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“POYTAXT” SO‘ZINING LUG‘AVIY MA‘NOSI VA TARIXIY-GEOGRAFIK, LINGVISTIK TALQINI

Annotatsiya

Maqolada “poytaxt” so‘zining lug‘aviy ma‘nosi va tarixiy-geografik, lingvistik talqini yoritilgan. Maqolada “shahar” so‘zining turli xorijiy tillardagi lingvistik tahlili va “poytaxt” so‘zining sinonimlari haqida ma‘lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Poytaxt, maxsus federal okrug, shahar, shahar aholi punktlari, ma‘muriy markaz, shahar-davlat, saroy, o‘rda.

ЗНАЧЕНИЯ И ИСТОРИКО-ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ И ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ТОЛКОВАНИЯ СЛОВА "СТОЛИЦА"

Аннотация

В статье описывается словарное значение и историко-географическая, лингвистическая трактовка слова «столица». В статье представлена информация о лингвистическом анализе слова «город» в разных иностранных языках и синонимов слова «столица».

Ключевые слова: Столица, особый федеральный округ, город, городские поселения, административный центр, город-государство, дворец, орда.

DICTIONARY MEANING AND HISTORICAL-GEOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTIC INTERPRETATION OF THE WORD "CAPITAL"

Annotation

The article describes the dictionary meaning and the historical-geographical, linguistic interpretation of the word "capital". The article provides information on the linguistic analysis of the word "city" in different foreign languages and synonyms for the word "capital".

Key words: Capital, special federal district, city, urban settlements, administrative center, city-state, palace, orda.

Kirish. The capital is the capital of the state, the administrative and political center of the country. The capital is usually the seat of the central (national) government, parliament and judicial institutions. Usually, the capital is divided into an independent administrative unit with a separate administrative procedure. In most federal states, the capital is located in a special federal district that is not a subject of the federation. In most countries, the location of the capital is directly specified in the text of the constitution. For example, Article 6 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "the capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the city of Tashkent." [1]. It is no exaggeration to say that cities are mirrors. Because, if we evaluate the development of a society or today's development, we draw conclusions based on its cities, especially capital cities.

Literature review. The development of the scientific and methodological basis of the study of natural conditions from the point of view of urban planning on the example of capital cities and giving general conclusions is of great importance in the future placement of capital cities. Russian scientists V.V. Pokshishevsky (1952, 1963), Y.G. Saushkin (1953), V.V. Vladimirov, A.S. Kryukov (1963), A.M. Kolotiyevsky (1962), in our country N.V. Smirnov, T. Raimov, A. Soliyev, G. Pardayev, A. Soatov, P. Gurbanov, M. Egamberdiyeva and others were involved. In their scientific works, the formation of some cities is given a natural geographical description, the geomorphology and microclimate of the cities are described. However, the scientific work on the capital cities in Uzbekistan has not been fully completed. The first attempt was made in response to the fact that the concept of capital cities was not created in geography education. Many economic geographers have conducted research on the emergence and development of cities. N.N. Baransky, V.G. Dubrovin, Y.N. Persik, G.M. Lappo, B.S. Khorev and others are among the scientists of the time of the former Soviet Union. The cities of Uzbekistan were studied by such scientists as T.R.Raimov,

Table 1*

A.S.Soliyev, O.T.Ata-Mirzayev, E.A.Ahmedov. Foreign scientists D. Stamp, K. Korpenter, J. Bojyo-Gornye, J. Shabo and others dealt with the geography of cities.

The well-known geo-urbanist Y.A. Pivovarov interpreted urbanization as a complex historical process of increasing the role of cities, urban lifestyle and urban culture in the development of society, which is connected with the spatial concentration of activity in a relatively small number of centers and regions of the socio-economic development of society.

E. B. Alayev understands urbanization as a socio-economic process that has intensified during the scientific and technological revolution, the increase of urban areas, the concentration of people in them, especially in large cities, and the wide spread of settlements, and the urban lifestyle applies to the entire network of settlements. lib, expressed the opinion that it is a reflection of deep structural changes in economic and social life taking place in modern times.

