

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 24.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Mashkhurakhon Ulugbek qizi Akhmedova
Ferghana State University
Student
Fergana, Uzbekistan

THE IMPORTANCE OF KNOWLEDGE OF TOPONYMY FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Abstract: The article discusses the importance of familiarizing primary school students with toponymy. The article provides information on the origin of some place names located in the Fergana Valley.

Key words: toponymy, toponymy, Fergana valley, natural sciences, geography, history, ethnography.

Language: English

Citation: Akhmedova, M. U. (2021). The importance of knowledge of toponymy for primary school students. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 612-615.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-75> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.75>

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

After gaining independence, our country began a period of radical changes and innovations in the field of toponymy, along with other areas of science. Because during the years of independence, a lot of attention was paid to national revival and the study of our cultural heritage. A significant part of this noble work is associated with the restoration and study of many historical names in our country. During the study of textbooks for primary school students, published by the state, in the 2nd grade textbook "Mother tongue" on the topic "Capital letters in the names of cities, villages, streets, rivers", in the 4th grade textbook "Natural Science" Travel around the world. " We use them to list the names of different parts of the country. Now think about it, what are place names? Why study them?

First we must find the answers to the questions What are toponymy, toponyms? . Onomastics (Greek: onomastike – the art of naming) is a branch of linguistics that studies the names of any well-known names, the history of their origin and change, as well as the collection of all well-known names.

Main part

Onomastics consists of the following sections according to the categories of objects with well-known names: anthroponymy - well-known names of people; toponymy - well-known names of

geographical objects; theonymy - the names of gods, goddesses, religious myths and beings according to various religious beliefs; zoonomics - (conditional) nicknames given to animals; cosmonymics - the names of spatial regions, galaxies, constellations, etc., which are common in scientific circles and among the people; Astronomy is the study of the names of certain celestial bodies (planets and stars).

Therefore, if we look more broadly at toponymy itself, it (Greek topos - place and onuma - name, name) - place names (geographical names), the laws of their origin or creation, development and change, Department of historical and etymological sources and grammatical features, their structure, areas of distribution and causes of naming. A set of place names in a particular area is called a toponym, and a separate place name is called a toponym. Toponyms, in terms of their origin and some internal features, are related to the daily material and spiritual condition of society, economic life, dreams and aspirations, and to some extent differ from other groups of words. At the same time, toponyms retain more ancient phonetic, lexical and morphological elements specific to our national language. Natural geographical conditions of the place (relief), ethnic composition of the population, occupations and occupations of people, excavations. riches, historical figures and events are the main sources of the formation of toponyms. Toponyms are also divided into several types:

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHII (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

hydronyms (names of water basins), oikononyms (names of cities, villages)...

Toponymy develops in close connection with geography, history, ethnography. Toponymy is an important source for the study of language history (historical lexicology, dialectology, etymology, etc.) because some toponyms (especially hydronyms) remain unchanged in archaism and dialectics.

For example, Mangit is a village in Buvayda, Dangara districts of Fergana region. Mangit is a word belonging to the Turkic, Mongol, Tungus-Manchu languages, ie the Altai Babylonians of their past. The Mongolian form is myangad. In the Mongolian-Russian dictionary, the word is interpreted as a Mongol tribe. Myangat means "thousandth". A. Ishayev divides the ethnonym mangit into the following components: ming+at. It means thousands. So, the origin of place names is closely connected with the life of this people.

The Grade 2 textbook has a rule on capital letters in the names of cities, villages, streets, and rivers: "The names of cities, villages, streets, and rivers are capitalized." The teacher helped the children to increase their love for the motherland and respect for the past by explaining to them that the name of their place of birth, the history, customs and way of life of the people are hidden behind its origin. and the above rule will be logically explained.

Let's take a look at the toponyms in Namangan, Andijan and Fergana regions, which are included in the textbook "Natural Science" included in the curriculum of 4th grade students who are completing primary education. The textbook provides information about the geographical significance and uniqueness of these areas. And I think the teacher will make the lesson more interesting by giving the students interesting information about the toponyms there. Let's make a brief summary of this lesson.

Plan:

1. Namangan region.
2. Andijan region.
3. Fergana region.

The surface of Namangan region is mostly flat, with the northern part surrounded by the Chatkal and Qurama mountain ranges. The surface of the region is 350-800 m above sea level.

