

тастыйықланған, суў хожалығын раўажландырыўдың 2021-2030-жылларға мөлшерленген концепциясында бул бағдардағы ҳамме тәреплери белгилеп берилген еди. Мәселен, каналлардың пайдалы жумыс коэффициентин асырыў ҳам де 2 млн. гектарда суў тежеўши, соннан 600 мың гектарында тамшылап суўғарыў технологиясын енгизиў есабынан жылына 7 млрд.куб суўды тежеў көзде тутылған. Сондай-ақ, санластырыў есабынан электр энергиясын 2 млрд. киловатт саатқа қысқартыў көрсеткішлер белгиленген.

Суў хожалығы министрлиги бул ўазыйпалардың орынланыўын өз ўақытында тәмийинлеўи халықаралық экспертлерди шақырып жаңа усулда жумыс алып барыўи айтып өтилди. 2025-жылға шекем тараўды толық санластырыў, соның ишинде суўды қадағалаў ҳам есабын онлайн тәризде жүргизиў бойынша дәстүрий өним ислеп шығарыў кереклиги бойынша көрсетпелер берилди [3].

Президентимиз ғәлле жетистириў жуўмақларына да тоқтап өтип, усындай аўыр машақатлы жағдайларда да дала мийнеткешлери аўызбиршилик пенен 6 млн. 400 мың тонна ғәлле өнимин жетилистиргенлигин. Бул ушын бәрше фермер, дийхан ҳам кластерлерге шын кеўилден терең миннетдаршылық билдирди.

Президентимиз Ш.М.Мирзиёев видеоселектор жыйналысында ғоза тәрбиясы бойынша агротехник иләжларды өз ўақытында өткерий ҳам де тәкирар егинлер егий мәселелерине де тоқтап өтти. Улыўма алғанда, аўыл хожалығын түптен реформа қылыў ҳам де тараўда базар экономикасын кең түрде енгизиў мәселелери бойынша да тийисли қарарлар қабыл етилип баслы ўазыйпалар белгилеп берилди. Усы жумыслардың орынланыўи мәмлекетлик азық-аўқат қәуипсизлигине, ең баслысы халқымыздың кейпиятына ҳам турмыс жағдайына тәсир ететугын жүдә зәрүр мәселе екенлигин атап өтти.

Әдебиатлар

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Ушбу мақолада аграр соҳада кластер усулини жорий қилиш кўрсатилған. Мақолада қишлоқ хўжалигида ишлаб чиқаришни ривожлантириш масалалари ҳосилини кўпайтириш таҳлил қилинған.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье представляется внедрение кластерного метода в аграрный сектор. Также анализируется прирост сельскохозяйственного производства.

SUMMARY

This article shows the implementation of the cluster method in the agricultural sector. The article analyzes the growth of agricultural production.

Geografiya

METHODS FOR TOPONIMIC RESEARCH OF OBJECTS

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Таянч сўзлар: этимология, географик, лингвистик, тарихий, картографик, статистик усуллар, семантика, топоформант, топоаниклағич, топонимик тизим, топонимик ареал.

Ключевые слова: этимология, географический, лингвистический, исторический, картографический, статистические методы, семантика, топоформант, топоопредетель, топонимическая система, топонимический ареал.

Key words: etymology, geographical, linguistic, historical, cartographic, statistic methods, semantic, topoformant, locator, toponymic system, toponymic area.

The geographical name is a part of the toponymy of a certain territory, therefore, its analysis can be corrected only taking into account the specifics of the entire toponymic complex. A single name, divorced from the system, cannot serve as a source of scientific analysis. Therefore, the second requirement of toponymic research is the study of a toponym in the context of all toponymy.

The geographic method of toponymic research is based on the use of folk geographic terms - words that define the nature of a geographical object, its genus and type (for example, a mountain, forest, lake). Being, in fact, a household name, folk terms are used to define a specific geographical concept or phenomenon. The genetic connection of a folk term with geographical objects, their essence, finds expression in toponymy, which is a kind of accumulator of a significant number of terms. The relationship between a toponym and a term is a universal pattern of toponymy. Toponymy is a kind of landscape language, its verbal expression. We can say that through toponymy, the landscape "tells" about itself, about its history, dynamics and features. Landscape toponymic studies contribute to the reconstruction of geographical situations of the past. Place names make it possible to identify and investigate in dynamics such components of the natural landscape as landforms, soils, vegetation and fauna.

Closely related to toponymy and cartographic method. The cartographic method is successfully used to establish

patterns of placement of toponymic phenomena, the dynamics of their development in time, spatial relationships and dependencies, both between individual toponymic facts and between them and various social and natural realities reflected on the maps. Revealing toponymic material requires the involvement of various cartographic sources. Multi-temporal maps allow studying the dynamics of various phenomena and their components according to toponymy data.

The establishment of toponymic areas is inseparable from mapping, the tasks of which include the exact localization of places of settlement of people, in whose speech the studied onomastic phenomenon is noted, or objects named in a certain way. But mapping is used not only for fixing the identified areas. Different territorial distributions of names in regional studies and features globally inherent in names of different languages can be mapped. Areas identified as a result of mapping constitute a special toponymic text, the scientific reading of which poses a series of new tasks to the researcher. Consequently, a map with a toponymic load itself becomes a source for further study of geographical names. The creation of modern databases of toponyms, electronic gazetteers, the use of GIS technologies will significantly intensify toponymic research.

