

# Toponomic Analysis of World Countries: Degree of Learning, Toponymic Classification and Natural Geographical Aspects ( Examples of European Countries)



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**Abstract:** *This article describes the state of geographical and toponomic aspects of the world countries' names and its development trends. Physical and geographical peculiarities of names of the Europe region are countries. The names countries of the Europe of this territory are mainly names related to geographical location features of the place? Names associated with the relief, hydronyms, phytonyms and zoonyms.*

**Keywords:** *geography, toponomic research, the etymology, transcription, transliteration, scientific classification, lexical-semantic, the ancient times, geographical names associated with the location, names associated with the relief, hydronyms, phytonyms, zoonyms.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

It is well known that toponomics is a special science between geography, history and linguistics, and is closely associated with them, using the methods of research of these sciences. As the theoretical basis of each science improves and develops, it defines its object, object, and functions, and naturally, the science is integrated into the process of integration and differentiation. At the same time, the interdisciplinary connection is also expanding. Toponomics is closely linked with natural geographical sciences, since it is evident in the classification of geographic locations, their natural geographical study, the principles of toponomic research, methods of naming natural objects, and more. The countries in the world have their own name, and various factors have served as the basis for their name. Problems such as countries' name and their etymology have been studied relatively by toponomist scientists. This situation determines the relevance of the selected topic. The emergence of geographical science as a science is largely related to the practical need of science. The scientists of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries studied the names of geographical objects in the process of studying, descriptive, descriptive objects.

## II. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The emergence of geographical names, their origin, formation, meaning, and scientific study of the history of their nomination, in particular, their classification began in the mid-18th century. During the 20th century, toponomic research has developed rapidly in foreign countries.

A. Dose (France) for the study of geographical names of different regions of the world; G. Rrae, M. Fesmer (Germany); E. Euall, A. Smith, A. Rum, S. Mettyuz (UK); A. Profouz, V. Shmilauer (Czech Republic); V. Tashitsky, Yu. Stashevsky (Poland); V. Georgiev (Bulgaria); L. Kish (Hungary); G. Dragu (Romania); M. Olson (Sweden); J. Stuart, N. Holmer (USA); J. Armstrong (Canada); The services of scientists such as A. Kor dozu (Brazil) are great. In Russia it is worth noting that B. F. Dobrinin (1885- 1951) is a scientific country science school<sup>1</sup>. According to Russian scientist E. Murzayev, any topographic research should begin with studying geographical terms, because toponomic terms are a universal key to the identification of the etymology of most geographical names. Based on this, the British Geographic La Dadli Stamp (1975) published a book in English entitled "Glossary of Public Geographical Languages" in English. In this book, G. W. Alman, E. Kant, U. Olson of Scandinavian geographical terms; In German, K. Troll, K. A. Ziinxuber, G. Bosh, T. H. Elkinz countries in the West African region. Experts like Garrison - Charch are proud of their work. Arabian geographers, Greek and old Roman historians, and Central Asian scientists have been mentioned in the works since the ancient times to the middle ages and to the eighteenth century. Although Yaquw Hamawi completed his work in 1224, the book Mujam al-Buldon ("Glossary of Globes") was written in Arabic, but in the form of a dictionary about the countries of the Mediterranean, Arabic and Academia, the legendary India and China (Chin) and Muslim countries in North Africa is explained. In recent years in Uzbekistan, A. Hazratkulov (2006), R. Mahamadaliyev (2012), K. Rajabov and B. Kandov (2015). We can see Gadaev's books (2012). However, these books do not include country studies or the etymology of some countries. The services of Russian scientists are great in forming the toponymy as a science. In this area A. Dulzon, A. Matveev, A. Popov, Superanskaya, V. Toropov, S. Tolstov, E. Pospel- ov, O. Trubachev, V. Juchkevich, R. The works of scientists such as Ageeva are

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known and popular. Later on, a group of geographers of the Moscow State University named after M. Sc. Prof. A. Gorkin has prepared the book "World Countries" (Encyclopedia) (2013). It's L. Aksyonova, T. Galkina, G. Gladkevich, V. Strelskiy, S. Tak-hov's articles about the world were translated into Uzbek by A. Mufiev in scientifically-popular language. In 2003, English explorer Clive Gifford saw the globe on the World Countries and Continents' Book of Illustrations. This book was translated into Russian in 2004.

