

THE ROLE OF GEOGRAPHICAL OBJECTS OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MODERN EDUCATIONAL PROCESS OF MULTILINGUAL DICTIONARY

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the teaching and importance of the names of geographical objects located on the territory of Uzbekistan in the modern educational process. The study of these terms in the field and their application in different ways and means will be discussed in detail. The fact that the names of geographical objects in the field are the basis for deciding whether to allow the use of official names in cartography and documentation implies the need for an objective approach to these names. The target article also analyzes the formation of the names of geographical objects, as well as their archiving; registration of toponyms is becoming an important source of national culture.

KEYWORDS: *Geographical Objects, Modern Education, Improvement, Cartography, Formation Of Names, Historical Places.*

INTRODUCTION

It is known that geography is one of the oldest sciences. Geography is the only academic discipline that aims to provide complete information to form a complete idea of the earth - the science of the planet humanity lives on. Currently, geography is a set of disciplines in a number of geographical systems. Each of its components has its own characteristics and is explained by special patterns, concepts, conditions. One of these disciplines is, of course, Toponymy. Toponymy as a science began to develop rapidly in the XIX - early XX centuries, but its roots go

back to ancient times. It began to take shape in ancient times in connection with the expansion of areas inhabited by people, the expansion of areas of hunting and agricultural development.

The names of geographical objects have remained in our minds as everyday attractions, as integral parts of local or national history, as well as places that have something special to tell about interesting things. For a cartographer or geographic information systems specialist, place names are an important element in georeferencing. Basically for people, geographical names can be a clear means of communication or a source of uncertainty and misunderstanding. In order to avoid uncertainties, it is necessary to standardize geographical names and their use. For this reason, a systematic presentation of the terminology used in the standardization of geographical names is an important basis for mutual understanding.

A group of scientists at the Uzbek State University of World Languages in the framework of the practical project "Creation of a multilingual electronic dictionary for geographical objects of Uzbekistan" number AL-412104512 for 2021-2022 within the state scientific and technical programs scientific research is being carried out by. The project will collect information on the names of shrines, reserves, ancient caves, waterfalls, archeological monuments that meet the requirements of ecotourism, identify and systematize them by region, and develop a system of tourist routes based on geographical names. Multilingual electronic dictionary for geographical objects of Uzbekistan (18 languages are included - Uzbek, English, German, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Turkish, Arabic, Persian, Indian, Indonesian, Malay, Italian, Greek, Dutch) It serves not only the Republic of Uzbekistan, but also foreign tourists interested in the nature and geographical features of Central Asia, the CIS countries, as well as the whole population of our country (possessing modern technology).

This multilingual dictionary will be placed as a subdomain on the websites of universities (mainly in the geographical area) and will be available on the Moodle platform. A 3D version of the electronic dictionary will also be developed. The methodology of teaching the terminology of geographical objects of Uzbekistan in English and Russian is recommended for the Internet services of OOOKs. Webinars will be organized on the methods of teaching terminology of geographical objects of Uzbekistan, and there will be an opportunity to broadcast videos of these lessons. The e-dictionary, which is expected to be created, can be used in the field of geography, vocational education and general secondary education. In particular, the created electronic dictionary will be used to teach students of Geography, Hydrogeology and Engineering Geology, Oil and Gas (by type of activity), Construction of buildings and structures (objects of oil and gas processing industry), Tourism (by field of activity). In professional education, it is used in the fields of Geophysics, Geology, Hydrology and Engineering. The dictionary will be available for teaching Geography and Economics in secondary schools. It is used to teach foreign languages in full-time, part-time and part-time forms of higher education.

A database on the origin, interpretation of the names of geographical objects in the country and the geographical terms that make them up will be formed. Natural geographical features of toponyms of Uzbekistan, the role of natural geographical terms in the formation of place names are determined. It is based on the scientific direction of geographical linguistics, which defines its object, subject, goals and objectives. The laws of indicator, abstraction, negativity, scattering and dense distribution of toponyms that form geographical names are determined. The name of each geographical object is explained in the comments.

