

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ**  
**ФАВҚУЛОДДА ВАЗИЯТЛАР ВАЗИРЛИГИ АКАДЕМИЯСИ**

**ТИЛЛАР КАФЕДРАСИ**

**“ХОРИЖИЙ ТИЛЛАРНИ ЎҚИТИШДА ВА ЎРГАНИШДА ИЛГОР  
ТАЖРИБАЛАРНИ ЎҚУВ ЖАРАЁНИГА ТАДБИҚ ЭТИШНИНГ  
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**“ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ В УЧЕБНЫЙ ПРОЦЕСС ПЕРЕДОВОГО  
ОПЫТА ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ И ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ”**

**"PROSPECTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ADVANCED  
PRACTICES IN THE TEACHING AND LEARNING OF FOREIGN  
LANGUAGES"**

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## PREFACE

Today it is difficult to imagine any field of specialists without knowledge of foreign languages. And also, there is a tendency to constantly update and develop the skills and abilities that underlie the specialties available at the Academy of the Ministry of Emergency Situations. The role of foreign languages in this is invaluable.

Over the past five years, a number of reforms in our country in the education sector have reached the world level, and the requirements for the level of knowledge of foreign languages, especially English, are increasing to the level of standards recognized in developed countries.

This Conference is dedicated to demonstrating the application of the best methods of teaching and learning foreign languages in the educational process, it should be noted that changes in any area, innovations, and the introduction of advanced technologies in production and, above all, require their skill. For this, the specialist must be aware of all the latest developments in the world, regardless of whether he is in Europe or the East, and be able to promote his products and innovations around the world. The potential of a specialist is determined not only by his knowledge in his field, but also by his communicative potential. Thus, language skills are at the core of any communication. It is difficult to imagine the extensive communication of a modern specialist without foreign languages. The awarding of the Institute of Fire Safety with the status of the Academy of the Ministry of Emergency Situations means that the requirements for new personnel in the study of foreign languages are increasing day by day. In particular, the requirement is recognized that the staff speaks English at least B1 level (CEFR) of European standards.

The modern professional workforce is also the main force that increases the economic and material potential of the organization they serve. Today, the organization cannot be perceived as a limited enterprise within the country. Any organization is also an economic and social unit that integrates into the world as part of a country. Therefore, today a thorough and systematic mastering of foreign languages for a modern specialist is a matter of place and time.

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the Republic of Uzbekistan, colonel-general Berdiev Kabul Raimovich*

## **КИРИШ СЎЗИ**

Бугунги кун ҳар қандай соҳа мутахассисларини хорижий тиллар билимсиз тасаввур қилиш қийин. Шунингдек, Фавқулодда вазиятлар вазирлиги Академиясида мавжуд ихтисосликлар асосида ётувчи малака ва кўникмалар доимо янгиланиб ва ривожланиб бориши тенденциясига эга. Бу борада эса хорижий тилларнинг ўрни бекиёс.

Сўнгги беш йилликни оладиган бўлсак, мамлакатимиз олий таълимидаги қатор ислохотлар дунё даражасига интилиб, хорижий тилларни, хусусан, инглиз тилини билиш даражаси талаблари ҳам дунёнинг ривожланган мамлакатларида эътироф этилган меъёрлар даражасига кўтарилиб бормоқда.

Ушбу конференция хорижий тилларни ўқитишда ва ўрганишда илғор тажрибаларни ўқув жараёнига тадбиқ этишнинг истиқболларини эътироф этишга бағишланар экан, шунинг таъкидлаш жоизки, ҳар қандай соҳадаги ўзгаришларни, янгиланиш ишларини, ишлаб чиқаришда илғор технологияларни ҳаётга тадбиқ этиш учун, энг аввало, уларни ўзлаштири олишни ҳам тақазо этади. Бунинг учун эса мутахассис, жойларда, у ҳоҳ Европа, ҳоҳ Шарқ давлатлари бўлишидан қатъий назар яратилаётган техника ва анжомлар борасида дунёда бўлаётган барча янгилликлардан воқиф бўлиш, ўз яратган маҳсулотини, янгиллигини бутун дунёга тарғиб қила олиш салоҳиятига эга бўлиш шарт. Мутахассиснинг салоҳияти ўз соҳасини яхши билишидан ташқари, унинг коммуникатив салоҳияти билан ҳам белгиланади. Шундай қилиб, ҳар қандай коммуникациянинг асосида тил кўникмаси ётар экан, замонавий мутахассиснинг кенг қўламли мулоқотини хорижий тилларсиз тасаввур қилиш қийин. Ёнғин хавфсизлиги институтига Фавқулодда вазиятлар вазирлиги Академияси мақомини берилиши бу ўз ўзидан ўқишга қираётган янги номзодларнинг хорижий тилларни билиши борасида ҳам талаблар ошиб борилишини англатади. Хусусан, номзод Умумевропа стандартларининг CEFRнинг энг камида B1 даражасида инглиз тилини билиш зарурати алоҳида талаб сифатида эътироф этилади.

