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**GEOGRAPHICAL TERMINOSYSTEM OF UZBEK LANGUAGE
AND ITS IDEOGRAPHICAL STRUCTURE**

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Abstract:

Introduction. *The article contains opinions and analyzes on the geographical terms of the Uzbek language and their systemic relationships, the ideographic structure of the microsystem, which make up the microsystem of individual terms of the Uzbek terminosystem. The ideographic structure based on the concepts of the field of geography and the denotative relations of terminological units, which are their linguistic expression, is analyzed. In particular, the term geographical shell is mentioned as the core of the geographical terminosystem of the Uzbek language, lithosphere terms in the first stage, atmospheric terms, hydrosphere terms, biosphere terms are divided into microsystems, the structure of each microsystem, stages, the classification of geographical terms to which they belong.*

Research methods. *The content of any terminological system is determined and evaluated in close connection with the nature, composition, activities, etc. of the related field. In particular, it is natural that imagination and knowledge of the system of geographical terms are assessed by the extent and level of cognitive knowledge in the field of geography. We think it is worthwhile to pay attention to some information about geography and its science, its peculiarities as a field, its history, problems and tasks, events and opportunities.*

Results and discussions. *Apparently, geography is basically divided into two major areas: natural geography and economic geography. The object of their study is different: nature is the object of study of natural geography, society-population, social production and their location in economic geography. From what has been said, it is clear that geography is the science of the whole Earth, not a field, but a specific environment of the earth, the study of the crust in which life exists, i.e. the geographical crust. Events and issues related to the nature and environment of the Earth are studied in sync with geography, as well as ecology, biology, oceanography, hydrology, meteorology. Because any phenomenon of being is multifaceted and complex in nature. It is natural that each edge should be the subject of a separate study. These sciences are also distinguished by the study of certain aspects of the natural system of the Earth's surface. The object of our study is directly related to the concepts and phenomena of natural geography. Therefore, we consider it expedient to pay attention to the lexicographic interpretations of the concepts of geographical complex, geographical shell, as terms that express the basic concepts of natural geography.*

Conclusion. *The dialectical connection between the phenomena of being is a factor in ensuring the relationship between the language units that are their linguistic expression, which indicates the systematic relationship of language units, forming a system. Similarly, the linguistic-scientific study of Uzbek geographical terminology, the attitude of the terminological system to the general language system, the study of its ideographic nature, the scientific and practical significance of the study.*

Keywords: *geography, geographical shell, geographical term, ideographic structure, lithosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, atmosphere, hierarchical relationship, cognitive knowledge, terminosystem.*

Introduction. *The content of any terminological system is determined and evaluated in*

close connection with the nature, composition, activities of the related field and etc. In particular, it is natural that imagination and knowledge of the system of geographical terms are assessed by the extent and level of cognitive knowledge in the field of geography. We think it is worthwhile to pay attention to some information about geography and its specific aspects as a science, history, problems and tasks, events and opportunities.

Basically, the term geography refers to a specific science, field: “**GEOGRAPHY** (Greek geo ... and ... graphic) A set of sciences that studies the geographical crust of the Earth, its structure and dynamics, the interaction and distribution of individual components across regions. Western scientists of the ancient world expressed landscape of the earth by the word G.. The term G. was first coined by Eratosthenes (276-194 BC). In Central Asia, from the 9th to the 10th century, the words G. were used in the sense of "surati arz", "yeti iqlim", "kiotb almasolik valmamolik" ("Book of Countries and Distances"). In the beginning of the 19th and 20th centuries G. was written in Uzbek in the form of "jugrofiya" with Arabic pronunciation. Later, the form G. has become official”. As noted in this source [5. 183], the system of geographical sciences is divided into 3 main branches: 1) natural geographical sciences (general geology, landscape, paleogeography, geomorphology, climatology, terrestrial hydrology, oceanology, glaciology, geocryology, biogeography); 2) social and economic geographical sciences - general and regional economic geography (industry, agriculture, transport, population, political geography); 3) cartography.

Apparently, geography is basically divided into two major areas: natural geography and economic geography. The object of their study is different: nature is the object of study of natural geography, society-population, social production and their location in economic geography. From what has been said, it is clear that geography is the science of the whole Earth, not a field, but a specific environment of the earth, the study of the crust in which life exists, i.e. studies the geographical crust. Events and issues related to the nature and environment of the earth are studied in sync with geography, as well as ecology, biology, oceanography, hydrology, meteorology. Because any phenomenon of being is multifaceted and complex in nature. It is natural that each edge should be the subject of a separate study. These sciences are also distinguished by the study of certain aspects of the natural system on Earth. The object of our study is directly related to the concepts and phenomena of natural geography. Therefore, we consider it expedient to pay attention to the lexicographical interpretations of the concepts of geographical complex, geographical shell, as terms that express the basic concepts of natural geography.

The concept of “geografik qobiq” (geographical crust) is emphasized as one of the most important, central concepts in the field of natural geography. This ensures that the term geographical crust occupies a central position in the system of geographical terms. “**GEOGRAFIK QOBIQ (G.Q.)**, landscape crust, epigeosphere - the crust of the Earth where the lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere are interconnected and interact with each other. The composition and structure of G.Q. is very complex. G.Q. covers the entire hydrosphere, the upper layer of the Earth's crust, and the lower part of the atmosphere (a layer 25-30 km thick). The thickest part of G.Q. is about 40 km ...” [5. 182-183]. The formation of the geographical crust under the influence of processes on Earth and in space, its extreme richness in various free energies, in which substances meet in all aggregate states, is different from other crusts on Earth. The rocks, relief, air masses, water, soil layer and biocenoses, glaciers that make up the earth's crust are recorded as the main material components of the geographical crust [5.182-183].

