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USE OF TOPONOMIC DATA IN GEOGRAPHY LESSONS

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Abstract

Issues related to the stratigraphy and grouping of the toponymy of the city of Kagan, the need for a socio-geographical approach to the place names of the city of Kagan, the methods of socio-geographic research of the area, the stratification of the area of the city of Kagan in the nature-population-economic system, ethnographic features reflected in the names of the places, and related issues are covered. .

Key words: areal names, antonyms, dromotoponym, hydronym, indicator names, Ethnoecological culture, socio-geographical approach.

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INTRODUCTION.

In the world, great attention is being paid to the research of various natural and anthropogenic processes arising as a result of the relationship between Man and nature. As a result of such changes, negative natural geographical processes such as the acceleration of negative natural geographical processes such as man-made destruction of irrigated lands, changes in the area of fallows, soil degradation, deterioration of the reclamation condition of soil and arable land, intensification of erosion processes, soil and plant degradation, and deflation are observed. Accordingly, in the UN program for sustainable development until 2030, tasks such as protection and restoration of terrestrial ecosystems, their rational use, rational use and management of hormones, combating aging, stopping land degradation and preventing the loss of biological diversity have been defined¹. These tasks are, in particular, appropriate use of the natural resource potential of landscapes in regions with a lack of natural moisture, arid climate, scientific research related to place names, development of agriculture, including types of farming, functional-dynamic, structural-dynamic, paragenetic and requires extensive research based on the principles of paradynamic relativity.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS ON THE TOPIC.

The theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of the problems of researching the socio-geographical aspects of the ethno-ecological culture of the population from foreign scientists J.H. Steward, H.C. Conklin, scientists from the CIS countries L.S. Berg, P.N. Savitsky, B.V. Andrianov, V.I. Kozlov, L.N. Gumilev, R.F. Its, S.M. Myagkov, A.G. It is cited in the works of Druzhinin, Yu.A. Vedenin, K.B. Klovov, K.P. Ivanov, I.Yu. Gladkiy, V.N. Kalutskov, M.V. Ragulina and others. The socio-geographic aspects of the study of the traditions of the use of nature of our people are reflected in the works of A. Nizomov, G.

Rahimova, Z. Dosimov, M. Mamatkulov, M. Mirakmalov.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. A complex approach is of particular importance in conducting ethnoecological research, because these studies have a natural and social nature at the same time. Although most of the problems waiting to be solved in the research are of a natural-ecological nature, the solution of socio-historical issues plays a major role in their solution. Therefore, in the research work, special attention is paid to the historical and ecosystem approaches that incorporate complex views.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.

Toponymy plays an important role in the study of many subjects such as geography, history, literary studies, biology, geology, ethnography. It was formed as a science a little later, that is, even though it is relatively young, in our time it has been formed as one of the main methods of learning subjects, because in each of them knowledge is carried out through names. Without this, geographical names are difficult to distinguish from each other, and naturally, each category (city, village, mountain, village, etc.) causes a confusion of concepts. That is why humanity has formed and calls them by different names. As a result, millions of names appeared in the history of society and their specific meanings were formed. It is this meaning that serves as key words in the study of a number of subjects. Researchers who have a deep understanding of this, while analyzing place names historically, linguistically, that is, etymologically, pay attention to how well the place of the toponym corresponds to the natural and geographical conditions. Because place names clearly express most of the features of the region. For example. Coppersmithing in the city of Kakan, Degrezlik neighborhoods have been famous for blacksmithing here since ancient times.

The origin of the Qaqan atma Abu Ishaq Ibrahim ibn Muhammad al-Istakhri (850-

934 AD) writes in *Kitab masolih al mamolik* (The Book of the Ways of the Countries):

- The wagons going from Khojand to Ahsikent, the capital of Fargona, go from Kand to Sokh one way and to Khagand one way, from Khogand to Ahsikent one way¹

In the book *Kitabi-hudud-ul olam minal mashriq ilal maghrib*, written in 983, the name of the author of which has not reached us, the following can be read: - The population of the cities of Khaqand and Roshidon and Zandramish is dense, and the arable land is abundant.

In the history of studying the term, it has been determined that Khokand Khavokand means the city of winds. When the pressure is low in the Fargona valley in spring and autumn, the Kokan wind blows from the west to the valley, and its speed reaches 1525 m/s. The toponymy of Kokan is related to this wind. In the toponymy of the city of Kagan, one can find topographic layers of the stratigraphic layer, such as Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and the newest layer.

TOPONYM LAYER IN ARABIC.

Toponyms formed on the basis of the Arabic language are rather densely located in the territory of our republic and form a thick layer. The Arabic language belongs to the southwestern branch of the group of Semitic languages, and began to spread in Central Asia, including the territory of our republic, from the 8th-IX centuries, when Islam entered the territory. Most of the toponyms with suffixes such as balki, mazar, rabat, aqba, khoja, sayyid, eshan are examples of terms formed from Arabic Ozak. Examples of toponyms in the Arabic-Persian language are Sarboz, Saodat, Bandi Eshon, Khoja Dodkhoh, Aspi Jallob, Rabat, Sayyad, Dilkusho.

