

Methods of using Terminological Sources in History Lessons

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Abstract. In this article, it is important to teach students to use modern teaching methods in history lessons, to know the names of places, to study them, to protect them, to understand their meaning, to determine the origin of the name. information on methods of use is provided.

Keywords: student, history lesson, history of the homeland, modern teaching methods, Surkhandarya region, terminology sources. .

The use of modern teaching methods in history lessons is an important issue, and the objective and scientific basis of the existing terms requires a great deal of pedagogical experience. In history lessons, students are taught the history of the homeland, its sacred name, the fact that it is always attractive to man, created by our ancestors.

it is of particular importance to explain that he was in a state of pride from material and spiritual riches. Since ancient times, people have called everything or an event by a special name, and the place names have been passed down from ancestors to generations. These place names are ancient of every nation

plays an important role in the study of its history, its rich past, the spirituality of the past.

The place names include the name of the Nation, Motherland, State, its territory, language, culture, economic life, history, and the people are proud of this name due to such concepts as "My country", "My homeland", "Mother tongue", "I am Uzbek". the system of consciousness of each person is formed.

In history lessons, it is important to explain to students that it is the duty of a nation to know, study and protect place names, to understand its meaning, to determine the origin of this name, based on clear sources. Of course, in the territory of the country when putting place names

It is of special value to respect the values of other nations and peoples living in them, to understand them and their meaning. We know that in a country, in a region, a nation has never been and will never be formed in a pure state. Peoples, languages, dialects have always been close and common to each other, and peoples have lived in the same area and in constant cultural and economic contact with each other.

After the formation of Uzbekistan as a national independent state, students began to pay special attention to the issue of place names, as in other areas. During the dictatorship, important work was done in the field of revision of many compulsory place names, interpretation of each place name according to its meaning. Scientific analysis, from ancient place names to modern place names,

requires serious attention to understanding their historical meanings. Different meaningless, baseless, coercive

The main criterion is to be careful in naming people who reflect the tyrannical regime and do not serve the interests of the people and the country. Because every place name is called in the language of that representative of the people, its meaning is explained, in general, the understanding and interpretation of place names is achieved through great effort. Language is a priceless, unique and incomparable miracle given to man by nature. The expression of an idea takes place through language. It can be said that this ability is a unique phenomenon given to man. Language is a great tool for expressing the spirituality, culture, philosophical and religious beliefs, moral and aesthetic views, life and concepts of that nation.

Over time, the Uzbek language and its vocabulary have expanded our national and spiritual treasury and contributed to the formation of place names. The toponymist scholars who have studied this issue have studied place names, paid attention to its linguistic, historical analysis, and revised many names.

In the course of the lesson, it is expedient to use visual methods in naming each place on the basis of sources to describe the natural condition of the place, the lifestyle of the population, the economy, the peculiarities of its ancient history. For example, the Surkhandarya region of our country is a great sacred oasis with rich nature, a variety of plants and herbs. Therefore, in the Surkhan oasis, Andizli, Boytut, Baghcharbog, Gujumli, Chim, Chorbog; toponyms related to size and quantity: Beshtakhta, Beshchashma, Besherkak; Toponyms related to the animal world: names such as Boybori, Borivoy, Borijar reflect the traditions and values of our ancient people.

Toponyms associated with mining names in the oasis: Tillahovuz, Tillakamar, Khojaikon, Shargun; Toponyms related to tribal names: Avokli, Arlot, Argun, Achamayli, Boymoqli, Qanjigali,

Qarluq, Qoyin, Quldovli, Kungrat, Mangit; craft toponyms: place names such as Boltali, Boyrabob, Katman, Mirishkori, Tarakli, Tegirmontash, Choyantumshuq, Tabotosh testify to ancient history.

Some of the place names in the oasis are very ancient words (for example, Bandikhan, Boysun, Vakhshivor, Darband, Zarabog, Zarautsay, Termez, Chaghaniyon, Sherabad, Khatak) and they tell about the past, culture and way of life of our people. We call such place names historical names, names of historical and cultural significance.

That is why scholars consider place names to be the "language of the earth." The words of the famous Russian scientist NN Nadezhdin "Er-bu is a book of human history with the help of toponyms" are important. During the dictatorial regime, it became customary to name cities, districts, villages, streets, state and collective farms, offices and organizations in the Surkhandarya oasis after people who glorified Soviet society, served it and promoted communist ideology.

As a result, ancient place names were removed from the agenda, and place names that reflect national traditions, customs and values were abandoned.

Toponyms with the names of sacred places of nature, historical monuments, saints, local intellectuals, scientists, national heroes were banned. The names of cultural and historical monuments were forgotten, and along with the looting, a struggle against any local, national toponyms was declared under the banner of anti-religious struggle. Before gaining independence, on October 21, 1989, due to the initiative and courage of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the State Language was adopted. Article 24 of this law states that "... the wider use of methods of analyzing the national identity of the people on the basis of historical sources is an essential property and is protected by the state." It was the restoration of the Uzbek people, the sacred great history, the realization of

national feelings, dreams, the name of the Motherland, the people's national mirror to the world and the opportunity to think freely. In the first years of independence, important work and measures were taken to restore the toponyms nationally, to name places with names that reflect national traditions and values.

