indicate event, process, event, indicates the type. The Arctic region has a warm climate, high mountain sands and desert tropics cyclone, large economic zone, industrial hub, erosion relief, and so on. These and other geographical terms and expressions are possible in geography.

Terms derived from the languages of ancient Greek, Latin, and modern European peoples make up the majority.

Shelf English fiyon landscape - german, meteorite metioroilite - greek, meloration - latin, cadastre - artisan - french, plota, kryaj, uval-russian, words commonly accepted geography terms are such words. This is just a specific geographical landscape a science derived from a specific region to represent the relief of a side of reality there are many words and phrases that are accepted as terms.

Bedland – relief in the USA, compost (Portuguese) in the ruins of the Midwest shrub savanna Pampa- meadow, (Hindi) alpine relief, alpine meadow - Latin tundra - fincha - bare hills without forests, terraces - in the Himalayas swamps, tundra - the Gulf of Mexico in the southeastern United States A powerful typhoon that rises on the west coast of the Pacific Ocean strong tropical cyclone, taiga - temperate forest. The coniferous forests in the north of the zone are secretive - arid

Australia from bushy eucalyptus thorny acacia and butyl-like trees in the ground consisting of evergreen groves consisting of reef winds and other landscape relief the number of geographical expressions that represent the uniqueness of a geographical event about a thousand, and they are derived from the languages of all peoples.

That's the word represents the specificity of the environmental nature of language. Uzbek language when the dictionary is translated into other languages too many terms. These are folk terms. The surface is adyr, angiz, chink, whirlpool, whirlpool, whirlwind, whirlwind takir, soy, kayir, koriz, kishlak, chol, kurgan, kir, sel, tugai, saline, ungir, sand, gray, steppe, storm, grass, desert, steppe, lalmi and others more than a hundred words have become geographical terms.

Famous geography academicians L. Berg said, "There are endless riches in the vernacular which is a source of terminology expansion" in Russian geographical terminology. When he wrote about this idea in 1915, he translated this idea into the languages of other peoples that may also have been applied to the Uzbek language. Actually, "Devonu lug'atit turk" has been a dictionary of Turkic peoples since the 11th century the composition is extremely rich in synonyms, homonyms, antonyms proved to the whole Muslim nation that really in the desert the word barkhan is used only to describe a moving hill shape and mechanism of formation, or in a certain direction; only the foothills of the foothills, which are covered with untouched meadow can be expressed by the term hills.

Scientific terms are formed from folk terms. Folk terms become toponyms - Karakum Kyzylkum Qarnobchol, Mirzachol, Badaytoqay, Yolbarstoqay, Qoplonqir, Qoraariq, The works of Ulugtag, Aktag and other geographical terms are in Russian and translated from other languages into Uzbek. There are some differences given the diversity of the confusion, H. Hasanov said that the word "Stan" is a desert translates and applies as erroneous and accidental. With the political movement of the scholar, the word sten is a correct translation of the word dasht would do. "It is correct to translate desert as desert, not desert will be Because in Uzbek "Kyzylkum desert Karakum desert Karshi used as a desert.

Everyone knows that the steppe zone in the north of Russia and Kazakhstan is a desert zone. The Barabi Desert is not called the Kulunda Desert. Barabi desert is called the Kulunda desert. Geographic and Russian zone step in Tajikistan the steppe zone is being used properly. If we look at history In Suleiman Bukhari's dictionary, "desert, wilderness, ruled by" Homun " used Sadridin Ayni in an article on the Kyzylkum only Journal of the Earth Using the Word Desert, Issue 1-2, 1927, p. Botonic scientists have clearly written from the S. Sohabiddinov's league that the desert is a desert Academician Kadr Zokirov's "Geobotanical stages of Central Asia are desert, hill many are large because they use only folk terms such as mountain and pasture has been recognized by geobotanical researchers. Now the terms are independent in the textbooks. There are some examples of geographical terms and their translation in English, Russian and Uzbek.