As it was noted above, the study of the nature of the geographical crust as a whole is the main goal of the field of natural geography. Thus, the field as a field and a set of subjects related to the composition, structure, development, territorial division of the geographical crust has its own specific, theoretical and practical, simple and complex, narrow and broad, concrete and abstract nature. Terminological units representing these concepts form a separate system at the

lexical level of the language and occupy a stable place in the terminosystem of the lexical level.

The lexical structure of modern developed languages includes terminosystems of many fields, which have been formed in accordance with the emergence and development of social life, a particular people, a field of science, and have gone through stages of development. In particular, the Uzbek geographical terminosystem is one of such terminological systems. The sources and factors of the formation of the Uzbek geographical terminosystem, as well as the terminology of medicine, mathematics, military, philosophy, are closely linked with a long history.

Research methods. Sources note that the study of modern terminological systems in the Uzbek language, the collection, selection, arrangement of terms in the field and the creation and publication of dictionaries on this basis began in the 30s of the XX century [1. 51]. In particular, as a result of research on the terms of geography, which play an important role in the natural sciences, the following works have been created, which include and explain the terminological units of the field: " Geografiya terminlari (Geographical terms)" (O. Ibragimov, 1935), " (Qisqacha ruscha-o'zbekcha geografiya terminlari lug'ati) Short Russian-Uzbek dictionary of geographical terms" (M. Bektemirov and Saidrasulov, 1940), " (Geografik terminlarning qisqacha ruscha-o'zbekcha lug'ati) Short Russian-Uzbek dictionary of geographical terms" (N. Dolimov et al., 1953) , " (Geografik terminlar lug'ati) Dictionary of Geographical Terms" (H.H. Hasanov, 1964), " (Geografik terminlar va tushunchalar izohli lug'ati) Explanatory Dictionary of Geographical Terms and Concepts" (S. Qoraev, P. Gulomov, R. Rahimbekov, 1979).

One of the least studied systems in Uzbek terminology is geographical terms. Modern Uzbek geographical terminology is a terminological system rich in international terms, which in part includes Uzbek common terms and common terms.

As noted by the Russian linguist A. Reformatsky, "terminology is a small system that is clearly distinguished within the general system of a particular language, ... at the same time, it is divided into smaller systems according to thematic features." [2. 121-122]. This situation is also reflected in the system of geographical terms of the Uzbek language. The thematic division of lexical units can also be observed in the system of terms, but this division will be based on relevance to a particular concept.

"Through the ideographic study of semantic fields related to the terms of the natural and human sciences, we are closely assisted in revealing the true nature of the phenomena occurring in certain disciplines, in determining the laws of connection of their elements." [3. 123-124]

Thus, the systematic study of lexical units of language in terms of thematic, semantic field is the basis of ideographic analysis. Through the ideographic study of lexical units, it is possible to assess their linguistic value, to gain a deeper understanding of their linguistic nature.

Some of the research in the field of lexicology is in line with this view, and it can be said that the results of ideographic analysis in Uzbek lexicography will be the basis for the creation of ideographic dictionary. This is because in recent lexical-semantic studies, words have been systematically analyzed on the basis of spiritual similarity, which serves as the main source and material in the creation of ideographic works based on the principle of unification on the basis of spiritual similarity and related modern dictionaries. As noted in our linguistics, "if lexical meanings are explained using examples collected according to a particular system, the value of such a dictionary will be high. Because in doing so, an objective description of the richness of the dictionary is achieved." [4. 399]

It is known that subject, field systematics, structural construction can differ from the linguistic system of field terminology. This is because the terms that express concepts acquire stability in the human mind in the form of specific cognitive knowledge, cognitive spheres based on factors such as imagination, conditions, traditional and modern views, historical memory, and as a result serve as a factor in forming linguistic systematic associations of terms. This situation is also observed in the geographical terminology of the Uzbek language.

Results and discussions. We try to reveal and describe the ideographic structure of the geographical terminological system of the Uzbek language, its structural relations, based on geographical knowledge and concepts, interpretations and descriptions of events in the field in scientific sources.

Geografik qobiq termini “Yerning litosfera, gidrosfera, atmosfera va biosferalar o‘zaro tutashadigan va bir-biriga ta’sir etadigan qobig‘i” tushunchasini ifodalovchi birlik sanalib, o‘zbek tili geografik terminosistemasining yadrosi sifatida o‘z atrofida markaziy guruhni tashkil qiluvchi quyidagi terminlar mikrotizimini birlashtirib, yaxlitlikni ta’minlovchi termindir.

The term *Geografik qobiq* refers to the concept of "the Earth's crust, where the lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, and biospheres are interconnected and interact with each other" and the Uzbek language as a core of the geographical terminosystem is a term that provides integrity, combining the following microsystems that form a central group around itself.

I. Microsystem of terms related to the Lithosphere.

II. Microsystem of terms related to the atmosphere.

III. Microsystem of terms related to the Hydrosphere.

IV. Microsystem of terms related to the Biosphere.

The Uzbek language serves as an archetype for all units belonging to the system of geographical terms.