This is one of the most pressing topics on the basis of the above-mentioned books, from the point of view of the natural geographical aspects of the names of countries and the analysis of topography. At the same time, the classification, transcription and transliteration of countries' names are also important. One of the toponymists in Uzbekistan, Suyun Karayev, once said: "There are more than 200 countries around the world. Creating a transcript of geographical names for each of them is not an easy task, except for the neighboring Turkic-speaking countries, so many countries have yet to use the Russian-language transcript to write their local names in Uzbek" Referring to this scientific classification, the Russian toponymist writes: "As any state or territory has complex, multi-layered and variable toponymy systems, it is difficult and even impossible to create classification of single geographical names, which meets all the requirements." We have found the lexical-semantic classification of the names of the world's according to H. Hasanov's method, first of all, to sort out the toponyms and then to formulate according to the rules of the language. Well-known Belarusian toponymist V. A. Juchkevich believes that the ideal classification of ideal formulas must meet three basic requirements: what and what objects are known, how it is called, in which languages and what means of the language, what is the name? The answer is that the toponymy is an integral science. Because the first question-geography, the second question-linguistics, will have to answer the third question-toponymy itself. Obviously, the classification problem is practical, particularly in regional toponomic investigations. Because any research work requires systematization of the data collected, that is, the classification. Therefore, the creation of a single and universal scientific classification is the future of the future. The natural geographical aspect of the name of the world states necessitates research on the basis of internal "laws" in a specific natural geography. These are: 1) Territory; 2) Periodicity; 3) Integrity and; 4) Systemicity. The toponomic analysis of the country names is closely related to linguistics, that is, linguistics. Here is a clear fact. Kalimantan Island is located in Brunei. Country is located on the island. In 1984, the country gained independence from the point of view of its periodicity and called it Brunei. What is the meaning of the term "brunei" and how did it come about? In a lexical-semantic analysis, we can clearly state that the former name of Kalimantan Island appears as a transformed form of the island of Borneo. It is somewhat inappropriate and unusual to say that the local population is ethnographic as "brunei" - "black eye", "black hair". Conclusion of books about world countries in Uzbekistan: The names of countries do not have sufficient grounds. It is therefore desirable to publish scientific books in a mono- graphical manner. The "mirror" of the names of world countries - this is certainly a political map of the world. Thus, in contrast to geographical and

linguistic views, in contrast to the geographical and linguistic views, the political card of the modern world of writing, reflection and diversity of names, in cooperation with cartographers, has developed a new abbreviated form of an English-language coding card and the implementation of the educational process requires life itself. Who can use this country as we research the names of countries around the world? It is natural that such a question arises. The answer is: Teachers and students of Uzbekistan state world languages university, Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies. Teachers and students of the department of geography, as well as people around the world, and so on. We think that articles from the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan on world countries should include the country's toponymy (name and etymology of capital cities). We have considered the geographical and toponomic aspects of the names of the world countries inadequate. Academician V.V. Bartold wrote in his day: "Every researcher determines something that is unclear, and every new interpretation increases the number of errors. Whoever has more correctly understood, who has made many mistakes, should be left to the future without any problems." We can say that the name of each world has a certain amount of information, and it often reflects a real event. The name of the countries cannot provide the required toponomic information even if it is morphologically and semantically transparent. Therefore, it is appropriate to examine itself as a whole among its own names. Creating toponomic classifications of world names is a necessity.

