



# Creation Of The National Toponomic Geoinformation Base Of Uzbekistan

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## ABSTRACT

This article presents a number of opinions on the creation of a database of geographic information systems, one of the areas of information and communication technologies. It also provides an overview of the sources of information support for these modern systems and aspects to which attention should be paid.

## Keywords:

information and communication technologies (ICT), geographic information systems (GIS), database of geographic information systems, GPS navigation system, electronic (digital) maps, database management systems (DBMS).

## Introduction

One of the most famous sayings of the ancient Roman Empire is "Nomen est ommen" - "The name is the foundation", and each name defines the truths associated with it. Any geographical object acquires spatial and historical significance only after it is named. That is why toponyms are very important, they reflect a lot of historical and geographical information and are stable national symbols of countries. They play an important role in determining the cultural landscape of the country and people. Since toponyms represent the memory of the people, they are the main historical material for studying the socio-cultural past of the region.

The processes of emergence and change of toponyms can be divided into two parts: historical and political. Just as the nationality of

a newborn baby is determined by the ethnic origin of its parents, the origin of the name of a place is also related to the ethnos, tribe and their way of life that gave the name. To name something means to have power, control, authority over it. Therefore, the naming of geographical objects has been directly related to the national identity and territorial affiliation of the people since ancient times.

The process of conquering certain territories begins first of all with the geographical names of that territory, and this is the political stage of the change of toponyms. Changing geographical names is one of the ways to increase dependence on occupied geographical objects and destroy the ancient history of the area. Toponyms related to the history, language and ethnography of the local

people will be changed and the geographical environment of that area will be redefined.

Geographical units are given the names of the people living there, and the conquered territory is given the names of other peoples. All this is a way for the ruling powers in that region to achieve their ideological and political goals - toponymic manipulation.

The toponyms in the territory of Uzbekistan also went through these two stages from the beginning. Their affiliation to different languages (Arabic, Persian, Uighur, Latin, Russian) is a clear proof of this. For example, it is no exaggeration to say that during the great occupation of the USSR, the giving of Russian names such as Moscow and Lenin to the Russian Federation was one of the main steps to lose the identity and history of our nation.

So, restoring or renaming place names to their historical status is one of the important tasks before us in restoring our national identity.

### **Main Part**

According to the decisions of the President, a lot of work was done on renaming the names of places in order to destroy the roots of the Shura ideology and the old system. But renaming is not only linguistically important, it should also have a historical-geographical position related to the geographical and lifestyle of the population, that is, describing that area. For this, it is necessary to interest not only the state, but the entire nation in the field of toponymical. Because the human factor plays an important role in naming a place.

First of all, it is important to digitize toponymical sciences and create a national geoinformation system.

At the 25th International Congress of Onomastics (Glasgow), which took place on August 25-29, 2014, the problem of introducing advanced technologies to onomastics research and promoting the results of scientific research was raised. Peder Gammeltoft, a professor at the University of Copenhagen, pays special attention to this issue in his lecture on the transition of onomastics to a new stage of digital development. According to the professor, in order to make onomastics more popular,

scientists "should disseminate the results of their research through various Internet portals and mobile applications."

Creating such a source of information on the toponymical of Uzbekistan and making it open to everyone by placing it on the Internet will be of great benefit in increasing interest in this field in our society and achieving national strategic goals. If this resource is established, each user will have complete information about geographical names by referring to the toponymic database.

The establishment of a national toponymic geoinformation system is necessary for a targeted approach to the above issues. This system (MTGT.uz i.e. National Toponymic Geoinformation System) ensures safe storage of all toponyms in a single online environment open to everyone. MTGT includes interactive maps of toponyms, fund of toponymic dictionaries, toponymic database.

After the establishment of MTGT, a project should be implemented to upload biographies of a large number of people in different languages to the open online encyclopedia Wikipedia and other related resources. It is necessary to upload the biographies of several historical figures (Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi), famous figures, including every Uzbek person born in modern Uzbekistan. The name of the person mentioned in this biography, where he was born, lived or died, as well as the place where he lives, invite the person who is looking for the full information about the name of the region, i.e. about its origin, current or ancient names, from MTGT.

Another important task for popularizing the study of place names is to create the National Toponymic Atlas of Uzbekistan and present it to the public.

### **Studies On The Creation Of Toponymical Maps.**

Like all branches of geography, toponymic studies are related to maps. Because geographical maps are used to collect geographical place names and clarify the scale of research. In addition, the analysis of the dependence of toponyms on natural conditions is partially carried out on the basis of cards. For

toponymic studies, maps are needed that reflect the distribution of toponyms, their elements or features, and various toponymic events. Such cards are called toponymic maps according to their content.