Each system that makes up this central group includes hundreds and thousands of local and international terms based on its own semantic character.

I. Microsystem of terms related to the Lithosphere:

At the heart of this microsystem is the term *litosfera* (lithosphere). On the basis of this term is understood the phenomena associated with the concepts of rocks, relief. Therefore, this system of terms is a microsystem that combines a large number of terms compared to other microsystems. At the heart of the etymological meaning of the term *Litosfera* (lithosphere) lies a piece of meaning "tosh, qattiq (rocky, hard)", which refers to all the phenomena associated with the concept of relief and rocks. Hence, in the microsystem of terms related to the lithosphere, the terminological units related to the concept of relief play a significant role. In the semantic nature of all terms related to the lithosphere, denotative sign-features dominate.

The microsystem of terms related to the lithosphere contains many terminological units related to the concept of rock, solid and rocks, mainly land, which can be classified on the basis of common and distinctive features in the semantic sign as follows:

I.1. A group of terms defining relief;

I.2. A group of terms used to defines mountain rocks.

In terms of shape and size, the topography is divided into geotexture (large landforms), morphostructure (large mountain ranges and plains) and morphosculpture (river valleys, alluvial plains, ice relief forms). can be divided into groups:

I.1.1. Geotechnical terms:

I.1.1.1. Plains and platforms: *tokemberiy platformasi* (*tokemberiy platform*), *arxey platforma* (*archaea platform*), *epiproterozoy platforma* (*epiproterozoy platform*) etc.

I.1.1.2. Submerged: *Popigay botigi* (*Popigay basin*), *krater* (*crater*), *botiqlar* (*basins*), *depressiyalar* (*depressions*), *alalar* (*aladas*), *botiq joy* (*submerged area*), *okean Yer posti* (*oceanic crust*), *kontinental riftlar* (*continental rifts*) etc.

I.1.2. Morphostructural terms: *yirik tog tizmasi* [*large mountain range*], *tekislik* [*plain*], *baland tog* [*high mountain*], *o‘rtacha tog* [*medium mountain*], *past tog* [*low mountain*], *Buyuk tekisliklar* [*Great plains*] etc.

I.1.2.1. Mountains and heights: *tog* [*mountain*], *baland tog* [*high muountain*], *o‘rtacha tog* [*average muntain*], *past tog* [*low mountain*], *choqqi* [*hill*], *dovon*, *yonbag‘ir* [*slope*], *tepalik* [*little hill*], *balandlik* [*height*], *do‘nglik* [*bulge*], *qir* [*edge*], *adir*, *g‘or* [*cave*] etc.

I.1.2.2. Volcanoes: *magmatizm [magmatism]*, *vulkanik jinslar [volcanic rocks]*, *lava [lava]*, *metamorfizm [metamorphism]*, *Kilimanjaro vulkani [Kilimanjaro volcano]*, *magma [magma]*, *qalqonli vulkanlar [shield volcanoes]* etc.

I.1.3. Terms related to morphosculture: *daryo vodiylari [river valleys]*, *allyuvial tekislik [alluvial plain]*, *muz relef shakli [ice relief form]*, *jar [canyon]*, *kirg'oq [shore]*, *barxan etc.*

I.2. A group of terms used to describe rocks also divided into the following subgroups:

I.2.1. Terms denoting minerals in none ore: *tuz [salt]*, *toshko 'mir [coal]*, *neft [oil]*, *tabiiy gaz [natural gas]*, *yonuvchi slanes [combustible shale]*, *ohaktosh [limestone]*, *qum [sand]*, *gillar [clays]*...

I.2.2. Terms denoting metallic minerals: *boksitlar [bauxites]*, *fosforit cho'kindi [phosphorite sediments]*, *marganes [manganese]*, *temir rudalari [iron ores]*; a) non-ferrous metals: *oltin [gold]*, *kumush [silver]*, *mis [copper]*, *ruh [zinc]*, *qo'rg'oshin [lead]*, *aluminium [aluminium]*, *qalay [tin]*; b) ferrous metals: *magnitli temirtosh [magnetic ironstone]*, *qo'ng'ir temirtosh [brown ironstone]*, *qizil temirtosh [red ironstone]*...

I.2.3. Terms denoting minerals defining none ore: *olmoslar [diamonds]*, *yoqut [rubies]*, *zumrad [emeralds]*, *sapfir [sapphires]*...

I.2.4. Magmatic rocks:

I.2.4.1. Intrusive magmatic rocks: *granit [granite]*, *gabbro [gabbro]* ...;

I.2.4.2. Effuse magmatic rocks: *bazalt [basalt]*, *liparit [liparite]*, *vulkan shishasi [volcanic glass]* ...

