

The Importance of Toponyms in Human Life

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ABSTRACT

This article is about the importance of toponyms in human life. The main purpose and function of toponyms is the allocation, individualization, and identification of named objects among others. Currently, in the context of the formation of the information society, it is difficult to overestimate the role and importance of toponyms as accurate landmarks on the ground.

KEYWORDS: *toponyms, names, geography, symbols of the place, identify.*

Introduction

As nearly every actual object, from people to natural objects, has a name, the world in which we have lived since the beginning of society's evolution could be dubbed the world of names. Given that we are ignorant of their founders or the language of creation, it appears that the ancient place names evolved on their own. Language, geography, history, political science, and other disciplines have all studied toponyms or place names.¹ The study of place names, particularly their typologies, meanings, uses, and origins, is known as toponymy.

Research methodology. Toponymy is a field within onomastics that studies regional names. A geographic feature or any generic term for any location can also be considered a toponym. A toponymist is a person who studies toponyms. Additional terms connected to the toponym include hydronym, which refers to a body of water, and oronym, which refers to a hill or mountain. Consequently, toponyms are proper names of rivers, lakes, wetlands, towns, roads, specific areas of the landscape, or other geographical names. Toponymy aids in the restoration of a people's historical past, establishes the limits of their settlement, and delineates the territories of their previous distribution. It is feasible to draw connections between historical periods and pinpoint elements of a particular people's worldview that are represented in a language by identifying toponyms, tracing their origins, analyzing their structure, etc. The earliest pre-cartographic and pre-geodetic land recordkeeping employed toponyms, which are symbols of the location an object occupies on Earth's surface. They described the locations of various items on the ground as well as the boundaries of states and estates. Over the ages, items were identified in this way numerous times. It is feasible to draw connections between historical periods and pinpoint elements of a particular people's worldview that are represented in a

language by identifying toponyms, tracing their origins, analyzing their structure, etc. In terms of identifying the items that are included on a map, such as a cadastral or topographic map, these toponyms alone now carry out this duty. All toponymic objects, including cultural objects with their borders, must still be indicated on such a large-scale map. In terms of cartography and other related fields of study, this kind of map would function as a toponym thesaurus. Our universe can be referred to as the world of names as practically everything that exists, from man to natural objects, has a name, even from the earliest phases of society's evolution. As we don't know the language of their founders, the ancient toponyms appear to have developed independently. Among them, the following types are distinguished: names of cities (astyonyms); names of inner-city objects (urbanonyms); street names (godonyms); names of squares (agronyms); names of communication routes (dromonyms); geographical names of water bodies (hydronyms), including names of seas (pelagonyms); names of lakes (limnonyms); names of rivers (potamonoms); names of swamps, wetlands (gelonyms); names of raised landforms — mountains, ridges, peaks, hills (oronoms); names of populated places (oikonoms). In modern translation practice, the tendency is to transcribe them rather than transliterate and preserve the transliterated classifier (Primorsky Krai instead of Primorsky Territory or Maritime Territory). some toponyms retain their historically established traditional form, which differs from language to language: cf. Venice — Venice, Munich — Munich, Beijing — Beijing. According to the Dictionary of Russian Onomastic Terms, an ergonomic is "an acceptable name for a business association of people, including associations, organizations, institutions, corporations, enterprises, societies, and circles." Ergonyms are indicated in address directories and on special information devices as representatives of the relevant economic associations. The denotations of the modern ergonomic are a topographic object (café, shop, factory, pharmacy, etc.) and a legal entity (society, association, cooperative, foundation, etc.). During the years of independence, toponymic names began to be treated as one of the layers of national values.

