



# STUDY OF OIKOYMS IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

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## ABSTRACT

*In this article, the history of the study of the names of the settlement in the field of socio-economic geography of the oikonym, the socio-economic geographical significance of the oikonym, as well as the scientific views of foreign and local scientists belonging to this area were studied. The fact that the oikonym do not have the same stagnant style as other types of geographical names, the need to research them over time is reflected in this article.*

**KEYWORDS.** *place name, geographical name, settlement name, oikonym, toponymic heritage, socio-economic geography.*

## INTRODUCTION

The main names, including geographical names, especially their meanings, have long attracted the attention of scientists. Toponymic issues are found in literature on history, geography, linguistics from ancient times. Any science arises and develops under the influence of the requirements of practice. Toponymy arose in the first gal on the basis of the practical needs of geography. Early tourists named the lands they discovered, making the names of distant lands and cities known to everyone. Those who collected and studied geographical names were also geographers. Even today, special attention is paid to standardizing the spelling and translation of place names on a global scale, substantiating the principles of naming and renaming geographical objects, drawing up official registers of geographical names, creating reference literature on toponymy, comprehensively studying the historical-cultural significance of place names and protecting historical names.

## METHOD AND METHODOLOGY

The research of geographical names, precisely the settlements, that is, the scientific research of oikonyms, has been carried out over the past century. In the socio-economic geographical research of the oikonym, V.P.Semenov-Tyan-Shansky, E.M.Murzaev, V.A.Juchkevich, V.N.Kaluskov, L.S.Tsidipova, S.Q.Karaev, K.M.Hakimov and O.O.Baltabaev's contribution is significant. Many research methods are used in oikonym research, mainly cartographic, statistical, etymological, etc. This article analyzed the research work of geographer scientists who studied the oikonym in socio-economic geography.

## MAIN PART

The scientific study of geographical names, in particular the oikonyms, on the basis of their origin and history, their classification began in recent times. Great geographer

scientist V.P.Semenov-Tyan-Shansky published his book "How the geographical landscape is reflected in the folk names of populated places", laid the groundwork for classification issues in toponymy.. V.P.Semenov-Tyan-Shansky divided the settlements into the following seven groups. These are: 1) derived from human names and nicknames (surnames); 2) derived from church holidays; 3) derived from historical names; 4) names associated with ancient beliefs; 5) derived from ancient tribes, Aborigines, or colonists of a particular area; 6) derived from modern names in honor of various phenomena and individuals; 7) derived from the objects that make up or participate in the typical geographical landscape of a given area.

One of the great toponymists is the famous geographer E.M.Murzaev. For more than half a century, the scientist created many valuable works, scientific articles, monographs and dictionaries about the origin, transcription of geographical names, research methods, local geographical terms. E.M.Murzaev the oikonym were classified and studied by as follows: 1. Oikonyms denoting natural geographical objects; 2. Oikonyms denoting the original names of the settlements; 3. Horological oikonyms; 4. Hronological oikonyms; 5. Associated with the increasing size of settlements oikonyms; 6. Depending on the functions of the settlements oikonyms; 7. The oikonyms associated with religious names; 8. Migrate oikonyms.

He comprehensively studied the toponyms of the Republic of Belarus, wrote important works on the scientific and theoretical foundations of toponymy, V.A.Juchkevich is considered a well-known toponymist, geographer scientist. He toponymically studied and described River, Lake, relief forms, settlement names on the territory of the Republic of Belarus. Scientist identified toponymic landscapes, conducted zoning work, and created toponymic dictionaries. The scientist used and scientifically substantiated various methods in the study of toponymy. In 1970 he defended his doctoral dissertation work in Geographical Sciences on



“General and regional geographical patterns of toponymy”. In his dissertation, he studied the scientific-theoretical aspects of toponymy, toponymic laws and gave a description of toponyms of World States, local geographical terms. About the names of the settlement, V.A.Juchkevich writes: “The names of ancient settlements also cover social phenomena that do not occur in hydronymy. Unlike river names, settlement names are closely related to anthroponyms, whose vocabulary is distinguished from that of hydronyms by being much more diverse”.

V.A.Juchkevich writes about the names of settlements in Belarus: “The study of settlement names is the basis for the study of the toponymic landscape of all of Belarus”. Also, the work “General toponymy”, published in 1968, made a huge contribution to the development of the science of toponymy. In his work “A short toponymic dictionary of Belarus”, published in 1974, toponyms of Belarus are studied, and in the end of the work we can see toponymic cards of the cities and villages of the Republic.

A toponymist, geographer scientist, who has been conducting scientific research on cultural geography and toponymic landscape from many years V.N.Kalutskov. In the scientific work of the scientist, we see that the main scientific directions of ethno-cultural landscape studies, the history and toponymic landscape of the North Rus geomadany, zoned the Arkhangelsk Oblast on cultural-landscape features. V.N.Kalutskov cited three different toponymic landscape types for the Northern Rus territories:

- natural landscape: the toponym corresponds to the status in the landscape;
- farm landscape: the name of the object corresponds to the current activities of the farm service;
- (status) status: the toponym has a name denoting administrative management, holy place or status.