I.2.5. Sedimentary rocks:

I.2.5.1. Clastic rocks: a) coarse rocks: *pselit [pselyte]*, *xarsang tosh [rock]*, *mayda tosh [pebble]*, *dresva [dresva]*, *g'o'la tosh [coarse stone]*, *shag'al tosh [gravel]*; b) average gravel rocks: *qum [sand]*, *qumtoshlar (psammitlar) [sandstones (psammities)]*, *dag'al donali qumtosh [coarse-grained sandstone]*, *mayda donali qumtosh [fine-grained sandstone]*, *mayin donali qumtosh [fine-grained sandstone]*; v) fine or dusty rocks (siltstones): *lyosslar [lyoss]*, *soz tuproqlar [loamy soil]*, *gillar [clays]*, *qumoqlar [sands]*, *flish [flish]*; mineral rocks: a) monomineral rocks: *kvars [quartz]*, *kvars minerali [mineral of quartz]*; b) polymineral rocks: *granit [granite]*, *kvars [quartz]*, *ortoklaz [orthoclase]*, *slyuda [mica]*, *dala shpati [feldspar]*;

I.2.5.2. Chemical rocks: *tuzlar [salts]*, *gips [plaster]*...;

I.2.5.3. Organic (biogenic) rocks: *marjonlar [necklaces]*, *ko'mir [coal]*, *bo'r [chalk]*, *ohaktosh [limestone]*.

I.2.6. Metamorphic rocks: *gneys [quartzite]*, *kvarsit [gneiss]*, *marmar [marble]*.

I.3. A group of landscape terms: *tog' landshafti [mountain landscape]*, *cho'l landshafti [desert landscape]*, *plato landshafti [plateau landscape]*, *tog' oldi landshaft [foothill landscape]*, *glyatsialnival landshafti [glacial landscape]*, *tog' yonbag'irlari landshafti [mountain slopes landscape]*, *madaniy landshaft [cultural landscape]*.

As the terms related to the lithosphere, we refer to the lithosphere as the central term of the microsystem, and the term *relef [terrain]* and *tog' jinslari [rocks]* as its primary enclosure terms. It is these first siege terms that bring all the related geographical terms into this microsystem.

This microsystem can now be conditionally evaluated as a 3-stage system. Microsystems at each stage have their own stable position based on a hierarchical (hierarchical) relationship with their predecessors and successors.

One of the systems of the Uzbek language system of geographical terms adjacent to the "Microsystem of terms related to the lithosphere" is "Microsystem of terms related to the atmosphere". We have tried to reflect the ideographic structure of this microsystem as follows:

II. Atmospheric terminology microsystem

One of the key concepts in the field of natural geography is the atmosphere, which is the most important component of the geographical crust. *The atmosphere*, which is the expression of this concept, as a central term of the relevant microsystem, serves to connect the following

system of terms with the macrosystem of geographical terms:

II.1. A group of terms denoting the concept of air mass.

II.2. A group of terms that describe the concept of rain.

The group of terms denoting the concept of air mass is divided into two subgroups, systematically combining the terms related to the concept of air:

II.1.1. Terms of hot air masses: *issiqlik [heat], muvozanatsizlik [imbalance], issiqlik oqimi [heat flow], issiqlik harakati [heat movement]* etc.

II.1.2. Terms of cold air masses: *kriosfera (sovuqlik qobig'i) [cryosphere (cold crust)], adiabatik sovish [adiabatic cooling], Tropopuaza [tropopause], siklon [cyclone], antisiklon [anticyclone]* etc.

II.1.3. General terms for air masses:

II.1.3.1. General terms related to the atmosphere: *Yer iqlimi [Earth's climate], troposfera [troposphere], ozon qatlami [ozone layer], atmosfera [atmosphere]* etc.

II.1.3.2. General terms related to the nature and composition of air flow: *ob-havo [weather], havo harakati [air movement], havo [air], harorat [temperature], bosim [pressure], konvektiv oqimlar [convective currents]* etc.

II.2. A group of terms that describe the concept of rain: *qor [snow], yomg'ir [rain], do'l [heavy rain], jala [downpour], bulduriq [bulduriq], suvli qor [watery snow], kristallanish [crystallization]*...

III. Microsystem of hydrosphere terms.

The term hydrosphere is a basic terminological unit representing the concepts of water and water. Terms that serve to describe water and all geographical concepts associated with it take place in a certain order and form in this microsystem. We define the structure of this microsystem as follows:

III.1. A group of terms related to surface water:

III.1.1. Terms related to rivers: *daryo [river], daryo vodiysi [river valley], qirg'oq [coast], sohil [shore], delta [delta], daryo tizimi [river system], bosh daryo [main river], irmoq [stream], birinchi darajali irmoq [first-class stream], ikkinchi darajali irmoq [second-class stream], uchinchi darajali irmoq [third-class stream]* etc.

III.1.2. Terms related to lakes: *ko'l [lake], ko'lcha [little lake], oqar ko'l [flowing lake], oqmas ko'l [none flowing lake], ko'l botig'i [lake basin], tektonik ko'l [tectonic lake], botiq (muldasimon) ko'l [(muldasimon) lake]* etc.

III.1.3. Terms related to the sea: *dengiz [sea], dengiz suvi [sea water], dengiz tubi [seabed], qirg'oq [coast], chuqurlik [depth], sayozlik [shallowness], Orol dengizi [Aral Sea]* etc.

III.1.4. Terms related to the ocean: *okean [ocean], okean platformalari [ocean platforms], okean tubi tekisliklari [ocean floor plains], georiftogenial [georiftogenial], o'rta okean tog'lari [mid-ocean mountains], okean tubi yotqizilari [ocean floor deposits], ochiq okean [open ocean], Dunyo okeani [world ocean]* etc.