PERSIAN TOPONYM LAYER. The layer of toponyms consisting of Persian Uzak is also somewhat important in stratigraphy and is spread throughout our republic, especially in Zarafshan,

Kashkadarya, and Fargona valleys. The Persian language belongs to the southwestern part of the Iranian language group of the Hid-European language family. Majnuntol, Chahorbog, Navroz, Chorbog, Nurafshon, Chorchinor neighborhoods are a clear example.

TOPONYM LAYER OF TURKIC PEOPLES.

The most common ancient layer. A large part of the statistical layer distributed in the territory of Uzbekistan. According to written sources, the oldest local languages have developed in our country: Turkish, Persian, Arabic and old Uzbek languages. ² Therefore, the oldest toponyms are mainly reflected in Uzbeks specific to these languages, and sometimes they are hybridized from the combination of ancient and modern Uzbek and Tajik words. The Turkic layer includes Toqqiz bulak, Yorkurgan, Oqibat, Jumhuriyat, Elaton.

NEW TOPONYM LAYER. After our republic gained independence, toponyms began to be revived in the form of values. The haqlona, which reflects the demand of the times, has been replaced with simple, understandable names. The old historical names have been restored. And the new layer includes neighborhoods such as Mustaqillik, Furqat, Amir Temur, Navoi, Istiqlal, Sabir Abdullah, Davronbek.

Toponyms formed in connection with the professions of the population. It is known that people living in different parts of our Republic were famous for certain professions in the historical period. In Fargona, Margilon, Namangan, satin and adras weaving, pottery in Kuva, marble processing in Gozgon, pottery making in Kasbi, and engraving on copper vessels in Bukhara were produced by artisans. Holders are characterized by the fact that the places of residence of the population engaged in this type of work are named after this type of occupation. These terms are larger in size and belong to the group of microtoponyms. Toponyms formed depending on the profession of the population (Korpabof, Tarakhchilik,

Gulchilik, Fieldachilik, Degrezlik, Misgarlik, New farmer).

MIGRATION NAMES. Toponyms of this type are brought from one region to another. This situation can be formed in two ways. 1. As a result of the migration of the population, the name of the place where the people who migrated lived, 2. They came together with the migrated population and caused the new place to be called by a different name.

According to the classification group of toponyms, we can find toponyms belonging to the group of anthrotoponyms, areal names, antonymous names, drometonyms, hydronyms, indicator names, zootonyms, phytotonyms, microtoponyms and memorial names.

Toponyms formed in connection with the names of plants. In most cases, the toponyms are named after the plant species that exist in the area and are distinguished by certain characteristics (for example, the rare fish are densely distributed or dominate within the areas). For example, New Almond, Jiydali, Bogi Atirgul, Almazor.

Toponyms-petronyms formed in connection with the names of rocks. Toponymic terms of this type are widespread throughout the territory of our republic. They are more involved in the form of voices actively participating in live tuning by local residents. The name of one of the neighborhoods in the Kagan region depends on it. For example, Aktash, Limestone.

Anthrotoponyms are toponyms called by the names, honorifics, nicknames and nicknames of persons. There are place names that are named after famous representatives of the population - scientists, national heroes, all accomplished people, and sometimes some famous people with negative characteristics. This feature is closely related to the life, creative activity or memorable performance of a famous person. Navoi, Mashrab, Bekbotabek,

Nodirabegim, Sabir Mulla Ohund, Valikhon Tora, Abdulhai Rizayev, Torakhan Ibrahimova neighborhoods, Muqimi Street are clear examples of this.

Strange names. Geographical names in some cases have a dark meaning, sometimes funny, and some scary. Kaymogli guzar, Gozi yaglik, Jin village, Gadoyboy neighborhoods in Kokon are part of this group.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. The need and demand for ethnogeographical and ethnoecological studies studying the traditional culture of the local peoples regarding the use of nature in order to stabilize the mutual relations between nature and society, and to solve emerging regional social-geographical problems was formed;

2. As an object of ethno-ecological research in the direction of social geography, not all directions and elements of ethno-ecological culture, but meeting the 3 methodological requirements of geography, that is, having a territorial content, there is a possibility of mapping, and its research provides new knowledge for the geographical shell. were selected. Accordingly, from the material direction of the ethno-ecological culture, the use of land and water resources and the territorial organization of settlements, and from the spiritual direction, the culture of naming geographical objects, the organization of holy shrines and pilgrimage sites, and studying the territorial aspects of ethno-ecological education. detached;

3. It was found that the drastic change in the culture of nature use, which was used by the local population, passed down from generation to generation, and preserved as a special value, based on harmony with the natural (nurturant) mother landscape, caused negative socio-geographical consequences in all historical periods. . Inadequate attention to the land-water use culture of the local population, especially in

dry climate regions, has led to negative ecological consequences.

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