

TERRITORIAL, HISTORICAL, AND LINGUISTIC REASONS FOR NAMING OBJECTS IN COUNTRIES

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Annotatsiya

This article discusses the territorial, historical, and linguistic factors that led to the naming of objects in countries.

Keywords: linguistic, territorial, terms, country studies, semantic, historical, etymological.

Historical factors: Names of historical events, famous people, or political events. In Uzbek language geography terms, the names of historical events, famous people, or political events mainly refer to the historical, cultural, and political heritage of the Uzbek people. They are mainly related to individuals, events, and periods that played an important role in the political, social, and cultural life of Uzbekistan. For example:

- 1) Amir Temur is the most famous statesman and military leader in the history of Uzbekistan. He built a large empire in Central Asia, Iran, India and other territories in the 14th century [1].
- 2) Independence is the event of Uzbekistan's independence from the Soviet Union on August 31, 1991 [2].
- 3) Samarkand is a city, regional center, one of the oldest cities in the world. In ancient times it was called Marakanda [3].
- 4) Fergana Valley is the name of a valley, region and city within the Republic of Uzbekistan. Fergana is one of the very ancient names. According to V.V. Bartold, the construction of the current city of Fergana began in 1877. Until 1907, the city was called Yangi Margilan (among the locals, Sim). The city was named Skoblevo (pronounced Iskobil by the locals) in honor of M.D. Skobelev, a general of Tsarist Russia who led the conquest of Central Asia in 1907–1924 and organized numerous massacres in subsequent years [4].

These names and terms help to better understand the historical and political development of Uzbekistan, as well as its cultural heritage, in country studies.

1. Linguistic factors: Country studies terms are usually related to local languages and dialects, their phonetic, morphological and syntactic features. Usually, words that are characteristic of the culture and language of the people are used to name objects. Language changes and dialects can also be reflected in the names of objects.

2. Cultural factors: Country studies terms are influenced by local customs, religious beliefs and folklore. Country studies terms in English that are based on religious or mythological elements are interesting and reflect the historical and cultural heritage of many countries.

Below are some of such terms and their explanations :

Promised Land (Vada qilingan yurt) [Oxford English Dictionary. elektron manba]	The land of Canaan, promised to Abraham (PBUH) and his descendants (Genesis 12:7, 13:15, etc.)
Camelot [Oxford English Dictionary. elektron manba]	Camelot is the capital of Merlin and King Arthur in English mythology, and is depicted as a symbol of ideal society and justice. The term is often used today to symbolize higher goals and goodness.
Jericho (Yerixo) [Oxford English Dictionary. elektron manba]	Jericho is an ancient city in the Bible, described by its people as a place protected by God. The term “Jericho” associated with this city is sometimes used to describe heavenly and unstable places.

In the examples above, the English language country studies terms based on religious or mythological elements are interesting and reflect the historical and cultural heritage of many countries. These terms have important religious and mythological meanings in English country studies and in wider cultural studies, and are often used to express concepts related to different cultures and religious history.

3. Social and economic factors: The names of cities or regions are often associated with economic activities. For example, in the past, the names of trade centers or industrial areas may have reflected economic activities (“Great Silk Road” or “Chorsu Market”).

The naming process can also develop through foreign influences, immigration, and cultural interactions.

Regional terms are widely used in both English and Uzbek. They are used in literary works, as well as in the creation of dictionaries related to the field. Among the oldest and most developed lexical layers of the language are regional terms, which are used to name the realities of human existence. They reflect the natural and geographical environment in which a person lives.

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