III.1.5. Wetland-related terms: *botqoq [swamp], botqoqlik [swampness], torf [peat], pastqam (evtrof) botqoqlik [lowland (eutrophic) swamp]* etc.

III.1.6. Terms related to rain: *qor [snow], yomg'ir [rain], jala [sleet], tornado [tornado], uyurma [sleet], quyun [whirlwind], yelvizak [breeze], do'l [hail], qor parchasi [snow piece], , , , , kabilar.*

III.1.7. Terms related to the concept of ice: *muz [ice], muzlik [glacier], muzloq grunt [glacial ground], muz relief shakllari [ice relief forms], tetraedrik tuzilish [tetrahedral structure], muzlash [freezing]* etc.

III.2. A group of terms related to groundwater:

III.2.1. Terms related to the importance of water in the national economy: *chuchuk yer osti suvi [fresh groundwater], termal yer osti suvi [thermal groundwater], sanoat*

ahamiyatiga ega yer osti suvi [industrial groundwater], shifobaxsh suv [healing water], minerallanish darajasi [mineralization rate] etc.

III.2.5. Terms related to the source of water formation: *infiltratsion (shimilgan) suvlar [infiltration waters], kondensatsion suvlar [condensation waters], magmatik yoki yuvenil suvlar [magmatic or juvenile waters], sedimentatsion suvlar [sedimentary waters], botqoq suvlari [swamp waters]...*

III.2.6. Terms related to the physical state of water: *gravitatsion suv [gravitational water], pardasimon suv [curtain water], gigroskopik suv [hygroscopic water], kristallizatsion suv [crystallization water] etc.*

III.2.7. Terms related to the location of water in the Earth's crust: *tuproq suvlari [groundwater], yuqori suvlar (verxovodka) [surface water (verhovodka)], grunt suvlari [groundwater] etc.*

III.3. A group of general terms related to the concept of water: *suvlik [water], suv oqimi [water flow], suv qobig'i [water crust], gidrosfera [hydrosphere] etc.*

IV. Microsystem of biosphere terms.

It is known that the biosphere has a special place among the geographical crusts. The biosphere is defined as the shell of life made up of living (organic) substances, i.e. microorganisms, plants and animals. Thus, in the system of terms in our observation, the terminology units related to the biosphere and related concepts belonging to the object of study of the field of natural geography also exist as a separate layer, system. At the heart of these terms is the biosphere, which unites hundreds and thousands of geographical terms.

The microsystem of terms related to the concept of biosphere in its initial stage is divided into the following groups:

IV.1. A group of terms related to plants.

IV.1.1. Terms related to aquatic plants: *salviniya [salvinia], choycho'p [tea tree], dalachoy [dalachoy], choyo't [tea tree], qizilpoycha [beetroot] etc.*

IV.1.2. Terms related to herbs: *o't [grass], subalp o'tloq [subalpine meadow], alp o'tloq [alpine meadow], pichanzor [hay], efemer [ephemeral], efemeroid [ephemeroid], qiyoq [sedge], oq shuvoq [white wormwood], qora mox [black moss], qo'ng'irbosh [blackbird], mushukquyruq [cattail], yovvoyi arpa [wild barley], yovvoyi suli [wild oats], qo'ziquloq [mushroom], oq momiq [white fluffy], taran saosiqquvray [taran saosiqquray], pushti [pink], qo'qongul [crow], chayir [betel nut], shuvoq [wormwood], betaga [betaga], tikonli astragal butasi [wormwood thorny astragalus shrub], to'ng'izsirt [cobresia], gunafsha [violet], qoqio't [rhubarb], yulduzo't [starfish], sariq ayiqtovon [yellow bear], yovvoyi ko'knori [wild poppy], krioft o'tloq [cryophyte meadow], arpog'on [arpogan], lolaqizg'aldoq [tulip], taroqbosh [comb], qo'shoyoq [twig], qoramoshog [blackberry], isfarak [isfarak], chitir, z'femerlar [z'femer], kovrak [ferula], ilog [weed] etc.*

IV.1.3. Terms related to forest: *o'rmon [forest], Janubiy o'rmon [Southern forest], Shimoliy o'rmon [Northern forest], tropik o'rmon [tropical forest], subtropik o'rmon [subtropical forest], ekvatorial o'rmon [equatorial forest], dunyo o'rmoni [world forest], igna bargli daraxt [coniferous tree], o'rmonzor [forest].*

IV.1.4. Terms related to plants (halophytes) that grow in salt marshes: *boyalich [boyalich], tereskan [tereskan], keyrevuq [kerevuq], burgan [burgan], sarisazan [sarisazan], qorasho'ra [karashora], baliqko'z [balykqoz], sho'r ajriq [brine split], qora saksovul [black saxaul], yulg'un [tamarisk] etc.*

IV.1.5. Terms related to plants growing in the desert region. The terms of this group are divided into the following subgroups in terms of the nature and structure of the desert region, which in turn represent the plants that grow in the sandy desert, tugai and foothills:

IV.1.6.1. Terms related to sandy desert plants: *qora saksovul [black saxaul], oq saksovul [white saxaul], yulg'un [tamarisk], jing'il [jingil], cho'l yalpizi [desert mint], barxan*

[barkhan], juzg'un yoki qandim [juzgun or kandym], quyonsuyak [rabbit], tereskan [tereskan], qizilcha [beetroot], astragal [astragalus], iloq (qum qiyog'i) [sandalwood], selin [sandstone], cherkaz [cherkas], saksovul [saxaul], daraxtsimon cherkaz [woody cherkas], chog'on [chogon], astragal [astragal] etc.

