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ECOLOGICAL TOPONIMS AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION

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Abstract: The article is seen the practical aspects of toponics. It is added to the given branches of classification the ecological toponims, their criteries of their division.

Key words: Applied toponomics, criteria of the nomination, classification of toponims, ecological toponims.

INTRODUCTION

One of the main tasks of modern geographical research is to comprehensively study the geographical environment and show the ways of its complex, rational use, to predict the changes that may occur as a result of economic activity. There is a possibility to use toponyms as one of the auxiliary tools in geographical research conducted for such practical purposes. In order to use toponyms for practical purposes, a thorough study of the process of naming geographical objects is required. Because this process is a complex process that lasts a long time in space and time, never stops, and is carried out on the basis of various criteria. By studying the progress of this process, the researcher reveals the relationship between nature and society, the influence of society on nature and the state of its use, that is, the ecological aspects of the problem are reflected in toponyms.

When studying the ecological aspects of practical toponymy, it is necessary to pay attention to the changes in space and time in the naming criteria of toponyms. Scientists have determined that the naming of geographical objects is based on the following criteria:

1. When naming geographical objects, it is first taken into account that toponyms fulfill the function of address. Therefore, in the process of naming, initial attention is paid to the aspects that differentiate one object from another similar object (specific aspects of the space). The address function of toponyms is considered as a social and political geographical factor;

2. In the process of distinguishing toponyms, geographers rely on natural-geographical and economic and social-geographical factors. To show that these factors change in space and time corresponds to the essence of the science of geography;

3. In naming, attention is paid to the geographical object itself, its natural-geographic feature. The natural-geographic basis of toponyms is determined by the characteristics of landscape components (relief, climate, hydrographic network, soil, flora and fauna) and its type (desert, semi-desert, steppe, forest...). At this point, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that toponyms were named based on their initial state, which was not affected by anthropogenic influence. Because, after the object is given a name, it may be involved in economic activities, and may change under anthropogenic influence.

By analyzing the origin of toponyms and the naming process according to the above criteria, the ecological aspects of the names of geographical objects are revealed. It should be mentioned here that the phrase "ecological toponyms" was used in science on March 1, 1993 by Kh.L. Khanmagomedov. Ecological toponyms refer to toponyms that provide information about natural-geographical conditions and landscapes in the past, factors affecting the settlement and adaptation of ethnoses to a new social-geographical and landscape environment, landscapes that

have disappeared as a result of anthropogenic influence, individual plants and animals. In this direction, it is appropriate to start the research with the classification of these toponyms.

Classification issues of toponyms are quite complex, so there is no unified classification that satisfies everyone, but there is a classification that is widely used. This is a semantic classification of geographical names. In this case, toponyms are divided into groups according to what kind of object they are, for example, oronyms, hydronyms, oikonyms, ethnonyms, etc. In the classification of ecological toponyms, attention is paid to the above criteria as well as to ecological and social criteria. Ecological toponyms can be proposed to be divided into the following groups depending on their practical aspects and the function they perform:

1). Toponyms that provide information about flora and fauna that have been destroyed by anthropogenic influence;

2). Toponyms indicating negative environmental changes that may occur during the use of natural resources in the area;

3). Theo-ecological toponyms that serve to preserve unique natural objects, picturesque corners;

4). Toponyms that create a sense of ownership of natural and anthropogenic objects used by people in their economic activities, and invite them to use them wisely and with care.

In this article, we will focus on toponyms belonging to the first group. Although they have been known for a long time, they have not been analyzed through the lens of ecological knowledge. "Do you know the meaning of geographical names?" published in 1970 by S. Karaev in Uzbekistan. [5] gives an opinion about toponyms with an ecological function. The scientist writes that the plants or animals that gave the place names have disappeared, but most of the place names have survived. If the analysis of these names is approached according to ecological principles, it is possible to obtain information about animals and plants that have been destroyed as a result of human economic activity or other factors. For example, in the above work, it is said that animals such as Kulon (from the toponyms of Kulonsoy, Kulonboshi, Kulontepa), Bulon (from the toponyms of Bulon, Bulonti), Sirtlon (from the toponyms of Dolta, Doltali), Tiger (from the toponym of Palangdara), which once lived in the territory of our country, have disappeared. To reveal the reasons and essence of this situation, to determine the course of action so that such situations do not repeat in the future, is the basis of research in the field of ecological toponymy. It can be mentioned here that around Palangdara in Shakhrisabz district, in the upper reaches of Amudarya, Turanian tigers are really common. Along with the human factor, the change of the ecological space also caused their disappearance. The reason for the sharp reduction of the groves where tigers live, which allows them to hunt herbivores easily and undetected by their body color, and their place was replaced by cotton fields.

The next issue is to collect and analyze similar examples of toponyms that indicate negative environmental changes, theo-ecological toponyms that serve to preserve picturesque corners.

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