The great classifier scientist prof. D. L. Armand (3) "It is scientifically-based classification on the basis of any science". Such an axiom is encountered when it comes to the theory and methodology of science or science researchers. The term "classification" (or making parts in uzbek) in Latin means "class", meaning the meaning of the word "classification", which means to refer to events or phenomena in general(4). The broader meaning of this concept is the separation of things, phenomena, processes, situations into specific classes and groups, and their systematization, ie on the hierarchical stage. Toponymy is a Greek word for "topo" - a place and a name for "anoma" - meaning origin, meanings, variation, current state, writing, pronunciation of place names. This has led to the recognition of integral (geography, philology, history) as science, education and practice. But "place" is not just a geographical object, but also a natural object of social, economic, political science. Therefore, we can not directly associate the "place" with geography. The subject of geography science is not "space", but territory. This is because the region has a definite margin, its name and geographical classification. Therefore, there is no place for the term "topo", but the Greek word "edafos" - it is necessary to add the word region. But the science of toponyms is formed on the basis of all sciences, we have not found it necessary to translate it into the language of geography. Toponomic classification means classification and systematization of place names by any of its criteria. We have the requirement of this classification on the example of the countries of the world.

First. There is a difference between the concept of the state, the country and, and we have tried to make it scientifically justified in our own studies. That is why we do not want to stop this. In the name of the world countries, the requirements of the common geographical classification are very appropriate. The second is chronology (the Greek word for "remedy" - a certain boundary, country, ) means the name of administrative or natural units with a certain boundary. Indeed, in the name of each country it is necessary to apply not only to natural or social geographical approaches, but also to complex geographical rules(5).

Third. writing and pronunciation in geographical toponymy. It is desirable for the countries of the world to classify the toponomic classification into meaning according

to the subject matter of the study (Table 1). What it means in a particular language is crucial for a student who wants to get to know each country (62% of the 2018-2019 sociological surveys have chosen the exact names). Fourth. The names of the countries of the world can be classified by incorporating its meaningful indexes into "chronology". For example, "remedy" (country) + "thesi" (geographical location), ancestor (name) When you combine all three, the term "chorotionoma" comes from the abbreviation . This term refers to the name of administrative or natural units with a certain limit. However, in the classification they did not consider the term "remedy" to be returned in each class of the country.

	The name of the country	Names from which language	What does	Toponymic classification	Value
	—	—	—	Chronokokrionoma	Economic activities of the local population
	Kuwait	From Arabic	"Town, a small fortress."	Chorapareltonoma	Past of nations
	Azerbaijan	From Persian	"The Land of Fire" (from ancient times, the temple of the fire worshippers).	Chroetnosonoma	National peculiarity of the local population
	Uzbekistan	From turkish	The name of the Uzbek	Choraantropousonoma	Name of local residents
	The Philippine	From spanish	On behalf of the King of Spain Philip II	Choraatomonoma	Name of individual
	Japan	From Japanese	"Land of the Rising Sun"	Choraphiacosonoma	Natural condition
	Bangladesh	In bengali language	"Country of Bengalis"	Choristoryonoma	History of the peoples
	Sri Lanka	Sanskrit language	"Glorious, magnificent, blessed, earth"	Chrotrilusonoma	Myths and legends
	East Timor	In malaya language	The value "East" indicates (East of the Republic of Indonesia )	Chrotesionoma	Geographical position
	Bahrain	From Arabic	The name of this island reflects its position among the sea.	Chroshimaonoma	The shape of the exterior of the country
	UAE	From russian	Which included 7 emirates	Chrosvntomografia	Abbreviation Country Name

**Table 1. The toponic clears of nomes of world countries (in some independent countries of Asia)**

So, the names of the countries in the world can be classified as follows:

- Chronionoma (thesi - location) to the geographical location
- Chrosteriaonoma (istoria - history) according to the population of this reg
- Chronionoma (thesi- location) to the geographical location;
- Chrosteriaonoma (istoria - history) according to the population of this region;
- Choraatomonoma (átomo - person) in accordance with the name of the individual;
- Chorapareltonoma (parelthón - past) in accordance with the past of the peoples of the local population;

- Choraanthropouesonoma (anthrópous - people) by the name of local residents;
- Chrotrilusonoma (thrylous - myth) according to myths and legends;
- Chrorashimaonoma (schíma - form) in the form of the exterior of the country;
- Choraetnosonoma (éthnos - nationality) by national peculiarities of the local population, etc.

