

## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF HISTORICAL PLACE NAMES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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**Annotation:** There are names of places which can be translated and which are not according to the differences of affixes and letters in many languages. This article explores the orthographic and phonetic differences between the names of historical places in English and Uzbek. This article is demonstrated by Uzbek toponym examples.

**Key words:** toponymy, orthographic, assimilating, exonymizing, calquing, pronunciation.

Toponymy is an integral part of onomastics, which studies place names (toponyms), their meaning, structure, origin and distribution. The totality of toponyms in any territory constitutes its toponymy. Traditionally, a toponym is understood as a proper name of any geographical object, any object on the surface of the Earth or in its bowels, allocated by a person as an independent unit defines toponyms as “historically, socially and culturally determined geographical names of any natural or artificial objects created by man on land or in the water area of the Earth. Geographical names are very stable, they are preserved for a long time, becoming a kind of historical monuments; therefore, toponymy, according to many researchers, also to a certain extent refers to history and source studies. The status of a toponym is determined by its main functions in the linguistic culture of an ethnos:

Everywhere in our life we connect with destination, so it means that toponyms are necessary for living. Languages are the subjects of the science called linguistics. Therefore, anyone handling geographical names needs to have some basic linguistic knowledge, both in general terms and specifically pertaining to the language situation of the area of survey. Learning them or studying is need. People from different professional backgrounds may be allured to some kind of study of geographical names. To linguists specializing either in the historical or genealogical aspects of specific languages, or in the taxonomy of languages in general, toponyms contain a treasure of ancient language elements which allows them to under build their theories or test their hypotheses. Likewise, historians may use toponym research to reveal ancient movements of peoples, or get a hint of cultural exchange patterns in forgotten ages.

The question naturally arises as to why place names are so important in people's lives. The reason is that if we do not name a place, we face all sorts of confusions, misunderstandings, and even problems like losing our way, our destination. Therefore, the phrase "toponym", which is not considered very large, is actually of great value.

Thus, place names have various meanings and connotations due to culture specific associations. Symbolic and stereotypical meanings of place names that were formed for long periods of time affect the overall connotation of a unit. Thus, in toponymical phraseologies, whether the unit is positively or negatively marked heavily depends on the place name in the structure of a phraseological unit.

K. Hakimov describes the importance of toponyms as follows: "The world of toponyms is diverse and interesting. Since the appearance of mankind, man has lived in a world of countless and complex names. One can see the connection of millions of geographical place names belonging to different periods and languages in the world. It is especially difficult to imagine atlases and geographical maps without names. Many events that have happened or are happening in life can be understood through geographical names."

Every country has its own assimilating method, which typically distorts the original pronunciation. Some languages have letters which others don't. For example: there is no le'] in English language. That's why toponyms sound differently in different countries. When we explore the names of places to translate we should not only mention transcription or translation, but also about historical origin of toponymy. Analyzing the book " Theory and practice of translation" by I.V.Korunets can be very useful for translators, that have origin of geographical places.

Translating the names of places or not is a little bit questionable among scientists. There are different criteria for translating the names of places. For example, in Uzbek language there are a lot of affixes to be translated into another language. Also the toponyms translated from Uzbek into English lose their main descriptive meaning. Most of the time we only change the pronunciation. There is no exact rule or law for translating or how to pronounce names of places in another language.

The name of historical place in Uzbekistan "Bukhara", which means "full of knowledge" in English, is written and pronounced "Bukhara", "buh-kaa-ruh". "Kh" is used to express the letter "X" which is considered to be rougher sound or using "H" is silent sound. That's why the phoneme "Kh" is used to express the sound which is between "X" and "H". The words like Surkhandarya, Bibi-Khanym, Shakhi-Zinda and **Khiva** can be example for this criteria.

Another historical place "Khorezm", which is originally "Xorazm" in Uzbek, "C h" is a digraph in the latin script used to represent the letter "K". C h usually sounds like **Kwhen** the word comes from Latin.

In the word "**Farg'ona**" we change the letter [g'] to [g] that there is no [g'] letter in English language. We can translate the names of places by: O'zbekiston-Uzbekistan, Toshkent-Tashkent, Ismoyil Somoniy-Ismail Samani, Samarqand-Samarkand; Calquing: Chor minor-Chor Minor, Kalta Minor-Kalta Minor, Chashma-Ayub- Chashma Ayub;

Based on the research analysis, toponyms represent every country's culture, language, inhabitants, customs and history. Each place name has a reason for its name and its own history. Thus translating toponyms directly into another language can lose its main point. As mentioned above, we have seen some rules in order to write and pronounce correctly. Another problem for translating toponyms is that both English and Uzbek languages are from different language families that don't have similar linguistic features. However, these references do not confirm serious study of Uzbek toponyms.

These were several example historical places of Uzbekistan to translate or pronounce correctly. In order to pronounce or translate names of places correctly, it is required perfect knowledge in both language. It is offered to teach pupils and students how to pronounce the names of places of different countries that there will be less difficulty in pronunciation.

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