In Sokovkin's work, we can see the environmental connection between the location of production forces and air pollution in the capital.

N. Baransky first founded the geographical study of cities during the time of the former Soviet Union. He created the concept of economic geographical location in the creation of cities. The first geo-urban studies in Uzbekistan date back to the second half of the 20th century. The first step in this regard was the creation of the work "Cities of the Fergana Valley" by N. Smirnov in 1962. The scientific works of Z.Akramov, T.Raimov, O.Ota-Mirzayev, A.Soliyev, E.Ahmedov, A.Qayumov and others on the development of the cities of Central Asia, in particular, Uzbekistan, are a unique scientific school of urbanologists in our country. was the basis for its formation. Currently, in our republic, dozens of specialists are conducting scientific research in this field [Table 1].

Some dissertations defended in urban planning
(1964 - 2022 years)

№	Author name	Dissertation topics	Year of protection
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	Raimov T.I.	"Comprehensive economic-geographical study of the capital of the republic (the example of the city of Tashkent)"	1964 Moscow
	Rayimjonov Z.	"Development of Central Asian resource cities"	1992, Tashkent
	Qorayev S	"Oykonimiya Uzbekistana". (istoriko-geograficheskoye issledovaniye formirovaniya nazvani naselyonnih puntov respublik)"	1998, Tashkent
	Egamberdiyeva M.M.	"Regional problems of urban development in the market economy" (in the example of Tashkent region)	2008, Toshkent
5.	Yo'ldoshev I.T.	"History of the formation and development of urban planning culture in the Fergana Valley" (History, science, name, ...diss. autoref)	201, Toshkent
6.	Qurbonov P.R.	"Factors and economic geographical basis of urbanization process development in South Uzbekistan" (Geog. science. nom. ...diss. autoref)	2012, Toshkent

(*Note: Compiled from table data).

At this point, it should be noted that Uzbek geographers have also carried out a number of scientific works devoted to the demographic characteristics of the city population, the assessment of the relief from the point of view of urban planning, and the study of the geographical aspects of the development of urban settlements. However, on the example of the city of Tashkent, the development of a comprehensive economic-geographic research methodology for the cities that serve as the capital of the republic, and the need to take into account geographical factors in the development of this type of settlements, is a well-known capital scientist - candidate of geography, professor Tursun Iminovich Raimov. In Moscow, under the leadership of Y. Saushkin, one of the world-renowned economic geographers of the 20th century, he conducted scientific research on the issues of complex economic-geographic research of capital cities. In particular, T. Raimov developed the methodology of geographical study of capital cities. In 1964, he submitted to the Specialized Scientific Council of the Faculty of Geography of Moscow State University on the topic of "Comprehensive economic-geographical research of the capital of the republic (the example of the city of Tashkent)" to receive the degrees of Candidate of Geography and Doctor of Geography at the same time. In the completed research work, T. Raimov made a comprehensive study of the specific features of the phenomenon and functions of the capital city on the example of the city of

Tashkent and the capitals of a number of other republics. T. Rahimov studied the specific features of the capital city phenomenon and the tasks of the capital city on the example of Tashkent and other capitals of the Central Asian republics.

Research methodology. How did the capital cities appear? First of all, what does the word "city" itself mean? Concepts of cities have changed many times in different countries of the planet and in different periods. That is why the concept of imagining cities is diverse. With the concept of "city", specific forms of clear boundaries in the territory of settlements have emerged. The first sign of the appearance of such settlements was the city wall (bulwark), which, while serving for the purpose of defense, was considered the main boundary of the city core. For example, if we look at the cities that were the most famous in ancient times, whose inhabitants were mainly farmers, we would not add them to the status of urban settlements if we look at them with the measure of the present time. Nevertheless, typical features related to the concept of the city can be distinguished. The famous scientist V. V. Davidov said that the genetic nature of all knowledge is manifested in the concept. It is known that "how many capitals are there in the world?" It is difficult to give a clear answer to the appropriate question. This can be learned from the following table based on the information from the works on world countries published in our country in the next decade. (Table 2)