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The structure and content of this multilingual dictionary should be scientific, problem-based, demonstrative, conscious, independent and active in accordance with the principles of dictionary creation, take into account the latest achievements of science, technology and engineering, systematic and in-depth teaching in use, education. develop thinking and memory skills, perform developmental and educational functions of dictionary use, provide search, collection, storage, analysis, processing and calculation, design and construction, automation of information processing, virtualization of future professional activities. preparation tasks are performed in the environment. The scientific and practical significance of the research is also determined by its need to meet the requirements of the digital economy in the light of modern requirements, the development of mobile applications and their presentation for public use.

Relevance of the topic. The origin, practical application and meaning of the names of geographical objects of Uzbekistan, as well as their written forms, require careful study, especially in the presence of several languages. Research work in this area includes: evaluation of field and other reports on toponyms; study of reports on research conducted by regional and local committees; verification of information received from local residents by informants; prepare a comprehensive report to be submitted to the organizations responsible for further decision-making. The identification of the names of geographical objects of Uzbekistan is the basis for the decision to allow the use of toponyms in cartography and documentation. It is also explained by the fact that important knowledge accumulated by the local population and part of the historical heritage of the region have been preserved due to the identification of local names (probably previously only available in oral creation). The study of place names in the field also involves the collection of toponymic data through a survey of specially selected informants who regularly use local names in their daily speech. It also involves the study of the written forms of the names found, in particular in symbols or local documents. Field research conducted by highly qualified specialists is an ideal way to obtain information on the local application of geographical names and their application.

When it comes to identifying some toponymic information, especially linguistic information, accurate and reliable information can only be obtained through field research. It should also be noted that field work is the best way to determine the differences between the designated official name and the name used by the locals. Toponymic field research is mainly conducted to determine how locals use place names in relation to elements of their environment. This process involves identifying and using names that are already on the map, as well as collecting local names that are not on the maps. Staying in an area or region can be short (part of the day) or longer (several days). The length of stay in the area depends on the assignment or assignments received. If there are two or more linguistic communities in the area, the names used by each community should be recorded. Whenever possible, the researcher should know the languages

spoken in the area or seek appropriate assistance. If toponymic surveys are limited in time or are conducted in sparsely populated areas, then the workload on the population survey will not be large. Only a few people will need to be interviewed, and in most cases the researcher will interview everyone he or she can find.

The purpose of the study. Achieving accurate and objective teaching of the names of geographical objects of Uzbekistan in the modern educational process. In particular, organizations interested in and controlling the use of these names are encouraged to make full use of the services of surveyors, cartographers, geographers, linguists and other specialists to effectively carry out their tasks. Such services may also be provided by linguists, geographers and geologists working in educational institutions, the civil service and from time to time conducting research in the field. In some countries where fieldwork is part of the curriculum, volunteer students can be successfully involved in field research. Servers and cartographers should be used to securely store the collected data.

From an economic point of view, it is advisable to standardize most toponyms according to approved principles, strategies and procedures. However, if there are certain problems with the selection and application of a toponym, extensive research is required. It is important to have a clear understanding of these issues and the factors associated with them. A necessary element of the standardization process is the evaluation of staff and the normalization and processing of geographical names².


It is important to determine the responsibility of the staff involved in the research for a number of possible procedures. Including:

- Collection of information on toponyms;
- Research and study of toponyms and their application;
- Maintain an official file of standard names and their variants;
- Dissemination of information about standard names among a wide range of users;
- Direct assistance to the National Names Committee through the preparation of reports and other information materials on toponyms required for the decision-making process;
- Preparation of working materials and guidelines for further field research and analysis of the information provided after the completion of field work³.

Systematized information about toponyms can be stored in computer files or in hard copy. Regardless of the methodologies used, a large portion of the time is spent processing and arranging these records. In order to achieve the standardization goals, it is necessary to carefully consider what data and to what extent it should be collected.

The minimum or minimum amount of information required for a toponym is its written form, the identification of the geographical object to which the name belongs, and the location of the property. However, experience shows that more information needs to be provided in order to register each toponym. Users need enough information to easily find the object they are looking for, to avoid misunderstandings related to the intentional use of its name, and to be aware of the existence of other names that belong to that object.