IV.1.6.2. Terms related to tugai plants: qizilmiya (solodko) [licorice], chuchukmiya [chuchukmiya], ajriq [split], yantoq [thorn], qamish [reed], savag'ich [rod], qo'g'a [hedgehog], kendir [kendir], turong'il [dark], tol [osier], jiyda [Elaeagnus], yulg'in [tamarix], jing'il [jingle], buta [bush], ilonpechak [snake plant], qo'ypechak [snail], chakanda (oblepixa) etc.

IV.1.6.3. Terms related to the plants of the foothills: qorabosh (rang) [blackcurrant rosemary], qo'ng'irbosh [bell], boychechak [boychechak], binafsha [purple], lolaqizg'aldoq [tulip], chuchmoma [chuchmoma], sassiqquvray [sassiqquray], lola [tulip], gulsapsar [gulsapsar], piyoz ildizlilar [onion roots], ayiqtovon [ayiqtovon], mingboshi [mingboshi], chalav [chalav], shuvoq [wormwood], astragal [astragal], darmana [darmana], isiriq [incense], qo'ng'irbosh [bell], yaltirbosh [glitter], no'xatak [pea], chuchmoma [chuchmoma], oqquvray [white flow], gulxayri [gulxayri], sasir [sasir], qoqi [stump], shuvoq [wormwood], yovvoyi bug'doy (qasmaloq) [wild wheat (kasmak)], taktak (yovvoyi arpa), jasmin [jasmine], cho'l yalpiz [desert mint], ferul [ferul], chalov [chalov], mingbosh [millet], achchiqmiya [achchikmiya], otquloq [otkulak], yermon, zubturum (bargizub), qo'ziquloq, karrak, qiltiq, yersovun, yetmak, shirach etc.

IV.1.6.4. Terms related to mountain region plants: archa [cade], archazor [cade field], o'rikarcha [uricade], saurarcha [saurcade], qoraarcha [black cade], shuvoq [worm wood], yong'oqzor [walnut], Turkiston qayini [Turkestan birch], temir daraxt [iron tree], uchqat [uchkat], na'matak [namatak], irg'ay [irgay], zirk [barberry], maymunjon, yovvoyi uzum [wild grape], qatrang'i [tar], yovvoyi anor [wild pomegranate], pistazor [pistachio], zarang [maple], olisha [cherry], do'lana [hawthorn], bodom [almond], pista [pistachio], yong'oq [walnut], qayrog'och [pine], sada (sadaqayrag'och) [willow], majnuntol [willow], tol [poplar], terak [maple], chinor [comb], taroqbosh [twig], qo'shoyoq, qoramoshog [blackberry], isfarak [isfarak], chitir, kovrak, iloq etc.

The terms of this group are related to the plants in the mountainous region and should be classified as follows based on the division of the geographical composition of the mountainous region.

IV.1.6.4.1. Terms related to fruit plants: yong'oqzor [walnuts field], na'matak [namatak], maymunjon, yovvoyi uzum [wild grapes], yovvoyi anor [wild pomegranate], pistazor [pistachio], olisha [cherry], do'lana [hawthorn], bodom, pista, yong'oq [walnut] etc.

IV.1.6.4.2. Terms related to ornamental plants: rcha [cade], archazor [cade field], o'rikarcha [uricade], saurarcha [saurcade], qoraarcha [black cade] Turkiston qayini [Turkestan birch], temir daraxt [iron tree], uchqat [uchkat] zirk [barberry], maymunjon tol [poplar], terak [maple], chinor [comb]

IV.1.7. Terms related to medicinal plants: anjabor [anjabor], arslonquyruq [lion's tail], achchiqmiya [achchikmiya], bangidevona [bangidevona], bodom [almond], burgan, gulxayri, zubturum, isiriq [incense], na'matak [deer grass], tog' piyozi [mountain onion], anzur piyoz [anzur onion], zira, rovoch, taran, tuyayaproq, tog' jambuli, kiyik o'ti, tog'sag'iz...

IV.1.8. Terms related to technical plants: taran (contains tannins used in skin rejuvenation), anjabar (contains additive), archa (essential oil is extracted from the young branch), tog'sag'iz (There is a foaming substance), yersovun (The foaming agent is sapanin), cho'l yalpizi (contains ether), yetmak (from its root a foaming sapanin substance is obtained), pista (dye is obtained from the leaf and the dots on the leaf), arslonquyruq (fermenting agent and essential oil are obtained)...