Замонавий мутахассис кадр ўзи хизмат қилаётган ташкилотнинг иқтисодий, моддий салоҳиятини ошириб боровчи асосий куч ҳамдир. Бугунги кун ташкилотини эса бир мамлакат доирасида чекланиб қолган корхона сифатида идрок қилиш мумкин эмас. Ҳар қандай ташкилот, мамлакатнинг бир бўлаги сифатида бутун дунёга интеграллашиб борадиган иқтисодий ва ижтимоий субъект ҳамдир. Айнан шунинг учун ҳам бутун замонавий мутахассиснинг хорижий тилларни пухта ва тизимли тарзда эгаллаб бориши вақт ва макон талабидир.

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## **ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНАЯ РЕЧЬ**

На сегодняшний день сложно представить специалистов в любой отрасли без знания иностранных языков. А также, существует тенденция к постоянному обновлению, развитию навыков и умений, лежащих в основе имеющихся специальностей изучаемых в Академии МЧС. В данном случае роль изучения иностранных языков неопределима.

За последние пять лет, реформы в отрасли образования в нашей стране стремятся выйти на мировой уровень, а требования к уровню знания иностранных языков, особенно английского, достигают до уровня стандартов, принятых в развитых странах мира.

Данная конференция посвящена демонстрации применения лучших методов преподавания и изучения иностранных языков в образовательном процессе. Следует отметить, что осуществляемый прогресс в любой сфере, внедряемые передовые и инновационные технологии в повседневную жизнь требуют умения их изучения. Для этого специалист должен быть в курсе всех последних разработок мира в области профессиональных новшеств, будь это техника или вооружение, независимо от того, находится ли он в Европе или в других странах мира, и иметь возможность продвигать собственные разработки и инновации по всему миру. Потенциал специалиста определяется не только его знаниями в своей профессии, но и его коммуникативностью. Таким образом, языковые навыки лежат на основе любого общения. Сложно представить обширное общение современного специалиста без знания иностранных языков. Присвоение Институту пожарной безопасности статуса Академии МЧС означает, что и требования к новым кадрам в изучении иностранных языков возрастает день за днем. В частности, будущим кадрам требуется владение английским языком Европейского стандарта (CEFR) не ниже B1 уровня.

Современные профессиональные кадры также являются основной силой, расширяющий экономический и материальный потенциал организации в которой они служат. На сегодняшний день организация не может восприниматься как ограниченное предприятие внутри страны. Любая организация - это также экономическая и социальная единица, которая интегрируется в мир как часть страны. Поэтому, сегодня тщательное и систематическое овладение иностранными языками для современного специалиста - это вопрос места и времени.

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## **TOPONYMS WITH THE COMPONENT OF COLOR DESIGNATION IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**Abstract:** This article is devoted to the investigation of place names with an element of color designation in English. A semantic analysis of toponymic names is carried out in order to study their motivational base. Common and specific features of the use of color designations in the composition of toponymic units are revealed.

**Аннотация:** Данная статья посвящена изучению топонимических названий с элементом цветообозначения в английском языке. Проводится семантический анализ топонимических наименований с целью исследования их мотивационной базы. Выявляются общие черты и специфические особенности употребления цветообозначения в составе топонимических единиц.

**Key words:** toponym, geographical name, color designation, English language.

**Ключевые слова:** топоним, географическое название, цветообозначение, английский язык.

Toponymy unites all the toponyms of the language. A toponym is a geographical name for a particular locality, geographical phenomenon, territory. Toponymy, which studies toponyms, is closely related to linguistics, geography, history, sociology and other disciplines.

The study of this language subsystem is important not only for onomastics, but also for linguistics in general [9, p. Four]. By means of research methods of these scientific disciplines, the characteristic features of toponyms are revealed, such as territoriality, spatial continuity, the use of three criteria of toponomination (natural-geographical, localization and anthropocentric). The problem of the meaning of a toponym is in the first place in modern linguistics, especially when the meaning of the color designation, which is part of the toponym, is involved in semantics. With regard to toponyms, the opinion is often expressed that there is no connection between a geographical name and a concept in any language. On the other hand, any name always has some kind of connection with the generic definable and cannot exist in the language without this connection. However, in place names, according to A.V. Superanskaya, such a connection with the designated concept is indirect, in contrast to common nouns, in which such a connection is direct [8, p. 266].

In this work, we will assume that toponyms still have a close relationship with the designated geographical object. Consequently, they have a very definite meaning,

in which, according to V.A. Nikonov, there are three planes: 1) pre-toponymic (etymological, appellative) meaning; 2) own toponymic (direct geographical) meaning; 3) post-toponymic – associations that toponyms evoke about a person [6, p. 113].