Russian toponymist, geographer L.S.Tsidipova in the study of historical-geographical features in the formation of ethno-cultural landscapes services are large. L.S.Tsidipova in his research work, studied the emergence of ethno-cultural landscapes and toponyms in the Barguzin area of Baikal, the linguistic and geographical aspects of ethno-cultural landscapes, the ethnic peculiarities of the inhabitants of the territory. He also compiled a linguogeographic card of the area, researching toponyms. L.S.Tsidipova noted about toponyms: “Toponymy contributes greatly to the knowledge of the natural, economic and ideological features of the ethno-cultural landscape”.

It is known that geographical names are the most variable type of toponyms, especially oikonyms. In the last 100 years of the Russian Geographical Society, that is, for each of the states of the former Union period in the XX-XXI centuries, a map was compiled showing the frequency of changes and stagnation of the names of the regional and districts. The Atlas also provides information on some of the variable oikonym in Uzbekistan in particular.

The toponymist scientist S.K.Karaev who made a special contribution to the research of the oikonyms of Uzbekistan on a systematic basis. In his dissertation work, the scientist conducted the first comprehensive study of the formation and development of oikonymia in Uzbekistan. In

particular, it contains an in-depth analysis of the historical and geographical roots of the formation of the oikonyms of Uzbekistan. Maps of oikonyms of Uzbekistan are created, consisting of natural-geographical and socio-economic geographical components, detailed information is presented about local geographical terms and their role in the making of oikonym. S.K.Karaev noted that toponymics can greatly help historical geography in determining the geography of ancient types of economic activity, professional names that existed in ancient times, the geography of old trade routes and deposits of underground resources used in the past. It should be recognized that S.K.Karaev was the first to create a map of production-related oikonym in the territory of Uzbekistan.

In the socio-economic geographical study of toponyms of Uzbekistan, K.M.Hakimov also has great services. He studied the importance of the economic and socio-geographical features of the area in the formation of place names on the example of the Jizzakh region oikonyms in his candidate dissertation, which he defended in 2010 year. In particular, it developed the features of nature and society reflection in place names, the laws of naming settlements, the semantic classification of region toponymy, of provincial oiconyms linguogeographic analysis and issues of their mapping, the place of geographical terms in regional place names, reflection of ethnonyms in the names of settlements, regional place names and problems of their arrangement, scientific recommendations for naming newly erected settlements in developed. The scientist writes about the names of the settlement as follows: “Considering that settlements are a socio-economic category, their names can be considered in a certain sense more important than the names of their natural-geographical objects, after all, in them the political, economic and social life of the country has found its reflection”.

O.O.Baltabaev studied the internal territorial differences of the oikonymy of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the socio-geographical factors affecting them, the oikonymical zoning of the Republic, the chronological composition of the names of settlements in Karakalpakstan and their significance as elements of historical and cultural heritage. (Балтабаев, 2022). In his research work the directions (spectral-stratigraphic, lexical-semantic, word formation, chronological, integral (territorial)) of the composition (structure) of regional oikonymic systems and the complex of social-geographical factors affecting them is theoretically based; The spectral-stratigraphic (linguistic), lexical-semantic (meaningful) and word-formation (topoterminological) composition of the oikonyms of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and its administrative-territorial units (a total of 1151 place names) has been quantitatively analyzed, territorial differences in this regard and their social-geographical factors that influenced them are identified; For the first time, a two-level (2 regions and 7 sub-regions) oikonymic zoning scheme of the republic was developed based on a comprehensive analysis of the internal differences in the language, lexical-semantic and topoterminological structure of the oikonyms of Karakalpakstan; Based on the period of formation, the oikonyms of Karakalpakstan were divided into 3



chronological layers (before the Soviet period (including restored during the years of Independence), formed during the Soviet period and during the years of Independence), and on this basis, the historical stability of the oikonyms of the republic and its districts was evaluated; The essence of the concept of “toponymic heritage” and the criteria for determining its elements (a total of 9 criteria related to the historicity, symbolism and historical-cultural value of place names) have been developed, and on this basis, the registry of oikonyms recommended for recognition as objects of the toponymic heritage of the Republic of Karakalpakstan has been formed.

## CONCLUSION

It is known that any place name appears in a certain historical period, in a certain natural environment, and accurately reflects the natural-geographical, socio-economic geographical features of the territory and reserves valuable information. From the results of the above analysis, we can see that the research work of mainly Russian, Belarusian and domestic scientists is noteworthy in the research of geographical names, namely oikonyms. We can see that the large part of scientists focuses on the lexical-semantic aspects of the oikonym. In place of the conclusion, it should be said that a more comprehensive study of the experiments of scientists of the world, the use of their research methods, methodology, can give great results for us.

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