

SOME METHODS OF STUDYING TOPONYMY IN GEOGRAPHY

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Abstract:

Toponymy is of great importance in teaching geography. About the history of Russian and Uzbek scientists in the study of geographical names. The role of oikonoms, hydronoms, ethnonoms and other geographical objects in toponymy. The use of unique methods for the study of toponymy in stationary, field and operator conditions.

Keywords: Toponymy, toponyms, geographical names, geographical objects, hydronoms, oronyms, oikonoms, etymology, ethnography.

Toponymy consists of the Greek words topos - "place" and onoma - "name", and is the science of geographical names [1; 203-p.]. Toponymy helps to revive the features of the historical past of peoples, determine the boundaries of their location, describe the geography of cultural and economic centers, trade routes [2; p. 128].

E. M. Murzaev, a well-known geographer-toponymist and scholar of geographical names and toponymy: "Reading a newspaper or listening to the radio, we often associate events and phenomena with geographical names. We cannot imagine modern society without geographical names" [4; p. 382], he wrote. In fact, toponyms are very important in people's lives. They accompany a person from birth to the last days of his life and live after them. Toponyms contain the time of appropriation of territories by certain ethnic groups, natural and geographical features, the reasons for the appearance of names, and many other valuable historical and cultural information.

One of the most common types of toponyms, the name of settlements - the area of study of oikonoms is called "oikonomy". Oikonoms consist of folk names of settlements, such as shahar, shaharcha, qishlok, ovul.

The well-known toponymist, geographer S. Koraeв emphasized that oikonoms are the most variable type of toponyms, and wrote: "Characteristics of the nature of the country, historical, social and political events that took place in the life of society over the course of a century, the names of the occupations of the population who were the first to master the settlement. The name of the person who founded it, the name of the tribe, depending on the kind of people who lived there, the ethnonym is reflected in the names of the city and village" [5; p. 320].

The way of life, occupation, economic activity of people are to a certain extent reflected in the names of the places of residence of the population. Over time, professions can change, the population of a certain area could die out without being engaged in this profession, but toponyms representing professions will remain as "memories" from the past [3; p. 86].

For example, we can see that it is preserved in the names of settlements such as Alamchi, Kukchi, Kumsangar of the Amudara region and Mayshi in the Karauzyak region of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. These names in the recent past were actually occupation types, but at present they are not preserved as occupational, but only as names of settlements.

Some information about the history of a certain area is stored in the sources. Our time can testify to the past ethnic composition of the population - what kind of clan, tribe, economic conditions of life, what profession they were engaged in [2; p. 128]. For example, most of the geographical names of the Republic of Karakalpakstan come from the names of the clans of the Karakalpaks.

In most cases, the appearance of oikonyms reflects the natural and geographical conditions of that area, including hydronyms or oronyms, which are the basis for the creation of oikonyms. When changing hydronyms to oikonyms, there are no grammatical and phonetic changes in the structure of the name. Whatever the name of a body of water looks like, it will still be the name of a village or district [2; p. 128].

We can know this from Arpakul, Kobeishungil, Karauzyak, Karabayli, Kungratkul, Muyinkul, Pishenkul, Shylymkul and many other names of settlements. Oikonyms have changed significantly over time compared to other types of toponyms (for example, oronym, hydronym). This feature reflects the close connection of the names of settlements with the socio-political life of society.

Sources of information are important in any research work. When studying the formation, evolution, etymology of names, geographical, historical, philological dictionaries, historical chronicles, geographical maps, administrative and statistical reference books, archaeological and ethnographic sources are used.

There are specific methods for studying toponymy, which are used in stationary, field and operator conditions. A researcher studying toponymy in stationary conditions conducts his observations constantly, i.e. in libraries, archives, museums, research institutions, in contact with other specialists. In this study, along with the study of natural and geographical conditions, history, ethnographic state of the selected area, the main attention is paid to toponymic aspects. First, a special list of toponyms for the selected area is compiled, their etymological meaning, the conditions of formation are fixed. Some toponyms, the essence of which is unknown and the structure of the roots of which is unclear, are recorded separately. Etymological analysis of toponyms that have a non-anonymous meaning can be carried out using special toponymic dictionaries, monographic works, sometimes scientific and popular literature [6; p. 120].

The stage of processing, filling and systematization of all scientific evidence collected in the course of stationary and field work is called the cameral stage. After the completion of these works in the field, after their organization on a permanent basis in a scientific institution, it is

advisable to compile a cadastre of toponyms in order to make them more concise, simplified and scientific [6; p. 120].

Cartographic methods are also widely used in toponymic research. Its difference and advantage from other methods is that it allows you to accurately show the level of knowledge of names, their connection with natural, social, economic phenomena and objects, repetition and density per unit area. The identification of toponymic data requires the use of various cartographic sources. With the help of cards of different periods, one can observe and identify the stages of development of natural phenomena and processes based on toponymic information. The cartographic method requires the toponymist to draw an accurate conclusion from the studied general materials. For this reason, the information on the card is clear and precise compared to the text and makes it possible to understand toponymic events and circumstances.

The compilation of toponymic maps, their use, the possibilities of the cartographic method as a whole were comprehensively studied from a scientific point of view by the Russian scientist E.M. Pospelov [7; pp. 143-144].

With the use of modern information and GAT-technologies, the creation of maps containing toponymic information and their effective use, the creation of an electronic database of geographical names, the creation of new toponymic maps will give great results.

List of literature used

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Application form

Full name	Seitniyazov K.M.
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Full name of the supervisor	-
Title of report, articles	On some issues of toponymy in geography
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