To date, several works have been carried out in the field of toponymic mapping. In this regard, foreign scientists E.M. Pospelov, V.A. Nikonov, O.E. Afanasyev, Kh.L. It is appropriate to cite the works of Hanmagomedov, N.V. Bajukova, local scientists M.T. Mirakmalov, K.M. Hakimov, B.T. Eshboyev, F. Otakulov.

To date, there is no strict definition of toponymic maps. At the same time, the method of making toponymic maps is almost not created. E.M. Pospelov in his book "Toponymy and cartography" touched on the issue of mapping of geographical place names, in which he mainly paid special attention to the mapping of toponyms depending on the distribution of topoformants.

According to E.M. Pospelov, according to the degree of generalization of the described information (material), toponymic maps can be of two types - analytical and synthetic. Analytical, that is, toponymic maps containing non-generalized indicators include all cards that show the actual (exact) location of certain toponymic phenomena (toponyms, suffixes or topoformants, geographical terms, etc.). Toponymic maps of this type are the most common, they are explained by the relative ease of determining analytical data and the simplicity of their cartographic representation. Synthetic maps are relatively less common, these maps represent a whole content based on the combined use of a number of indicators of a toponymic event. For example, synthetic cards include linguistic grouping cards of toponyms, where various elementary toponymic features are taken into account and processed together.

Therefore, in order to describe the toponymy of the studied area in detail, to fully reveal the content of the toponyms in the area, it will be necessary to create complex toponymic maps that reflect several toponymic events at the same time.

The first attempts of local experience in toponymic mapping were made by scientists of our country, M.T. Mirakmalov's doctoral thesis

contains information about the creation of the "toponymic map of Uzbekistan", its scale and methods of description. The scientist tried to create the natural geographical features of the toponyms of Uzbekistan using cartogram and cartogram methods in his map. The density of geographical place names in each region was depicted by the cartogram method. The share of topoterminals in the oronyms and hydronyms of our country is described by using the cartogram method.

B.T. Eshboyev, who was engaged in the natural geographical aspects of researching the toponyms of Kashkadarya region, also has several toponymic maps attached to his doctoral thesis, which are "Distribution map of phytotoponyms and zootoponyms", "Hydronyms of Kashkadarya region", "Map of oronyms and oikonoms of Kashkadarya region" "is. These toponymic cards are also small-scale, which creates a number of complications in determining the natural geographical features of the toponyms of the area and their distribution patterns. At the same time, the methodology, preparation stages and sequence of the toponymic maps compiled by the researcher are not covered in the work.

M.M. Avezov, in his dissertation researching the toponyms of the Bukhara region, by identifying, collecting and classifying the natural geographical terms in the toponyms of the region, developed "Bukhara region toponyms", "Bukhara region hydronyms" and "Bukhara region oikonoms" cards in the ArcGis information base.

According to E.M. Pospelov, the number of general geographic elements depicted on a toponymic map and the degree of accuracy of their details depend on the purpose of the map, its theme, and the adopted method of depicting the toponymic content. It is noted that the creation of toponymic maps intended for inclusion in general geographic atlases or in popular works intended for general readers uses a sparse geographic base, and the choice of elements to depict is usually determined by the subject of the map. Therefore, it is appropriate to approach the preparation of the basis of the toponymic map based on its purpose (for whom it is intended, the scale of the area to be

described, what features of the toponyms should be covered).

"According to E.M. Pospelov, regional toponymic mapping is based on the concept of toponymic system introduced into toponymy by E.M. Murzayev. From this it can be known that toponyms and their distribution have a systematic character, like the formation and interaction of natural components - rock, weather, water, flora and fauna in the geographical environment. Because the name of each geographical place is the product of creativity of people of different ages and languages who lived in this area at different times. It should also be noted that each nation gives names to geographical objects in its own language, processes place names given by ancestors who lived before it, adapts them to the norms of language and pronunciation. In this way, toponymy will have its own characteristics that reflect its modern and relatively stable aspects. From this point of view, the mapping of geographical place names requires to look at toponyms of the area separately and at the same time as an element of an interrelated system.

## Conclusion

Creating a toponymic map of the studied area covers several stages and requires a large amount of work. In our opinion, it is better to carry out the following sequence of activities to create a toponymic map of the area:

1) to determine the borders of the territory for which the map will be created and to create an electronic catalog of oronyms, oikonoms and hydronyms for this area;

2) classification of toponyms (by the type of geographical object, by additions or topoformants; according to which stratigraphic layer the toponym belongs to, according to its geographical location);

3) creating the initial version of the map based on the classification and selecting the attributes;

4) development of toponymic map content based on the selection of attributes;

5) issuing a map and working on its design. (M.M. Avezov, 2023)

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