In conclusion, I would like to note that in the toponymic classification of the countries of the world, it is advisable to proceed from a general geographic class, with their semantic meaning, according to the generally accepted Greek language.

### III. RESULT ANALYSIS

Many of the things written about the toponymy of Uzbekistan, including the names of countries in the world, contain views on the linguistic layers of the place names. However, the analysis of these layers is relatively short, some of them have been commented on. In these analyzes, the names of places have been interpreted interpretatively and interpreted meaningfully.

They explain the nature and interpretation of the toponyms and their geographical details. To date, the names of countries in the world have not been studied specifically in the field of monographic researches in the direction of "toponymic analysis and properties of natural geographical objects of world countries". The reason is that they have not studied the methods, factors, and principles of their research. This is due to the fact that the names of the countries of the world are not sufficiently accumulated, that specific natural-geographical, linguistic and non-zonal features are not perfectly studied, the normative system of their toponymic research is not a special research object, and some analysis of the place names, meaning that it was not completed completely - "Speaking about this, we should not say enough about the upbringing of mature people who are worthy successors of our great forefathers. However, we have no right to forget about the riches of intellectual and cultural potential and the education of rare talent. That is why the developed countries are on the high level of development, which is also true (6). "However, the characteristics and toponymic analysis " of the natural geographical objects in the name of world countries are the problem of problem-solving - problem-selection - research - estimation - interpretation - analysis - forming forms, where natural geographical aspects of world countries' names, national geographic, - The logic of toponymic analysis, the probability of the quality of scientific analysis and their It should be pointed out that, together with the national problems of geography and toponymy, it is necessary to study the international problems of global geography and toponymics.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

- The natural geographical aspects and toponymic analysis of the names of the countries of the world were first carried out in monographs;
- based on the observation and analysis of the use of the world countries' names, recognizing the integrity of theoretical and practical aspects of the methodology of toponymy research in the natural geography;
- Theoretical and practical sources have been proven by the analysis of the geographical linguistic possibilities of toponymy in the examples of world countries;
- The basis of the principle of territoriality inherent in the natural geographical aspects of the names of countries has been based on scientific evidence based on various examples;
- motivated by scientific proof of the principle of periodicity of the names of the world states on the natural geographical aspects;
- broadly elaborated on the basis of the scientific analysis of the principles of completeness and systematization of foreign states nominations;
- The need to describe the scientific analysis of transcription and transliteration processes in the justification of the names of foreign countries;

- The mechanism of scientific and practical substantiation of the toponymic analysis of names of the world countries through lexical-semantic description and classification;

- Conducts scientific analysis on the case of toponyms, studied and analyzed in the laws related to the codification and modeling of foreign states, and reflects the objective and subjective aspects of argumentation of their significance in practice.

Below we tried to cover the natural geographical aspects and toponymics of world countries on the basis of European countries

Today, there are more than 50 countries in the European continent, 44 of which are independent and sovereign states. The names of the countries in the European continent are characterized by the specific ethnic and linguistic background and natural and cultural characteristics.

Some of the continent's names are ancient (substrates) names, meaning names that require special etiology research that can not be explained in modern languages.

Purpose and tasks of work. The natural conditions of European countries are also reflected in the country's name. Considering the names of the European countries, we consider it appropriate to study subregions, taking into account their natural geographical characteristics. The general geographical features of European toponyms are found in the works of toponymic analysis of all geographical objects by Q. Hakimov (2016).