Discussion and result

An independent toponymic policy began to be pursued, and the names of all geographical objects associated with the ideology of the old system, propagandizing the ideas of that time, which did not acquire any national significance, were changed, having no relation to the history, culture, or language of the people. Taking into account the proposals and the wishes of the citizens, the historical names have been changed. restored or renamed. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the distinctive appearance of the Namangan region, the spiritual potential, the exemplary

¹Fagúndez J, Izco J. Spatial analysis of heath toponymy in relation to present-day heathland distribution. *International Journal of Geographical Information Science*. 2016;30(1):51–60.

activities of people living and living on this land, and the natural, economic, and social features of the region are embodied in the names of localities. Each geographical feature has its own name. Some of them appeared quite recently, and some have come down to us from a distant historical period. The names were created by people because of a social need in a certain area and time. For this reason, they are characterized by territoriality and historicity. To reveal the hidden meaning at the heart of the name, it is necessary to thoroughly study the history of the period and the territory on which the name was created to find the natural, economic, social, cultural, and linguistic factors underlying the name. Only then is the essence of the name, its original meaning, and the type of history determined.

As you know, everyday life is unthinkable without geographical names. Every person, as a piece of his love for the holy homeland, will certainly be interested and want to clarify why the name of his district, village, and city is so named, what meaning is hidden in it, and when and by whom this name was given to him. The rapid development of society and the inability to imagine any connections between peoples and countries without geographical names indicate the need to expand the scope of research in this direction. In the process of studying any territorial toponymy, the factors of time and age should always be taken into account. In the course of the conducted research, it turned out that the most ancient information related to the toponymy of the region is found in written sources with a history of more than two thousand years. In the surrounding villages, people are mainly engaged in gardening and agriculture. On the slopes of the mountain, there are such Uzbek and Kyrgyz villages as Mamai, Kyzyl yazy, Zarkent, and Paramon, but V. Gardeners here have picked up the spirit of growing apples and black plums, which locals call Gainsborough. Probably no one has heard of Nanai village. It is in Nanai, located at the foot of this mountain, that vacationers from all over the country come. Accordingly, there are also many resorts. The toponyms On her and Mom are associated with the names of the Mongolian generals. The famous Russian academic orientalist and Turkologist Vasily Bartold once lived and did scientific work in these territories. A toponym distinguishes a geographical object and makes it possible to determine the address. Sometimes suffixes specific to geographical names are added to a word that has become a toponym. For example, toponyms of Uzbekistan, especially by their names, abod (Dehkonabad, Sherabad), -istan (Gulistan, Bogistan), —zor (Chilanzor, Almazor), —li (Orokli, Oktonli), —kor (Pakhtakor), Lalmikor),-cha (kudukcha, karacha) are examples of character.² Currently, the level of toponymization of geographical names is also different. Often, over time, toponyms undergo certain changes from a grammatical and semantic point of view until they reach their modern form. In some toponyms, the meaning of words before becoming a toponym is known, in others it is partially preserved, in third identical names it is almost not noticeable, and in some toponyms, it may be completely lost.

In short, geographical names occupy a significant place in school geography lessons, programs, and textbooks. And

geographical maps are unthinkable without geographical names. Therefore, in school geography lessons, special attention should be paid to toponyms. In the lower grades, students are faced with 50-100 names, and in the upper grades with several hundred. To study them, you should not limit yourself to just mentioning a name. To give readers an idea of this geographical feature, a brief explanation of the name would be just as wise if the origin story were mentioned. This contributes to the fact that readers' interest and knowledge about the object remain "sealed". In addition, teachers are required to respond to the interest of students. Therefore, teachers should have additional information about the toponyms that will be mentioned.

Conclusion

Information about toponymy makes geographical science more interesting, increases students' interest in science, and strengthens their knowledge. But it should be borne in mind that geography lessons should not remain flawless. H. As Hasanov said..."it is not necessary to touch the souls of students by studying toponyms in all lessons, considering that toponymy is very interesting ...".³ Only a certain part of the lesson can be allocated to the study of names, it is not necessary to know all the names. At the same time, attention should be paid to the age characteristics of students, the most basic names in the program, and the textbook.

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³ Hasanov H. *Geografik nomlar siri*. -T, 1985.