<p>Adir mintaqasi – Respublikamizda dengiz sathidan 400 m dan 1200 m bo'lgan baland qismiga aytiladi.</p>	<p>Адирский район - самая высокая часть республики на высоте от 400 м до 1200 м над уровнем моря.</p>	<p>Adir region is the highest part of the Republic from 400 m to 1200 m above sea level.</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p>Aboriginlar (lot – aborigines – avvaldan, azaldan) – biron-bir mamlakat yoki hududda qadimdan yashab kelgan tub aholi. Odatda mustamlakachilik davrida kelgindi mustamlakalardan farqlash uchun tub aholini shunday atash rasm bo’lgan. Qadimgi Rim rivoyatlariga ko’ra, Apennin tog’lari etagidagi Latsio viloyatida shu nomli qabila yashagan. Hozirgi paytda, asosan, Avstraliyaning tub xalqi Aboriginlar deyiladi.</p>	<p>Аборигены (лот - аборигены - раньше, испокон веков) - коренной народ, долгое время проживавший в какой-либо стране или регионе. В колониальный период было принято называть коренные народы, чтобы отличить их от чужих колоний. Согласно древнеримским легендам, одноименное племя проживало в провинции Лацио у подножия Апеннин. Сегодня большинство австралийцев называют аборигенами.</p>	<p>Aborigines (lot - aborigines - before, from time immemorial) - an indigenous people who have lived in any country or region for a long time. It was common in the colonial period to call indigenous peoples in order to distinguish them from foreign colonies. According to ancient Roman legends, a tribe of the same name lived in the province of Lazio at the foot of the Apennines. Today, most Australians are called Aborigines.</p>
<p>Absolyut miqdor – muayyan vaqtda va muayyan joyda sotsial-iqtisodiy hodisaning miqdorini yoki uning katta-kichikligini (darajasi, hajmini) bildiradigan son. Masalan, muayyan sanada mamlakat aholisining soni, sanoat korxonalarining soni, ishlab chiqarilgan sanoat mahsuloti hajmi, kolxozlarning bo’linmas fondlari absolyut miqdor bo’lib, massa, uzunlik, maydon, vaqt bilan qiymat birliklarida yoki donalar hisobida ifodalanadi.</p>	<p>Абсолютное количество - это число, которое указывает количество социально-экономического события или его величину (уровень, объем) в данное время и в данном месте. Например, численность населения страны на данную дату, количество промышленных предприятий, объем промышленного производства, неделимые фонды колхозов являются абсолютными величинами, выраженными в единицах массы, длины, площади, времени и стоимости, или по кусочкам.</p>	<p>Absolute quantity is a number that denotes the amount of a socio-economic worker at a certain time and in a certain place, or its large size (degree, size). For example, for a certain date, the number of the population of the country, the number of industrial enterprises, the volume of industrial production, the absolute amount of Indivisible funds of collective farms are expressed in units of value or in the account of grains by mass, length, area, time.</p>

<p>Avtostrada (ital.) – 1) Har ikki tomonga avtomobillar qatnashi uchun mo'ljallangan keng yo'l; unga muayyan joylarda yon yo'llar kelib qo'shiladi yoki ajralib chiqadi. Odatda viaduklarda yoki tunnellarda Avtostrada ostidan yoki ustidan o'tadigan yo'llar bo'ladi; Germaniyada har ikkala yo'nalishda ikki qatorli mashinalar qatnovi uchun mo'ljallangan, orasiga daraxtlar ekilgan va mashinalar tezligi cheklanmagan yo'l; odatda bunday yo'llar bir yuzada bir-biri bilan kesishmaydi; 2) avtomobil yo'li – shosse, ya'ni faqat avtomobillar qatnovi uchun mo'ljallangan yo'l.</p>	<p>Шоссе (итальянское) - 1) Широкая дорога для машин с двух сторон; в некоторых местах он соединен или отделен проселочными дорогами. Обычно у виадуков или туннелей есть дороги, которые проходят под или над шоссе; В Германии есть двухполосная дорога в обоих направлениях, между которыми посажены деревья и ограничена скорость для автомобилей; обычно такие пути не пересекаются на одной поверхности; 2) Шоссе - автомагистраль, т.е. дорога, предназначенная только для движения.</p>	<p>Highway (Italian) - 1) A wide road for cars on both sides; it is joined or separated by side roads in certain places. Typically, viaducts or tunnels have roads that run under or over the highway; In Germany, the road is designed for two-lane traffic in both directions, with trees planted between them and unlimited parking; usually such paths do not intersect on the same surface; 2) Highway - a highway, ie the road intended only for traffic.</p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

According to H. Hasanov, “folk terms historical geographical works and travelogues from ancient dictionary books it is necessary to obtain fiction from documents. However in other languages word substitution in Uzbek while translating geographical terms is also close to a terminal used in a other foreign language. In general, the choice of geographical terms is Uzbek the connection of thinking with nature by perceiving the natural phenomena of the people created from observation.

References:

1. S.Qorayev, P.G'ulomov R.Rahimbekov, Geografiyada izohli lug'ati T. “O'qituvchi ” 1979 yil
2. S.Qorayev Toshkent toponimlar T “Fan” 1991
3. S.Qorayev Geografik nomlar ma'nosi T “O'qituvchi” 1978
4. Juchkevich V.A Obshaya toponimika Moskva “Vishinaya shikola” 1980
5. Smolistkaya T.P. Gortajevskiy Toponimiya Moskvi M Nauki 1982