Table 2 *

Some literature on world countries published in Uzbekistan

№	Literature on the countries of the world	Number of countries
1	Горкин А. Дунё мамлакатлари. Энциклопедия. –Т.: «Давр нашриёти», 2013.–296 б.	196
2	Мамадалиев Р. Дунё мамлакатлари. –Т.: «Muharrir», 2012.–500 б.	219
3	Оммабоп география мазмун-моҳият, тушунча ва маълумотлар А.Н.Ҳожиматов ва бошқ. –Т.: «Zuhra Baraka biznes», 2017.–132 б.	209
4	Ражабов Қ, Қандов Б. Жаҳон мамлакатлари: илмий-оммабоп нашр. –Т.: «Янги нашр», 2015.–232 б.	249
5	Раҳматов Л. Дунё мамлакатлари: Австралиядан Хиндистонгача. – Т.: «Yangi kitob», 2019.– 848 б.	238
6	Этнология: ўқув қўланма/масъул муҳаррир А.Аширов. –Т.: «Янги нашр», 2014.–544 б.	224
7	Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси. 11-жилд. Қизилқумит - Ҳўрмуз. –Т.: «Ўзбекистон Миллий энциклопедияси» ДИН, 2005.–608 б. 3 - илова. 528-б.	196
8	Ҳазратқулов А. Жаҳон мамлакатлари: қисқа маълумотнома. –Т.: «Шарқ», 2006.–384 б.	222

* Note: the table was compiled by the author H.M.Bayqabilov based on sources.

In European countries, including Germans, the word for a city is stadt (stadt), while in English people, the term tow cite means a city. Even in French, the word cite itself represents a city. The Swedish word Staden refers to a certain class of cities, while in Norway it means a city. In Russian, the word "city" historically refers to a settlement that is surrounded, fenced - with the purpose of protecting it from the attack of the enemy, monsters. In Russia, at the beginning of the 18th century, the surrounding areas ("fortifications") were considered cities. The defense of the cities was improved more and more, strong castles and fortifications were built around them. In this connection, the term "city" - "gorod", that is, "grad" in the Church Slavonic language, was born. Literally translated, this term means bounded, fenced, protected. In Polish, "grod" means fortress [3;12-6].

Sh. Rakhmatullaev stated that the word "capital" is considered a noun from a linguistic point of view, and it is formed from the Tajik word "poi" meaning "bottom" which means "luxurious seat installed on the palace net for the ruler to sit in the reception ceremony" and "the capital of the state" means. This noun originally had the form "pay-e takht" and was equal to the addition compound [4;194-6].

Analysis and results. The state capital is a political center representing the subject of the supreme will, a symbol of the state in the form of a capital-city institution. In the maps

compiled without the participation of toponymists, uniformity is allowed in giving capital cities. For example, V.P. According to Zaychikov, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (meaning North Korea) Pyongyang is shown in five different versions: Pyongyang, Penyang, Pyongyang, Pyyangeng.

It is worth noting that the concept of "city" is not interpreted exactly the same in all countries and regions, they are defined differently in different countries. "City" is a Persian word that means "fortress" (in Russian "gorod" - ogorodit, which means "to surround"). In ancient times, the inner-central part of the cities was usually surrounded by defensive walls, where there were palaces, strongholds of rulers and their families, important administrative and religious buildings, the main square (registan), and in some of them there were ordinary residents' houses, and it was called shariston. They were entered through the gates. Around it, there are other outer parts of the city surrounded by walls, called "rabort", where gardens and later houses of ordinary residents were located. A city is a historically formed settlement. The concept of a city is relative, and scientists have not yet come to a consensus on which settlement should be considered a city.

