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Article



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LINGUISTIC-CULTURAL INVESTIGATION OF TOPONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Abstract: This article examines the national and cultural possibilities of toponymic realities in English and Uzbek literary texts, analyzes the problems of translating toponyms into Uzbek using examples from the works of English and Uzbek writers.

Key words: toponym, lexical unit, anthroponym, object.

Language: English

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Introduction

The toponyms appearing in the works translated in the article are divided into the following 19 types: names of settlements; names of mountains and other hills; names of reservoirs; street names; names of kingdoms and countries; names of parks; palace names; names of mosques; anthroponymic regions; market names; names of valleys and gorges; castle names; grave names; pass and station names; cemetery names; names of monuments, statues; names of bridges; stadium names and prison names. In the article, it is proposed to follow the rules of English-Uzbek transcription, to use the Latin alphabet, and to compile a dictionary of geographical names in the translation of toponymic words.

We note that due to the similarity of sounds, it is common to use a voiceless consonant in Uzbek without a voiced phoneme followed by a separating vowel. The rules of phonetic transcription are recommended to convey the letter combination "kh" with one sound - "h". As it turned out, we witnessed that the letter combination "kh" was used in the translation of toponyms Khiva, Khanariq, that is, in the style of Khiva, Khan-Aryk. However, we also encountered toponyms where the letter combination "kh" was not always used in the translation of "h" into English. For example, it is translated in the style of Khivot-Herat. The second version of the translation is

the most characteristic of the Uzbek language and therefore is more familiar to the reader. However, as mentioned above, we believe that the combination of consonant phonemes kh is also acceptable for English toponyms. However, the example above shows the problem of using uppercase or lowercase letters and hyphens in the translation text (Khonariq-Khan-Aryk). Based on references to spelling and literary editing, let's recall the basic rules of writing foreign names and give examples of various lexical semantic toponyms. If toponyms contain functional words or common names, a lowercase letter is used: (Death alley - Death valley, Coral island - Coral isle, Shelby county - Shelby district, Regent street - Regent outside, etc. We add that if common nouns are used in a figurative sense, capital can save the letter.

English names that are part of geographical names are written with a capital letter if they are not used as common nouns in Uzbek: Costa-Rica (Costa Rica), New York (New York), Saint Petersburg (Санкт-Петербург), etc. Articles, particles, and other function words keep a capital letter at the beginning of geographical names and are joined by a hyphen. Note also that service words are lowercased between complex geographic names and combined with two hyphens. For example: (Bocas del Toro (Bocas-del Toro) It is noteworthy that translators do not follow this rule when working with pairs typical of some

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Western Iranian and Turkic languages (Mazari Sharif, Macca Medina).

Adjectives made from geographical names are written with a lowercase letter (if they are not part of compound nouns): (Alpomish zindoni- Alpamish's dungeon, Tovkaoyim korghoni-Tavka-Aim kurgan), etc.

The names of parts of the world used in the meaning of "country/countries" are capitalized; parts of the world literally - lowercase. North America, West India, South Africa. But as a result of the analysis of the works, the above example shows several cases of simultaneous use of upper and lower case letters.

Thus, analyzing the principles of copying foreign toponyms in works, we can advise the translator on the following work algorithm:

It is necessary to determine which lexical-semantic field the toponym belongs to (if there is no common understanding and the name is unfamiliar to the translator, one should try to find information about the object in reference books or Internet databases). In some cases the reference to the denotation is in the context;

Check for a well-proven equivalent of the Uzbek translation. If there are different options for transferring a lexical unit in references, check their frequency in search engines. It can be checked using the internet. In the process of translating foreign toponyms, it is necessary to pay attention to the rules of punctuation marks (use of hyphens, capital letters, etc.), structural and grammatical aspects (agreement with common words, etc.);

If the toponym is used in a figurative sense and there is a figurative inclusion (allusion, precedent situation, etc.), the translator must find its source and explain its meaning to the reader (in context or with the help of a footnote).

Toponym sentences formed based on the grammatical rules of English and Uzbek, as a result of the deep orthography of the English language, pose a serious challenge to many learners of English as a second language due to the high level of confusion. Many English letters can correspond to more than one sound; for example, the letter c can correspond to the [k] sound as in Cuba-Cuba, Columbia-Colombia, and the sound [ts] as in Cincinatte-Cincinnati (a city in the US state of Ohio). On the other hand, many sounds can be represented by a few letters in English. For example, the sound [k] can be represented by c, k or q. In addition, English has a number of consonant digraphs, such as th, sh, ch, and ck, which use two graphemes to represent a single sound. This one-to-many and many-to-one relationship between graphemes and sounds in English orthography makes word decoding difficult, especially for students whose first language orthography is shallower. Another aspect of orthographic confusion is the degree to which alphabetic orthographies represent vowel

sounds. In English orthography, it clearly represents vowel sounds. However, the Uzbek language mainly expresses consonant sounds in its spelling, and short vowel sounds are usually not clearly indicated in the orthography. As a result, English as a second language learners who first develop literacy in Uzbek may have difficulty distinguishing words that differ only in vowels, especially in oral reading.