It is well-known that the European toponymy has been better studied than other continents. The names of the countries can be seen from the natural geographical features of the relief, as well as the identification and formation of water objects, flora and fauna. The European geographical location, and specificity of the place and the names of the countries associated with the relief are numerous. The names of these countries include Albania, Andorra, Austria, Great Britain, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Poland, Norway, Montenegro, Ukraine, Aland Islands.

- Austria is originally derived from the German word "Osterrey", which means "East", and "Reich" means "land," ie Eastern country. In modern German it is called Osterreichdeb. In IX century, the country was the eastern part of the Frankes Empire. The Great Carl was called the Ostmark ("Eastern Border"). In the 11th century, the word Ostarrheji appeared for the first time. Today, Austria is situated in the center of Europe.

- Albania is a mountainous country. "Alb" stands for "white" or "mountain". In the Arab era, Albania was replaced with "Arron" [2]. The local population is referred to as Shqiperia. This word means "eagle." Evidently, this is a tautHEME of eagel's tribe. The people of the country call themselves shkiptar. Albania means "a country of mountains".

- Andorra is located on the Pyrenees peninsula and is a term for Basque. The word Andorra means andurrial - "plain". Andorra means "plain".

- Great Britain is a kingdom in western Europe, and the word "Great" is used as a sign of the glory of the island. The British term has the following arguments: Some scholars believe that the Celtic tribe is derived from Brittany, and Brit means "Swamp".

In Phoenician, Baratanak means "fortress". Also, there are opinions that this word means "dyed in different colors." It is assumed that the first nomads of the island use different colors to decorate the body. In the name of the UK, the term "foggy Albion" is also used. The reason is that many islands in the British islands will have foggy days.

- In the name of the Kingdom of Denmark, we can see the name of the relief. In the name of the country, the word *dhen* is German, meaning "low" or "flat". The word "mark" means "boundary", meaning that the toponym of Denmark was formed. Denmark is the "lower bound".

- There are historical data on Iceland dating back to the VIII century. *Lyaveldid* Island can be translated in to Uzbek as a "country of ice". [3].

- Irish *I Eire* and Celtic *Weriudan* are used as the "fertile land," the home of the goddess of productivity of Celts. In most cases, they are mistakenly called "iron land". In 1937, the country's new constitution was declared Ireland's "independent state of Eyre". If we consider Ireland to be a western island, we will use it for Europe, and the Irish people have formed on the island. *Eyre* (*Eire*) is the official national name of Ireland in 1937-1949.

- Netherland name, which has been used since the end of the 15th century, has become the country with the name "nide" - "low", "land", low land. The second unofficial name is also a *Holand*. The Dutch word for "Dutch land" means "holt land", meaning "forest covered land."

- Polish is a German word meaning "pollen" - "field". A French scientist, *Maria Skladovskaya Kyuri* called the homeland of a chemical that she invented, "Polonium" in honor of Poland.

- Norwegian name originates from the words *north* and *veg* in ancient Norwegian. The name of the country is *nord* - "north", *veg* - "road". Norway is the "northern path".

- The word *Chernogoriya* has the meaning "black mountain" in Slavonic. Since 2011, the London Geographical Society has invented the world's political card in a new edition. On this political card, *Chernagoriya* was named *Chernagoriya* with a different name. *Chernagoriya* is called "black mountains" because of the Venetian military's exterior of the *Loven* Mountains or its dark-beaked forests. The name of the country until the 11th century *Dukla*, later *Zeta*, was called Slavonic *Chernagoriya* since the 15th century.

- The name Ukrainian originally refers to some Russian-language lands in the southwest, meaning "kray" - border or land. At the end of the XVI - beginning of the XVII centuries it spread all over Ukraine and became the ethnic name of the Ukrainian people. Ukraine is a Slavic word, meaning "borderline". This title is referred to as a homogeneous 0 and later became eternally identifiable. *Uzak* is the word "kray". Today, the word *kreyu* refers to "country." So, my toponym was the cause of my eternity. In the era of Tsarist Russia was called *Malo Russia*.