Along with the term "capital", the words "stolitsa", "capital" are used as translation words in mass media and educational literature. In general, in order to understand the essence of a term, it is appropriate to understand the concept that

expresses the meaning of the word representing it. Therefore, first of all, it is necessary to define the terms "capital" and "stolitsa", that is, to determine the meaning of the word. However, these terms are interpreted differently in different literature. For example, in the national encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, it is said that

Table 3*

Synonyms of the terms "Capital"

№	Synonym words	What language is it from?	Meaning
1	The capital	Persian	The word capital is Persian - the lower part of the throne, the skirt, the base. The capital of the state, the administrative-political and cultural center of the country [2; p. 288]
2	Palace	Tajik	It means "caravan, a wide yard where merchants stop and rest" and later came to mean "castle" [4; p. 208].
3	Horde	from the Turkish language	Horde is used in Turkic languages, ordu is used in Mongolian peoples and means "khan's residence". Since the 13th century, Horde has been used in Russian in this sense [2; p. 512]
4	House fish	Turkish	The word balıq (balıg) is the word "city" in ancient Turkic. The word Khanbalıq is used in the sense of "the city of Khan" [10; p. 598]
5	Shahri Khan	Tajik	It was used in the sense of "Khan's city" and was transformed into "Shahrikhan" in Tajik [8; p. 454].
6	The capital	Persian	It is formed from the word throne, which means "a specially decorated luxury seat placed on a palace net for sitting at a royal reception" and means "the capital of the state" [4; p. 194].
7	Seoul	Korean	The meaning of the Korean word Seoul (Russian: Сеул) means "capital" [10; p. 329].
8	Capital city	Russian	Based on the word table, it was used in the old Russian language as a chair, a seat, a throne [10; p. 572].
9	Bashkent (Capital)	Turkish	Turkish pronunciation of the word "Capital" [14; p. 291]

* Note: the table was compiled by the author H.M.Bayqabilov based on sources.

French scientist Yves Lacoste was the first to propose the concept of "City - State", which is used in geography and political sciences. According to him, the "city-state" type refers to countries where most of the population belongs to one city. However, there are such city-states in the world whose name is not related to the nation they live in [15; p. 8].

In the geographical classification of the capitals of world countries, it is traditional to divide them into groups or categories according to various indicators (area, population, economy, administrative division, natural resources, location, etc.). However, these indicators do not fully reveal the natural geographical features and modern requirements of capital cities. Therefore, in this case, the countries of the world should be classified and divided into categories according to their status.

In the classification of the status of capital cities of world countries, the administrative centers of countries that are not fully recognized by the international community can be considered as objects of separate classification. For example:

countries such as Taiwan, Hong Kong, Aland Islands, Aomin in a separate administrative-legal status, but within certain countries;

"The capital is a ruling structure that has the authority to resolve issues of organization of society at the national level, to determine its external relations." [6;111-b]. Also, we found it necessary to comment on words of a synonymous nature, which are in use at the same time as the term "capital" (Table 3):

Countries such as Abkhazia, North Ossetia, Kosovo, North Cyprus, Sahara Kabir recognized by some UN member states;

countries whose status is unclear or not recognized by the international community, such as Donetsk, Lugansk, Pridnestrov (Dniester), Nagorno-Karabakh.

As an administrative-territorial structure within certain states, i.e., the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which does not have the right of absolute governance, Tibet, states, regions, republics, federal lands, autonomous regions within the federal states, and the capitals or administrative centers of administrative units do not have the right to be independent capitals. is described.

Conclusion. In conclusion, we can say that the independence of countries and the division of certain countries and the acquisition of separate state status lead to an increase in the number of sovereign states, or on the contrary, the submergence of some countries located on islands (due to natural disasters) and the mutual unification of countries (due to political reasons). leads to a decrease in the number. Therefore, the number of countries is always greater than the number of sovereign states and is explained by the fact that it has a dynamic (changing) nature. This change will certainly not bypass the capital cities, of course.

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