The area of Namangan region is 7,440 square meters. km, population - more than 2 million 795 thousand people. The center is the city of Namangan. There are also Chust, Kosonsoy and other cities. The largest river in the region is the Syrdarya. It is formed by the confluence of the Naryn and Karadarya rivers.

Small mountain rivers flowing from the Chatkal Mountains flow into the Naryn and Syrdarya rivers. The Chartak, Eskiye reservoirs, Akhunboboyev, Northern Fergana and Katta Namangan canals have been dug in the region.

There are gold, silver, oil, natural gas, marble, granite and limestone deposits in Namangan region.

The past life must be interesting for every child. Therefore, it is the teacher's job to inform them. We can learn about the formation of Namangan region from ancient times through the history of its towns and villages. Take Kosonsoy district, for example. In historical books, Kasan is mentioned in Chinese sources as Kesay // Gessay, one of the ancient cities in the Fergana Valley. The city was founded in the IV-III centuries BC. It was the capital of the Kushan Empire in the 1st century BC. Conclusions on the history of the city and all the archeological excavations carried out in its territory show that the Kasan oykonim is a product of linguistic development of the Kushan ethnonym. In the middle of the word there is a change of sound sh - s, u / a - o: kushan> kusan> koson> Kason. Oykonim was first used in Koson and later in Kosonsoy (according to which various exhibitions are given through a video projector). This means that the Namangan region began to take shape in BC.

The surface of Andijan region is mainly flat, the western part of which is 400-500 meters above sea level. The eastern part is connected to the Fergana and Alay mountain ranges. Andijan is the easternmost region of the country.

The area of Andijan region is 4,300 square meters. km, population more than 3 million 110 thousand people. The regional center is the city of Andijan. There are also Asaka, Shahrihan, Pakhta-Abad and other cities.

The screen shows the current state of Andijan, Asaka. The teacher talks about the origins of Asaka.

Asaka astionium is not found in medieval sources. Originally found in works on the history of the Kokand Khanate. Although there are differing opinions as to the origin of the name of the place, the etymology of astionim can be considered as the ethnonym assaka - "horsemen", "riders" and the name Asaka - "land of horsemen". It is no exaggeration to say that the name has retained its logical meaning to this day. Because today Asaka is the city where "iron horses" are created. It is home to the largest automotive company in Central Asia. The company produces world-class cars such as Nexia, Lacetti, Malibu, Spark, Tracker and Cobalt.

The Big Fergana Canal, South Fergana, Big Andijan, Andijan, Shahrihansay and other canals have been dug in Andijan region. Andijan reservoir was built in Karadarya. The region has oil, natural gas, limestone and other mineral deposits.

Andijan region has 5 parks and many alleys. During the years of independence, Babur Park and Cholpon Park were built in Andijan.

Before getting acquainted with the Fergana region, it is necessary to give information about its name. The first information about the ancient state of Fergana is given in Chinese sources, which date back to the II century BC. In Chinese sources, Fergana is called "Dayuan" ("Davan"). As for the origin of the

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

name of Fergana region, according to the analysis of researchers, the toponym Parkon // Parkana // Pargana is a compound name and consists of par + kon / kana / gona units. In the ancient Sogdian language, the par topolexeme means "height in the form of a wall or a circle" (the unit "par" means "circle, circle, twisted, encircled") in Persian-Tajik pargar (compass, parma), may also be related to the words propeller), par in another interpretation - in the sense of "high, high", "surrounded by a wall", -kon / -kana, -gona unit which, in general, represented the meaning of place. Opinions on the etymology of the Fergana toponym can be traced back to Chinese written sources and Sogdian documents, with the name being used in ancient Chinese chronicles as Dayuan, in Sogdian documents as Parkona (Pargana, Fragana), and in Arabic sources as Fergana. The par unit in Khoronim means "surrounded by heights" or "surrounded by mountains", -kon / -kana, and the singular part means "place, place, place, valley", and Fergana - It is correct to interpret it as "a place between mountain ranges" or "a valley surrounded by mountains".

In fact, the surface of the Fergana region is mostly flat. There are hills in the eastern part. The southern part is the foothills of the Alay and Turkestan mountain ranges.

Area - 6 760 square meters. km, population - more than 3 million 733 thousand people. The center is the city of Fergana. There are also Kokand, Margilan and other cities. The Syrdarya River flows along the border with Namangan region. The Isfara, Sokh, Shohimardon, and Isfayramsay rivers flow from the Alay ridge.

There are oil, natural gas, limestone and gypsum deposits in Fergana region.