A full description and analysis of toponymic facts cannot be carried out without the use of historical research methods. Taking into account real historical conditions is one of the main criteria for the reliability of research. Top-

onyms are usually utilitarian in semantics, since reflect the attitude of man to nature, which has developed over a long historical period. The name is always social: even physical and geographical terms in toponymy are an expression of the level of economic significance of an object.

Each historical epoch is characterized by its own toponymic set, therefore, a special place in the study belongs to the historical and chronological analysis of toponyms. However, such an analysis is far from always possible: folk physical and geographical terms and names of natural objects rarely lend themselves to accurate dating, while socio-economic terms and names in the overwhelming majority have a fairly accurate chronological reference.

An important source of information about the process of territory development and changes in nature was the study of historical documents containing toponymic and historical-geographical information. There are various types of historical documents: Russian chronicles; assembly materials (scribes, acts of estates, farms); legislative documents (various kinds of rescripts, donations for the right to use land); periodicals; traditional memoir materials; descriptions of travelers.

In particular, the unique written sources on the toponymy of Belarus are the scribal books of the 15th - 16th centuries. They characterize the state of agriculture and various crafts, indicate the amount of cultivated land in each village, record transport routes and the names of tracts.

Historical cartographic sources are of great importance. Comparison of maps of different times allows you to study the dynamics of the development of the territory. The specificity of the historical material does not always allow us to understand the historical process of toponymic nomination. Therefore, toponymic information can be considered as a kind of historical monument, supplementing and clarifying historical facts.

Among linguistic methods, scientists use etymological, formant and derivational (structural-grammatical) analysis of toponyms as words of a language.

The etymological method, one of the most ancient and playing an important role in toponymic science, helps to restore the original meaning of a geographical term or name. However, the usual analysis of the etymology of a

lexical fact, proceeding from purely linguistic positions, does not provide a true understanding of the original reasons for the emergence of a toponym. This requires taking into account the geographical, socio-political and cultural-historical factors and circumstances, which may be different in relation to different parts of the studied region.

The analysis of toponymy is carried out by linguistic means of the word-formation (structural-grammatical) method, which is based on the study of massively repeated elements of names. These elements, usually called formants (from the Latin formans - "one who forms"), are most often the final elements of names, which are suffixes or endings. The remaining elements of names (prefixes, stems) are also of interest from the point of view of studying toponymic word formation. However, being less massive, they are of less scientific value. Examples of formants are "-ichi" (Baranovich, Ivatsevichi, Lyakhovich), "-ovo" (Sokolovo, Petrovo, Voronovo), "-ka" - Petrovka, Ivanovka, Kakhovka, etc. .d. Many supporters of this method consider it to be very reliable, since the massively repeated elements in the names provide a serious basis for judging their typology and population migrations that transfer toponyms to new places.

A certain place in the processing of the information received belongs to the statistical method. With its help, the quantitative relationship of toponyms with other categories of names is established, quantitative indicators and relationships of various categories of toponyms are revealed. To a large extent, these statistics are based on the cartographic materials of the study.

Geographic and historical reasons often require local clarification. Sometimes the solution to the question posed is not easy and, in addition to historical, geographical and linguistic information, requires the involvement of additional local facts. Field surveys, toponymic expeditions and acquaintance with objects directly on the ground help to clarify the meaning of some toponyms and geographical terms, to correct certain conclusions. Similar expeditions are also carried out with the aim of collecting geographical names of insignificant, small objects, since they disappear for various reasons, but also have significant scientific value.

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Макода географик объектларни топонимик методлар асосида ўрганиш масалаларига бағишланган бўлиб, унда топонимика фанининг тадқиқот усуллари ҳақида, тадқиқот усулларининг таҳлили, топонимик тадқиқотларда илмий манбалар ва дала маълумотларидан фойдаланиш бўйича фикрлар баён этилган.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Статья посвящается изучению методов топонимических исследований географических объектов. Кроме того, даётся общее понятие о методах топонимических исследований, исследовательские методы топонимики, а также использование в топонимических исследованиях научно-практические данные.

SUMMARY

The article is devoted to the description of toponymic research methods of geographic objects. The general concept of the methods of toponymic research, research methods of toponymy, are analyzed as well as the use of scientific and practical data in toponymic research.

МИЙНЕТ РЕСУРСЛАРЫНЫҢ ҚӘЛІПЛЕСИҮІНДЕ ДЕМОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ ТИЙКАРЛАР

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Таянч сўзлар: демография, халқ, меҳнат захиралари, методология, ижтимоий-иқтисодий муоммалар.

Ключевые слова: демография, население, трудовые ресурсы, методология, социально-экономические проблемы.

Key words: demographic, population, labor resources, methodology, socio-economic problems.

Жәмийеттиң тийкаргы өндириўши күши болған халықты үйрениў демография пәниниң әҳмийетли тармағы болып келген. Себеби, мәмлекет хәм оның экономикалық районлары халық хожалығының

территориялық тармақларын шөлкемлестириў хәм раўажландырыўда халықтың саны, қурамы, халықтың қайта тиклениўи (қайтыс болғанлар орнын жаңа әўладлардың ийелеўи), миграциялық хәрекети,