

SOME TRADITIONAL NAMES IN TOPONIMICS

Seitniyazov K. M.

Associate Professor, Nukus State Pedagogical Institute
Nukus City, Republic of Uzbekistan, (Republic of Karakalpakstan),

ABSTRACT

To create a scientific understanding of the history of geographical names that have become traditional in the Uzbek language, the peculiarities of writing, international requirements for them, established traditions regarding translatable and untranslatable names.

Keywords: Traditional name, integration of names, international requirements for them, reasons for the reduction of traditional names, creation and consolidation of a single national form.

INTRODUCTION

Traditional names can be called geographical names that have been used since ancient times and have become firmly established in the local language. They form a certain group among toponyms. The well-known toponymist Kh. Khasanov said that there are no differences in the spelling and pronunciation of such names, they are always written in the same form in print, in textbooks and books, and on cards. Examples of traditional names are often local toponyms and geographical names that have been used for a long time and occupy a strong place in common speech [6.]

It is known that such names as Bukhara, Samarkand, Khorezm, Fergana as part of the toponymy of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been used for several centuries in ancient historical and scientific sources, guidebooks and fiction. They are well known to our people not only as "witnesses" of the past, but also as well-known and famous names among the peoples of the world. It has become a tradition to pronounce them in the language of other peoples as they are pronounced in Uzbek.

Many names in the toponymy of Eastern countries, such as Iraq, Egypt, India, Arabia, Yemen, Iran, Baghdad, Herat, Kashgar, Khorasan, etc., have long been borrowed into the Uzbek language and are always written in the same form. These names are pronounced in Uzbek in the same way as in the language of this country. Such names, which have become traditional in the Uzbek language, are also reflected in the toponymy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. An example of this is the names of settlements on the territory of the republic, such as Baghdad, Khorasan, Kashgar, Misr (Egypt), Balkh [2].

Despite the fact that the names of some eastern countries are spelled and pronounced differently in the languages of European peoples, in the Uzbek language their names are spelled and pronounced the same way both in ancient times and now. For example, the current state of Iran was called Persia in Europe, including in Russia, until the 30s of the 20th century, but the peoples of Central Asia have long known this state as Iran. Another example is the Russian word Egypt, which is derived from the English word Egypt. In fact, the local name of this country is Misr, so the Arabic form was adopted into the Uzbek language, and today the name of the country is written and pronounced in Uzbek as the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Since some of the names that have become traditional for us now have passed through the Russian language into Uzbek, they are often written and pronounced in the Russian form. For example, (the original local form is written in brackets) Rome (Roma), France (France), Austria (Esterreich), Naples (Napoli), Norway (Norge), Paris (Pari), Genoa (Henova), Geneva (Hinebra), Finland (Suomi), Japan (Nippon) and others. According to Kh. Khasanov, in geography there is a different law in the use of traditional names, that is, one should not forget that the traditional name refers to only one place [7.].

Places with the same name in other places must be written as they are written in that country, and not in the traditional form. For example, Alexandria in Egypt is a traditional name for us, but it is a mistake to write the city of Alexandria in the United States as Alexandria. We write the name of one of the largest cities in Australia as Sydney, and the cities of the same name in England and the USA should be written in the form of Sydney. According to the scientist, there are 12 places in different US states with the word Russian (English rash) added to their names, but they are written as Rash according to the English pronunciation. (River Rush, Rush Lake, Rushville Township, Rush City, Rushford, etc.).

There is also the phenomenon of replacing the names that have become traditional for us for many years with new names. For example, Chin - China, Gurzhiston - Georgia, Junoniston - Greece, Bahri Khazar - Caspian Sea, Mozhoriston - Hungary, etc. These names are now conditional, there is no need to change them, but it is desirable to standardize in this form. It should not be forgotten that the traditional name should be respectfully mentioned among other names, and all of them are equal geographical names in the toponymy of any country.

Among the names adopted in the Uzbek language, due to the fact that they did not meet the demand, there was also a phenomenon of replacing it with a popular and understandable one. The current name of Europe is a vivid example of this. It is known that this name entered Central Asia in the form of Europe at the end of the 19th century. For more than half a century, this name has been written in such forms as Avropa, Europe, Yavropa. Since 1949, this name has been preferred to be written in the European form. It cannot be said that all traditional names will continue to be written in this form. International conferences held by the United Nations for the Standardization of Geographical Names have recommended that traditional names be shortened and that only national forms be adopted. This is very true, but it is difficult and painstaking work.

The repeated spelling of the same name indicates that it is not traditional. For this reason, one cannot be indifferent to the issue of creating and strengthening their unified national form. If among the traditional names there are names that have become random or obscure, it is better to discard them. After that, when borrowing toponyms from other languages into the Uzbek language, in order not to repeat previous defects, it is necessary to pay attention to the transcription of the geographical name and accept it in an understandable and popular form that meets the requirements of the grammar of the modern Uzbek literary language.

Currently, there is no single procedure - a rule that is used by specialists in this field to translate geographical names and is fully consistent with international requirements. This, in turn, can lead to some confusion in this area. Perhaps for this reason, the requirements for fixing the Uzbek form of names, both translatable and untranslatable, are often associated with their linguistic features.

Speaking about the full or partial translation of names, Kh. Khasanov wrote: "You should not try too hard to translate geographical names in whole or in part, because not every name can be translated [6.]. From foreign experience, the following conclusion can be drawn: there is a restriction on the translation of names, on the one hand, translation is used less in political-geographical and administrative objects, but more often in natural-geographical objects; on the other hand, while smaller and less popular place names are rarely translated, larger and better known place names are more likely to be translated. For example, the names of cities and countries are not translated at all, they are written only on a phonetic basis, depending on the pronunciation.

It is also worth noting that, contrary to the general rule, in very rare cases the first part of the name of a city or country is translated as an adjective. For example, New Orleans, Great Britain, New Zealand, East Timor, Western Samoa, New Delhi, South Sudan, etc. World experience shows that some names are partially or completely translated into all languages. This international tradition has been preserved in the Uzbek language. Among the names that can be translated into all languages, there are many names such as the Black Sea, the Cape of Good Hope, the Red Sea, the Rocky Mountains, the Land of Fire, Lake Superior, the Republic of South Africa, the Mediterranean Sea.

Geographical names consisting of two components are usually translated by the first part - quality, and the second part is written according to the phonetic feature without changes. The translated part of such names often consists of defining adjectives. Examples of determiners are adjectives denoting color (white, red, blue, yellow, black), denoting cardinal points (east, west, south, north), big, small, new, old, lower, upper. Little Atlas, New Zealand, South Dakota, Northern Ireland, Big Canon, Blue Nile, Great Britain, South Sudan, Western Dvina, etc.

According to experts, no matter how good the translation is, it distorts the meaning of the name to a certain extent, partially loses the national geographical features of the name. It should also be remembered that with an increase in the number of translated names, the geographical map will look like a set of identical, boring names. For this reason, the toponym can serve for many years, if translated, carefully studying the geographical, linguistic and historical factors that led to its appearance.

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