Toponyms containing the consonant "h" are also found in Uzbek and English words, because the English alphabet has this letter and is on the 8th place. The consonant H is one of the accented consonants in the Uzbek speech of people whose mother tongue is Russian. Its articulatory coordinates are not subject to other consonant systems, because this consonant is not originally Turkic, but entered the Uzbek language with assimilated words. Therefore, even in the language of radio and television, there are cases of mispronouncing this sound (in the form of x). The main reason for this is that x is not originally Turkic, it entered the Uzbek language through assimilated words. Under the influence of the Russian language, h in words from English and other languages became g in the form of an intermediary language. For example: Holland (Holland), Hamburg (Hamburg), Havana (Havana). Sometimes the toponym is translated as Ohio - Ohio, which comes in the middle of the word. In the current spelling of the Uzbek language, these words remained as they were in the Russian language. The letter h, representing the consonant h, has another function in Latin script and English orthography.

Combined with the letter s, it represents sh, combined with c, it represents ch: Chicago (Chicago), Shelby county (Shelby district), Chirchik - Chirchik.

The sound "o" is not very old, it appeared in a much later process of language development. That is why it occurs only in the first syllable of a word or in monosyllabic words. O', which appears in the composition of compound words, can also be found in other syllables: Osh, Bostanliq, etc. English does not use the middle wide resonator in Uzbek. That's why the phoneme o' in Uzbek is accepted and pronounced in English as o and u. For example: Uzbekistan - Uzbekistan, like. Due to the limited use of O' in words, it is rarely used (ranks 18). Therefore, among vowels, according to the level of use, it is the last. Osh-Osh is also used in the form of the word Orda-Orda. This alternative of his also conforms to the orthoepic norm. So, first of all, there is no alternative to the o' sound in English. That is why it is used instead of this sound in English. The word Uzbekistan is pronounced as Uzbekistan, and the city of Osh is pronounced as Osh. The latter is divided into the following stages: not directly translated; in the method of transliteration, that is, showing phonetic or spelling; translation strategy, i.e. translation; a combined method, that is, using several of the three methods mentioned above. The don't-translate list method is often used to translate toponyms that don't need any rendering and

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are often left untranslated, e.g. organization names. The subject of transliteration has been studied for several languages, mostly for non-Latin orthography, and many techniques have been proposed. We can accept the special status of toponyms as proper names without conceptual meaning, but we cannot perform a structural analysis for them. However, we cannot admit that many toponyms have at least an etymological meaning, for example, "Bridge on the river Granta" (name of a Celtic river, origin unknown). Cante- and later changed to Cam under Norman influence. The river name Cam is a back formation in this case, but Kem is also a legitimate Celtic river name, meaning bridge over the river Kem. This feature makes it difficult to process toponyms. Methods and approaches to translation of toponyms. Toponyms can refer to named entities, including all types of specific names, including toponyms themselves, anthroponyms, and temporal expressions. Any work of art cannot be imagined without toponyms. Toponyms embodying the history and culture of a particular nation perform several important functions in the text.

First, they clarify the geographical information of the work of art, which allows the reader not only to find the place of the hero, but also to "see" his surroundings. Secondly, toponyms provide an important artistic and visual function of the work. Using the description of geographical objects, the author reflects the beauty and uniqueness of the surrounding world, thereby creating the necessary emotional mood in the work. At the same time, a number of toponyms are distinguished by their cultural and historical content. In such cases, their use helps to actualize social information in the text. Toponyms can accumulate associative links with various well-known events, historical battles or characters, thereby enriching the artistic text, making it more emotional, "natural" and metaphorical. In such cases, toponyms have the potential of cultural and historical knowledge, which is consciously evoked by the author and creates associative space-time

continuity. Note that a separate group of geographical names is made up of foreign toponyms. Due to globalization, the "loss" of cultural diversity, as well as mass emigration, many authors write in English about the realities of non-English-speaking society, so when working with an English literary text, a translator may encounter non-English toponyms. We add that the interpretation and transfer of such toponyms is the most difficult and therefore especially urgent problem in the theory and practice of translation. It is known that foreign geographical names are translated into Russian using the methods of transcription and transliteration, but additional comments are made to this general rule. As a result, it was proved that works written in a foreign language and first translated into Russian and then translated from Russian into Uzbek may face certain difficulties for the reader of Uzbek nationality.

To sum up, 17 different works of English writers translated into Uzbek and 6 works of Uzbek writers translated into English were selected to study and compare the methodology of translation of Alpomish folk epic from folklore. During the study of the translated works, the following conclusions were reached regarding toponyms. First, when working with toponyms, as with most lexical semantic features, the main translation method is to focus on transcription, focusing on the actual sound of the toponym in the original language. Secondly, it is necessary to pay attention to the language of the work in the translation. Thirdly, even the most famous and successful translator cannot know the names of all settlements, so it is necessary to collect authoritative sources such as dictionaries, geographical names or atlases to search for existing equivalents. Fourthly, the norm of using toponyms in English and Uzbek is unstable, which is related to various factors, i.e. incomplete codification of toponyms, different pronunciation and perception of foreign names, and inconsistencies between the norms of oral and written speech.

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