On the initiative of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov, on December 21, 1995, the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution on amendments and additions to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the State Language. Article 22 "Administrative-territorial units of the Republic,

The names of squares, streets and geographical objects are reflected in the state language. The government has made significant additional decisions on the implementation of these laws in accordance with the instructions. On August 30, 1996, the Law "On the procedure for resolving issues of administrative-territorial structure, naming and renaming of toponymic objects in the Republic of Uzbekistan", "... administrative-territorial units, population centers and their components, as well as enterprises, determines the procedure for naming and renaming institutions, organizations, physical-geographical, geological and other objects. In these resolutions and instructions, toponyms are an ancient material and spiritual heritage of the people's spirituality, with special emphasis on the issue of educating the current generation and further enriching national values, leaving a worthy legacy for future generations.

In the first years of independence, the issue of restoring historical toponyms, creating a policy of fair treatment of the national language and national values, and a thorough study of the language and historical lexical riches was seriously considered. Decrees of the President and resolutions of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan on renaming regions and districts have been adopted. As a result, Gagarin district was renamed Muzrabot district, Lenin Yuli district was renamed Qizirik district. The regional commission for the naming of toponymic objects has been working tirelessly, holding scientific and practical conferences, seminars, naming places, renaming them, preserving and protecting historical names. In carrying out this work, the regional commission paid special attention to:

- change the names of places that reflect the idea of an authoritarian regime;
- restoration of historical place names reflecting national values and traditions;
- relying on perfectly objective information on the naming of places.

When naming a place, studying the historical and linguistic sources of the place name, paying attention to the following issues in resolving confusing and controversial issues has become an important issue on the agenda:

- to take into account the historically significant events related to the freedom, independence, development of the Motherland and to identify and name specific place names, famous historical figures, which were important in the period of toponymic research;
- when determining toponymic place names, it is not necessary to give place names to small buildings: for example, schools, maternity hospitals, hospitals, naming them by number or direction, ie No. 1, special physics and mathematics boarding school, No. 2 general secondary school, 1 - Regional Hospital, Regional Ambulance Hospital, etc .;
- it is possible to immortalize the names of historical figures placed in schools or hospitals without these names, which are explained only in ordinal numbers, and to preserve the monuments erected by establishing museums in the school or hospital;
- thorough study of proposals to change the place names, study the historical, linguistic and lexical basis of the new place name, to determine the requirements and criteria;

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- it is expedient to take into account the fact that at least 5 years have passed since the death of historical figures, whose lives are destined to be immortalized;
- in perpetuating the memory of individuals, be careful not to accidentally name people who do not perfectly serve the interests of the motherland and the people, to name people who are not respected by the people in exchange for pressure, bigotry, money;
- most importantly, it is necessary to use sources of natural, international toponyms, to get rid of ideological, political and ideological views, repressions, official-administrative attacks.

In discussing the issue of toponyms mentioned above, it is expedient that the commission dealing with the naming of toponymic objects should pay attention to the following issues: What are toponyms? - In solving this problem within the framework of toponymy

It is necessary to identify the main groups of famous horses: Professor Ernst Begmatov, a well-known Uzbek linguist, commented on these famous horses:

- names of regions, districts, cities, villages, auls;
- names of districts, districts, mahallas, guzars, companies;
- names of squares, registers, alleys, parks, parks, boulevards, arboretums;
- ancient castles, fortresses, fortifications, walls, caravanserais, settlements, hordes, markets, settlements and other buildings;
- name of mosque, madrasah;
- names of streets, avenues, closed streets, narrow streets, roads, railways, intersections;
- names of railway stations, bus stations, airports, air terminals, airfields, robots, anchors, railways, metro stations, public transport stations;
- names of mountains, ridges, ridges, passes, ridges, hills, hills, rocks, peaks, rocks, other physical and geographical places located in the mountains;
- names of fields, valleys, plains, lowlands, hills, streams, pastures, meadows, thickets, forests, reeds, forests, borders, land areas, nature reserves;
- names of deserts, deserts, steppes, sands, savannas, barkhans;
- names of shores, ravines, ravines, caves, ravines, streams, barkhans;
- oceans, seas, lakes, reservoirs, pools, wells, ditches, canals, springs, leaks, waterfalls, discharges, rivers, streams, streams, dams, dams, pumping stations, peninsulas, swamps, bridges, watersheds, glaciers, the name of pits, bridges, water mills.

The course is suitable for pedagogical modern teaching methods only when using visual methods, which are of special importance in the process of teaching the concepts of terminology in history lessons, focusing on issues such as the meaning, translation, history of origin, national mentality, geographical location of each term.

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