We also got acquainted with the regions. Now let's talk about the Fergana Valley. The mountains surrounding the Fergana Valley, which includes Namangan, Andijan, and Fergana provinces, provide some protection from the cold and humid weather. Therefore, the climate of the valley is warmer and drier. The average winter temperature is -2°C.

Summers are hot and dry. The temperature rises to +42°C.

After the presentation, the children will be shown a map of the Fergana Valley through a video projector and some of the names of the regions. Take, for example, the village of Naiman. Naiman - Mingbulak, Naryn, Pop of Namangan region; Shahrihan, Andijan, Bulakbashi of Andijan region; Names of villages in Kuva and Qoshtepa districts of Fergana region. The Naimans are an ancient Turkic and Mongol tribe. The Naimans, who are part of the Uzbek, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Nogai, Bashkir, Buryat, and Altai peoples, are a large tribe, a tribal association. Some scholars trace their origins to the Mongols and some to the Turks. Most scholars say it is a tribal association of Turkic and Mongol tribes. N. Aristov takes a different approach to the etymology of the word nayman. According to the scientist, the ethnonym was formed on the basis of the river Naima

About 20 places in the Fergana Valley are named after the Naiman tribe. As we can see, all the valleys are brothers and sisters. As a proof of this we can cite the names of these places and the closeness of the way of life of the valleys. It is our duty to preserve these bonds of intimacy and pass them on to the next generation. I think that teaching children from different disciplines will be easier for them to master. Because children get bored of the same thing quickly and may not pay attention to the lesson, it is advisable for the educator to enrich the lesson process with different examples depending on the scope of the topic.

Conclusion

In short, the study of toponyms is important for us not only to understand our history, but also our present. In addition, while toponyms remain stable without changing archaisms and dialectics, we need to study and learn them as a clear example of our mother tongue's past. It is no coincidence that President Islam Karimov said: "There is no future for a nation that has forgotten its past."

The scientific research was carried out under the guidance of Sohiba Zokirova, Doctor of Philosophy in Philology (PhD), Associate Professor of the Fergana State University.

References:

1. (n.d.). *U kim? Bu nima bolalar ensiklopediyasi*. Retrieved from www.qomus.info.uz
2. (n.d.). Retrieved from www.uz.wikipedia.org
3. Shukurov, R., & Jo'raboyeva, G. (n.d.). "Farg'ona vodiysi toponimlarining qisqacha izohli lug'ati". Poligraf Super Servis.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

4. Bahromov, A., Sharipov, Sh., & Nabiyeva, M. (2020). *Tabiatshunoslik: Umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarining 4-sinfi uchun darslik.5-nashr.* (p.120). Tashkent: «Sharq».
5. Qosimova, K. (2018). *Ona tili [Matn]: 2-sinf uchun darslik/A. Ne'matova [va boshq.].* Mas'ul muharrir T.Tog'ayev. — Qayta ishlangan o'n to'rtinchi nashri. (p.144). Tashkent: Cho'lpon nomidagi NMIU.
6. (n.d.). *Yuksak ma'naviyat yengilmas kuch.* – I. Karimov.
7. G'oyibnazar, E. (2013). *Boshlang'ich sinflarda ona tili o'qitish metodikasi.* – Toshkent: Ilm ziyo.
8. Qosimova, K., et al. (2009). *Ona tili o'qitish metodikasi.* – Toshkent: Nosir.
9. Zokirov, M. T., & Zokirova, S. M. (2020). Contrastive Analysis At The Phonetic Level. *Academic Leadership (Online Journal)*, 21(05), 163-169.
10. Zokirov, M. T., & Zokirova, S. M. (2020). About Lexical-semantic Interference in the Speech of Tajiks, Living in Fergana Region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, T. 12, №. 3.
11. Zokirov, M. T., & Dadabayeva, S. S. (2020). About the role of languages contacts in the development of languages. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, №. 4, pp. 687-691.
12. Mukhtoraliyevna, Z. S. (2017). Linguistic Lacunar Units and Lacunas. *ANGLISTICUM. Journal of the Association-Institute for English Language and American Studies*, 6(2), 12-19.
13. Zokirov, M. (2007). *Lingvistik interferensiya va uning o'zbek-tojik bilimimizda namoyon bo'lishi.* MDA -Toshkent.
14. Zokirov, M.T. (n.d.). About the general characteristic of bilingualism. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1 (10), 260-265.