The optimal information needed to write an official name includes:

- ✓ written form of official name;
- ✓ all other known variants of the name associated with the same object, place, territory in the present or historical past;
- ✓ Location and identification of the named geographical object using a number of parameters, including:
- ✓ location of the object in the administrative district;
- ✓ geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude) and / or topographic (rectangle) coordinates;
- ✓ standard edition of the geographical map (maps) on which the given object appears;
- ✓ a standard descriptive term (sometimes referred to as an index, class, type, or category of an object) that accurately describes the type of object being named (e.g., lake, river, hill, mountain, bay) 

Scientific significance of the research. When registering toponyms in a separate case, special attention should be paid to the general term used locally for each toponym (for example, "Fortress" in "Big Fortress"; "Hill" in "Small Hill"). should. The general term, often a separate word, is an integral part of many geographical names and should be included in the official name as an element of it. Of course, in some written languages the general term is in the noun itself, forming a word. To avoid misunderstandings, this can be explained to individuals who are not fluent in the written language, if necessary. The meanings of general terms used locally, as well as any meanings that deviate from the standard usage of the toponym, should be noted in the report.

Determining the written form of a name is only part of the standardization process. It is equally important to establish a link between names and the geographical objects they identify. In other words, we need to answer the following question: to which object does this name belong? Answering this question requires the following information:

- Objective study and determination of the location of the place, object or area to which the name belongs;
- describe the dimensions of each named object;
- Identify hierarchical relationships between named objects, if necessary.

Creating archive files, recording toponyms is becoming an important source of national culture. The collection of toponyms is valuable not only for standardization and cartography purposes, but also for students of toponymy, social linguistics and history. It is very important to plan and implement archiving of materials to ensure that records are stored in the future.

Simple text processing programs, spreadsheets, or databases can be used to store toponymic records. Before starting work, we should carefully examine the relevant data fields, the ease of downloading and updating them, and the ability to obtain the required output data. This will help you choose an effective software to manage all the necessary diacritics and create an appropriate

data storage system. It is recommended that the selected software be compatible with the intended digital mapping systems to ensure data entry⁵.

The Seventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names recognized the potential of the Internet in achieving the goals of national and international standardization of geographical names. He also stressed the importance of preserving the unique toponymic heritage of the countries and promoting the widespread use of national standardized names at the international level by all means, including the Internet⁶.

Computer databases and online training courses are part of the United Nations curriculum. Necessary information and examples in the field of toponymic data storage can be found in the technical documents presented at the UN Conference on Standardization of Geographical Names and in the materials of the meetings of the UN expert group on geographical names.

CONCLUSIONS

During the implementation of the practical project AL-412104512 - "Creation of a multilingual electronic dictionary for geographical objects of Uzbekistan" and the achievement of its results, the historical, cultural and material riches of the Republic, tourism opportunities will be studied extensively. A wide range of opportunities will be created for our citizens and foreign tourists studying in this direction and wishing to travel around the country to get information at a convenient time and place.

The use of the name in cartography is of great importance. The field researcher should be able to identify and clearly identify the local usage of the names, as well as a separate explanation for cases where the local use of the name is not clearly defined. This information is important in deciding whether to use an approved name for the organization responsible for the industry and the organization responsible for geographical names. Authorities can use this information to logically determine the specific boundaries of a particular object. Such decisions are important to determine where to put the name on the maps, and in other cases to clearly define the dimensions of the named objects. In these cases, logical boundaries are generally appropriate for local use and, if clearly defined, are accepted by the local population.

Determining the exact boundaries of an object has always been of great importance. Nowadays, this is even more important for toponyms, as the place name database software allows you to store and display the geometry of objects, that is, their numerical boundaries.

Based on the above, we can conclude that all information should be provided impartially. Deciding on a formal name choice is not the job of the researchers. However, this does not deprive them of the right to comment or make recommendations, as because they are in a particular field, researchers may have specific knowledge of toponyms and specific problems associated with them.

Undoubtedly, the multilingual electronic dictionary of geographical names of Uzbekistan, videos, slides, booklets and other materials will educate not only foreign tourists, but also the people of our country, including the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism, love for the motherland, respect for its history, material culture and nature. Undoubtedly, the multilingual electronic dictionary of geographical names of Uzbekistan, videos, slides, booklets and other materials will educate not only foreign tourists, but also the people of our country, including the

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