- The island of the *Aland* is one of the island-valued island countries in the *Botnik* region of the Baltic Sea. In Swedish, the word "water" is used, meaning the land between the waters.

Also on the European continent, the names of countries associated with water objects are also mentioned. Such countries include *Bosnia* and *Herzegovina* (*Bosnia*), *Lithuania*, *Moldova*, and *Russia*.

- The *Bosnian* and *Herzegovina* lands had two independent territories. The northernmost part (*Bosnia*),

named after the *Bosna* River, has a small southern zone on its southern border with the German dwarf, the "duke". This honorary title was given to *Stefan Vicichius* in 1448, Emperor IV. In 1448, *Stefan Wichchich* declared himself a duke, and his property was named *Gertsogovina*.

- There are three different hypotheses about the name of *MI*, which is dated back to 1009, according to historical data. First, the *Neman* River is called *Leytah* or *Lista*. *Lithuania* has the name of that name. Secondly, the list is based on the name of the people. Third, *lietus* is characterized by the term "rain". In *Lithuanian*, it is called *Listuva*. The list is the name of the peoples who lived in these places. The *Lithuanians* call themselves *letovyay*.

- There are also different views on the name of *Moldova*. The first one comes from *Romania* called *Moldova*. Because of its rich mineral content in the river water is used. *Molde* is a German term used for this type of mines. The second one come from the name of the *Moldavian* people living in this country. Third, according to some researchers, there are some assumptions that this title is related to *Moldov*, *Molid*, the word "pine".

- The name of the Russian state comes from the name of the old Russian Viking group, known by the name of *Russian*, and by the state of the present-day *Ukraine* (*Kyiv Rusi*). The eastern Slavs' old Russian state is concentrated in *Kiev*. At that time, the Russian or Roman tribe, located on the *Dnieper* coast, played an important role in the emergence of the *Kiev* state. It is quite natural that the name of these tribes relates to the name of the local Russian River and the name of the Russian people. It is named after the *Russian-Ros* River.

The names of the European countries also contain the names of the flora and fauna and landscapes. Countries in this group belong to *Spain*, *Italy*, *Faror* Islands.

-There are two different assumptions about the origin of the Spanish word. The first is "ezpana" ("coast") and the second is "Szpan" (rabbit). In fact, there were so many rabbits in ancient Spain. Even the images of these animals were reflected on local coins minted in the beginning of the Christian era. According to various sources, the name of the country is derived from the Finnish word "i-shpanim," meaning "coast of rabbits". It is said that the Phoenicians living in the eastern Mediterranean were able to swim across the coasts of Spain and to give the country a name when they saw a large number of rabbits<sup>2</sup>.

- The name of *Italy* began to be used in the 500s BC. Ancient Greeks saw thousands of calves hauling across the country and named it a "vitalus" - a calf. So, *Italy* means "country of calves."

- The *Faror* Islands have been discovered by the *Normans* in the 10th century and turned into a place where fishing vessels could fill the seafaring ships. To this end, norms have put too many sheep to fertilize. That is why the island of *Faroe* Islands is called "island of sheep". The Norwegian island of *Faror* Islands, in the Norwegian language, means "sheep", "yoy" - "islands"

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Some of the countries in the European region can see the toponymic elements in terms of semantics depending on natural factors (relief, hydrography, flora, fauna). In addition, European countries are rich in medieval palaces, castles, churches, national-style houses, and other historical monuments. The name Luxembourg is based on this factor. On the European continent, the economic and social factors and the ethnic groups can be identified by the names of the populations populated by populations. Croatia, Germany, Belgium, Hungary, Latvia, Romania, Serbia, France, Estonia, Czech Republic and Slovakia. The famous Geographical scientist H. H., based on the toponymic analysis of the names of the European countries in this way, was able to determine the natural geographical characteristics. We used the toponymic classification of Hasanov.

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