IV.1.9. General terms related to plants: *o'simlik* [plant], *ozuqa* [feed], *oziqlanish* [nutrition], *ildiz* [root], *barg* [leaf], *poya* [stem], *butoq* [branch], *shox* [horn], *geobotanika* (*Yer yuzasidagi o'simliklarni geografik jihatdan o'rganadi*) [geobotany (studies geographical plants on the surface)], *yopiq urug'li o'simlik* [indoor seed plant], *yalang'och urug'li o'simlik* [bare seed plant], *avtotrop* [autotropic], *geterotrop* [heterotropic], *biofil* [biophilic], *dorivor o'simlik* [medicinal plant], *subtropik o'simlik* [subtropical plant], *vegetatsiya davri* [vegetation period], *giyoh* [coca], *buta* [shrub], *o't* [grass], *daraxt* [tree], *efemer* (bir yillik o't) va *efemeroid* (ko'p yillik o't) [ephemeral (annual grass) and ephemeroid (perennial grass)], *yovvoyi o'simlik* [wild plant], *relekt o'simliklar* [relekt plants], *bargli o'rmon* [deciduous forest], *gul* [flower], *gullash* [flowering], *gul urug'i* [flower seed], *galofit* [halophyte], *mevali daraxt* [ornamental tree], *manzarali daraxt* [fruit tree], *fotosintez jarayoni* [photosynthesis process], *ko'payish* [reproduction], *o'sish* [growth], *rivojlanish* [development], *madaniy o'simlik* [cultivated plant], *uzun kunli o'simlik* [long-lived plant]...

IV.2. A group of terms related to animals.

IV.2.1. Terms defining desert region animals:

IV.2.1.1. Terms defining mammals: *katta shomshapalak* [big bats], *shalpangquloq ko'rshapalak* [bats], *ko'k sug'ur* [blue bears], *qo'ng'ir ayiq* [brown bears], *olako'zan* [ospreys], *hind asalxo'ri* [Indian bees], *Turkiston qunduzi* [Turkestan beavers], *sirtlon* [hyenas], *silovsin* [lynxes], *qoraquloq* [blackbirds], *malin* [raspberries], *qoplon* [leopards], *irbis*, *gepard* [cheetahs], *xongul* [hawks], *jayron* [gazelles], *bo'ri* [wolves], *tulki* [foxes], *marhur*, *Ustyurt qo'yi* (arkal) [Ustyurt sheep (arkal)], *Qizilqum yovvoyi qo'yi* [Kyzylkum wild sheep], *Buxoro qo'yi* [Bukhara sheep], *arxar* [argali]...

IV.2.1.2. Terms defining birds: *birqozon* [one stomach], *oq laylak* [white stork], *qora laylak* [black stork], *qizil g'oz* [red goose], *oqbosh o'rdak* [white duck], *marmar o'rdak* [marble duck], *oq dumli burgut* [white-tailed eagle], *qirg'iy burgut* [hawk eagle], *cho'l burguti* [desert eagle], *burgut* [eagle], *boltayutar* [boltayutar], *qumay*, *lochin* [falcon], *itolg'i* [push bird], *oq turna* [white crane], *tuvaloq* [tuvalak], *qum chumchug'i* [sand sparrow], *to'rg'ay* [sparrow], *qora qarg'a* [black crow], *xo'jasavdogar*, *quzg'un* [raven], *qirg'ovul* [pheasant], *xo'jasavdogar*, *tentakqush*, *qorabovur* [blackberry], *boyo'g'li* [owl], *cho'l qarg'asi* [desert crow], *so'fito'rg'ay*...

IV.2.1.3. Terms defining rodents: *ingichka oyoqli yumronqoziq* [slender-legged], *qumsichqon* [sandpiper], *shalpangquloq*, *tipratikan* [hedgehog], *qo'shoyoq* [lizard], *ko'rsichqon* [rat]...

IV.2.1.4. Terms defining reptiles: *xentog qurbaqaboshi* [xentog frog], *Shtraux qurbaqaboshi* [Straux frog], *echkemar*, *chipor kaltakesak* [cypress lizard], *kapcha ilon* (*Turkiston kobrasi*) [kapcha snake (Turkestan cobra)], *qum bo'g'ma iloni* [sand choke snake], *chipor ilon* [cypress snake], *xoldor chipor ilon* [spotted cypress snake], *o'qilon* [owl], *charxilon*, *kaltakesak* [lizard], *cho'l toshbaqasi* [desert tortoise]...

IV.2.1.5. Terms defining insects: *qoraqurt* [blacworm], *chayon* [scorpion], *falanga* [phalanx], *tarantul* (biy) [tarantula (biy)], *chigirtka* [locust]...

IV.2.2. Terms defining the animals of the Adir highlands:

IV.2.2.1. Terms defining mammals: *tulki* [fox], *bo'rsiq* [badger], *quyon* [rabbit], *sariq sassiqko'zan* [yellow fox], *Turkiston kalamushi* [Turkestan rat]...

IV.2.2.2. Terms defining reptiles: *Turkiston agamasi* [Turkestan agamas], *tok ilon* [vine snake], *sariq ilon* [yellow snake], *chipor ilon* [cypress snake], *ko'lvor ilon* (*gyurza*) [lake snake (gyurza)], *Turkiston kobrasi* [Turkestan cobra], *Turkiston tashbaqasi* [Turkestan tortoise], *dasht qora iloni* [steppe black snake], *sariq ilon* [yellow snake], *chipor ilon* [cypress snake]...

IV.2.2.3. Terms defining birds: *burgut* [eagle], *chil*, *kaklik*, *miqqiy*, *bedana*, *ko'k qarg'a* [blue crow], *soch*, *ukki* [gowk], *dala chumchug'i* [field sparrow], *tuvaloq* [tuvalak], *qirg'iy*

[hawk], qironqora [darkbird], boltayutar [boltayutar], ilonburgut [snake eagle], itolg'a, so'fito'rg'ay, boyo'g'li (boyqush) [owl]...