Toponymic nominations have national specificity, reflect the history and culture of different peoples, and also contain in their semantics the history of the development of a territory by different peoples as a result of intercultural linguistic contacts.

Color coding, i.e. an adjective with the meaning of color reflects not only the color itself, but also other characteristics of a geographical object (social, emotional, etc.), “representing the conceptual picture of the world” [10, p. 123]. It has aesthetic value and is often used as a symbol. Associations to colors are often the same among people of one nationality, but when analyzing a foreign language, a different characteristic of color and its association in the mentality of a person of another country can be revealed, because each language perceives the world in its own way, i.e. has its own special way of conceptualization [10, p. 232]. Color coding is used in toponyms as a reference point, distinguishing from the mass of other toponyms, as well as for introducing express characters in the name.

The article analyzes 64 toponyms obtained by continuous sampling from the «English-Russian and Russian-English dictionary of geographical names» M.V. Gorskoy [2], including color coding. The problem of color coding attracts the attention of many linguists, but it still remains a topic that has not been sufficiently studied. Currently, color is one of the most important parameters of perception of reality, which determines both the language and, in particular, the geographical names [1, p. 125].

In English, the thematic group of color designations is represented by adjectives. The core of the group of color designations are adjectives nominating the primary colors: red / red, green / green, blue / blue, black / black, white / white. Group periphery

Color designations are represented by adjectives nominating non-basic colors, such as, for example, pistachio green / pistachio, khaki / khaki, light blue / light blue [5, p. 470].

Color coding has the ability to reflect different

Characteristics of the surrounding world. In this regard, they are often used in toponyms both to express the color characteristics of a geographic object, and to display a human relationship to this object.

Color designations can also act as symbols, which has been observed since ancient times. The ancient people attached symbolic meaning to flowers, since the ancient texts did not contain picturesque landscapes or portraits, but only offered clear descriptions of objects. The color of these objects was not perceived aesthetically. On the contrary, it was used in an allegorical meaning [7, p. 143].

The ability of color designations to have a symbolic meaning is due to the fact that in the meaning of any word an image is fixed that is present in the mind of a person.

In a broader sense, words can be defined as “similarities (correspondences) of the structure and state of the psyche to the structure and state of objects as the results of their reflection in practical transformative interaction with them and a means of practical orientation in them” [3, p. 21]. In other words, the meaning of each word is the image. Therefore, many words of the English (or any other) language are polysemantic, and only in the context can their real meaning be determined and the image assigned to the word can be understood. Thus, any word, including color designations, should be analyzed from the point of view of the situation it displays. For example, white in English place names often conveys the color and brilliance of a geographical object or its special composition: Whitburn is the name of a stream, white is associated with the brilliance of water; Whittle-le-Woods is the name of the hill, white is used to mean chalky; Whitewood is the name of the forest, white is the color of the bark of trees; Whitwick is the name of a dairy farm, white is associated with the color of milk.

You can also highlight the expressive function of color designations in toponyms. This function stands out in those colors that are used to create memorable and original toponyms. For example, in Russian: Azure Bay (Primorsky Territory), Orange streets (in Russian cities), Red (or Rusty) forest (near Chernobyl), Lavender field (a field of growing lavender in the Radiant Estate of the Moscow Region), etc. [4, p. 130].

In English toponyms, the most common color designation is the lexeme green (green) – 25%, which is most often used in

Its direct meaning within the geographical name. Another frequency color designation in the toponyms of the English language is white – 12% and black – 16%. These colors most often reflect the color characteristics of the geographic place indicated by the toponym. In addition to these color designations, in the toponyms of the English language there are also color designations of yellow, blue, orange, gold, red, brown, rainbow colors. This also includes the lexeme colorful (multi-colored, colorful).

Thus, in the toponyms of the English language, «basic» colors are most often used, such as green (green), white (white), black (black). There are also «atypical» color lexemes. At the same time, the color designation in the toponym is not always due to the color of the geographical area. In some cases, it has a symbolic meaning.

According to the study, color designations are often used in English place names. At the same time, color designations are present in different types of toponyms, based on the type of geographic object. Most often, color coding is observed in hydronyms (30%). The use of color designations is quite often observed in horonyms (23%), oikonyms (22%) and oronyms (16%). Color coding is observed only in some cases in drimonyms (5%), dromonyms (3%) and urbanonyms (1%).

1. Color coding plays an important role in toponyms. Their importance is explained by the following factors: 1) reflection of the history and culture of the country; 2) expression of the people's picture of the world; 3) orientation in space; 4) a reflection of the human relationship to a geographic object; 5) symbolization; 6) evoking certain associations; 7) allocation of a geographic object among other objects of the same type; 8) expression of e

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