

## METHODS OF ETHNOECOLOGICAL CULTURE RESEARCH

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### ABSTRACT

In science, it will be possible to achieve a positive result only when any phenomenon or object is researched using various methods, and to create a complete, truthful database about them. Based on the essence of this research work, regionalization, comparative, statistical, cartographic, historical-ethnogeographical methods are used.

**Keywords:** ethno-ecological culture, natural-ecological character, historical approach, economic-cultural types, historical ethnographic regions.

### INTRODUCTION

The method of regionalization is useful in studying the genesis of the origin of ethno-ecological culture. The advantages of this method are high in the study of the influence of the natural factor on the types of ethno-ecological culture formed in the same ethnos or the same historical-geographic regions.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Typology and zoning are carried out in the initially isolated territorial object. In using this method, skills used in geography are used. Ethno-geographical zoning, which allows simultaneous consideration of "landscape-population-economy" indicators, is carried out in the study of territorial aspects of ethno-ecological culture. Methods and criteria for such zoning have been carefully developed [1, 2, 3].

Territorial aspects of the ethno-ecological culture that is intended to be analyzed using the comparative method, that is, the limits of its distribution, are studied.

### RESULTS AND THEIR DISCUSSION

In this work, 3 forms of ethnoecological culture in the selected ethnoecological regions are deeply analyzed. The culture of using natural resources (land and water), the toponymic and religious territorial aspects of ethno-ecological culture in the field of settlement and nature protection are studied within the regions.

At the first stage, the distribution of the land fund in the natural-historical type of the use of nature in the ethno-ecological regions according to the branches of the national economy is studied, and the changes in the indicators are observed within the regions. Attention is paid to the

change of the types of land performing the geographical function [5] in each district, for example, the percentage change of the areas occupied by "forest parks", reserves, gray lands, pastures is paid attention to.

In the second stage, the composition of agricultural land is analyzed, the amount of irrigated land, arable land, gardens, protected land is studied. Indicators can also be studied by ethnogeographic regions, districts, volosts. Land types in each region are allocated a place in the landscape area, the compatibility of the land type with this type of use is studied.

In the third stage, the structure of cultivated areas is studied, based on the conditions of the region, suitable crop types and trees were separately analyzed.

Historical, ethnogeographical, comparative methods were used simultaneously in the study of land use culture. Using the method of historical comparison, changes in the culture of land use, the introduction of new innovations are studied over a period of time. The reasons and environmental acceptability of the introduced changes were analyzed separately. The ethnogeographic nature of the introduced changes, the principles of land use and the reasons for the change in types were revealed.

The results of such analyzes within the regions provide an opportunity to determine the influence of the natural landscape factor on the ethno-ecological culture formed here, although the same ethnic groups live in the above regions.

Using the comparative geographical method, as a result of the conducted research, it will be possible to reveal the role of the ethno-environmental factor in the emergence of another type of ethno-ecological culture of vital importance for the region - the culture of water use. By analyzing the peculiarities of water use in the eastern and western, northern and southern parts of the valley, it is possible to pay attention to the extent to which this culture is influenced by the natural-landscape factor [6, 7, 8, 9]. The following aspects of the culture of water use in the region are studied:

- a) selection of irrigation methods;
- b) construction and maintenance of irrigation facilities;
- c) management of the irrigation system, irrigation system.
- g) management of irrigation in an ethnic and religious-legal way.

The next form of ethnoecological culture that can be studied in the system of ethnoecological regions is the culture of the organization of settlements. Issues such as the location of the population center, the employment of the population, the configuration of the villages, and the specialization of the economy in each landscape zone are analyzed in a comparative-geographical way. Environmental and social aspects of settlements created by each ethnic group are studied.

When analyzing settlements, attention is also paid to their naming. As a new direction in ethnocultural landscape studies,

topos, which means unity of place and name, is studied separately. With the beginning of the use of a place within a certain cultural landscape, a topos is created by giving a name (toponym) that reflects its territorial, external appearance and meaning characteristics. The simple formula of topos is topos=place+toponym [3]. In this approach, the place is the material basis of the topos, and the toponym is the superstructure of its ideological basis. The combination of these two aspects creates a perfect, one-of-a-kind creation. Ecologically, only a systematic study of them together will give the expected result.

Comparative methods can also be used in the study of traditions used in nature protection, in which the location, area, protected object of each protected object (holy shrines, shrines) is mapped, compared and compared by regional area [5]. Using a similar comparative-geographical analysis, it is possible to study the manifestations of spiritual ethno-ecological culture. Territorial aspects of holidays, examples of folk art, signs of predicting the weather are also studied using this method. In addition, the spiritual directions of ethno-ecological culture will be analyzed on the first of March using system-analysis, cartographic, toponymic methods.

Such a broad, complex approach to the study of geographical names makes it necessary to use methods from different disciplines at the same time. In addition, geographic names are connected to a certain region, territory, and it is possible to achieve the expected scientific result when they are studied together with the toponymy of the entire region, not separately.

Based on the above laws, it is appropriate to summarize toponymic research methods within the framework of three disciplines. In turn, special methods specific to each discipline help to increase the effectiveness of toponymic research.

Historical data does not always allow to trace and restore the historical process of naming. For this reason, it is often a good idea to use place name data as an additional resource for identifying historical events.

## CONCLUSION

Place names are derived from a vernacular, therefore, each geographic name has an ethnological basis. Here, the geographical name does not have to be an ethnonym (nation, clan, tribe). It is used in natural, economic and geographical toponyms from certain vernaculars. Taking this into account, attention is paid to the national language of any geographical name. As mentioned above, the study of place names is carried out through the window of ethno-ecological knowledge, on the basis of a target plan.

In addition, the cartographic method was used to determine the scientific basis of the obtained results. Modern cartographic methods (ArcGIS) were used to justify the system of water transfer to the rivers, the separation of ethnogeographic regions and ethnogeographic regions,

and the integration of ecological silence areas into a single framework.

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