IV.2.2.4. Terms defining insects: xonqizi, yaydoqchi [spreader], oltinko'z [gold eye], trixogramma [trichogramma], qo'ng'iz [beetle], qandala [handcuffs], beshikertvatar...

IV.2.3. Terms defining valley, oasis, and tugai animals:

IV.2.3.1. Terms defining birds: baliqchi qush [fishing bird], qo'tan, birqozon, larpelikan, qoravoy, ko'k [blue], oq va malla qo'tanlar, qorabuzovbaklan, g'oz, o'rdak, churrak, qirg'ovul, kakku, zag'izg'on, qirg'iy, qora qarg'a, musicha, zag'cha, qarqinoq, bulbul, bedana, chumchuq, boyo'g'li, laylak...

IV.2.3.2. Terms defining reptiles: sariq ilon [yellow snake], chipor ilon [snake], bo'zrang kaltakesak [buzrang lizard], suv ilon [water snake], qora ilon [black snake]...

IV.2.3.3. Terms defining mammals: bo'ri [wolf], tulki [fox], chiyabo'ri [jackal], bo'rsiq [badger], to'qay mushugi [tugai cat], quyon [rabbit], to'ng'iz [pig], ondatra, nutriya [nutria], ko'rshapalak [bat], tipritikan [hedgehog], sichqon [rat], yer kalamushi [ground rat] ...

IV.2.3.4. Terms defining fish: ilon baliq [snake fish], zog'ora baliq (sazan) [carp], ship, laqqa baliq [catfish], cho'rtan [shit], qora baliq (marinka) [black fish], ilonbosh [snakehead], mo'ylov baliq (so'g'yon) [mustache fish], Amudaryo fareli (gulmoyi), marinka, oqqayroq [whiter], kumush rang tovonbaliq [silver colored heel], sudak, ilonbosh, oddiy do'ngpeshona [a simple dungeon], oq Amur balig'i, bahri baliq (bakra), qilquyruq (big crocodile fish), small snout, Sirdaryo kurakburun balig'i [crocodile fish of Sirdaria]...

IV.2.4. Terms denoting forest animals: cho'chqa [pig], bo'rsiq, olmaxon [squirrel], kalamush [rat], yumronqoziq, sichqon [mouse], ilon [snake] ...

IV.2.5. Terms denoting mountain region animals:

IV.2.5.1. Terms denoting mammals: kiyik [deer], qor qoplani [snow leopard], silovsin [lynx], bo'ri [wolf], ayiq [bear], tulki [fox], cho'chqa [pig], o'rmon kalamushi [forest rat], o'rmon sonyasi (an animal that looks like an squirrel), qizil dumli sug'ur [red-tailed deer], qizil pishchuxa [red cheese], kul rang sassiqko'zan [gray stinking], tosh suvsari, qoplon [leopard], ilvirs, tog'takasi [mountain goat], arxar, jayron, bug'u [deer], Turkiston yo'lbarisi [Turkestan tiger]...

IV.2.5.2. Terms denoting birds: kaklik [partridge], kaptar [pigeon], boyqush [owl], bulbul [nightingale], chumchuq [sparrow], qirg'iy [hawk], lochin [falcon], kalxat [kite], so'fito'rg'ay [skylark], Tibet burguti [Tibet eagle]...

IV.3. A group of terms related to microorganisms and fungi: bakteriyalar [bacteria], mikroorganizm [microorganism], zamburug' [fungus], redusentlar (organisms that break down organic matter), sharsimon bakteriya [spherical bacteria], parazit [parasite], saprofit [saprophyte], simbiot, miksotrop (a microorganism that feeds in both autotrophic and heterotrophic forms), yashil o'simlik [green plant], prokariot, euakriot...

IV.4. A group of general terms related to the concept of biosphere: Yer yuzasi [Earth's surface], hayot qobig'I [shell of life], geoqatlam [geo layer], biosfera (a geolayer composed of living matter), natural areas, mainland, living organisms, minerallar [minerals], tirik organizm [living organism], organik modda [organic matter], noorganik modda [inorganic matter], mineral modda [mineral matter], ekologik muvozanat [ecological balance], zoogeografiya [zoogeography], yopiq urug'li o'simlik [indoor plant], sutemizuvchi [mammal], sudralib yuruvchi [reptile]...

Conclusion. From the above, it is clear that the Uzbek system of geographical terms is a terminological system that includes many microsystems as a separate macrosystem with a hierarchically structured terminosystem. The microsystems that are present at each stage of the system, i.e., the group of terms that form a paronymic relationship with the group of terms that precede and follow it. Terminological units belonging to the group of terms have different lexical-spiritual (synonymic, graduonymic, hyponymic) relations with their classmates, have a

specific spiritual content. On this basis, each term has a stable place in the Uzbek language macrosystem of geographical terms. The system of hierarchical geographical terms mentioned above has formed a unique ideographic structure. In the formation and thus classification of this ideographic structure, the similarity leads mainly to the point of view of the field of natural geography, because on the basis of the terminosystem the branch structure of the field, scientific concepts and phenomena is crucial.

The dialectical connection between the phenomena of being is a factor in ensuring the relationship between the language units that are their linguistic expression, which shows the systematic relationship of language units, forming a system. Similarly, the linguistic-scientific study of Uzbek geographical terminology, the attitude of the terminological system to the general language system, the study of its ideographic nature, the scientific and practical significance of the study.

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