

Review Article

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Khakimov Kuchkar Mahkamovich¹, Kamolov Meliboy Normatovich², Baltabaev Omirbay Oserbayevich³, Seitniyazov Koshkarbay Matenovich⁴

¹Professor, Department of Methods of Teaching Geography, Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute.

²Candidate of Economic Sciences, Senior Lecturer, Department of Geography Teaching Methods, Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute named after Abdulla Qodiriy.

³Doctoral Student, Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz.

⁴Associate Professor, Department of Geography Teaching Methods, Faculty of History, Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz.

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Abstract

This article gives information on geographical names. As it is known that mankind has not yet fully grasped the mysteries of the planet on which it lives and works. The desire to study it in depth led to the emergence of new geographical names. For this reason, for centuries, people have been interested in knowing the true meaning of place names along with the various mysteries of nature, but this has not always been an easy task for this also required to be aware of the historical events of the period in which the toponyms arose.

Keywords: Names of Countries, Etymology, Naming and Re-naming, Standardization and Name Migration, Official, Non-official and Traditional Names.

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INTRODUCTION

Place names created by indigenous peoples have now become the property of world geography and cartography. Sometimes they are adopted in their original form, but often the names reflect the changes of the living language. As noted, the name of any place arises out of necessity, in the process of performing its function it changes form, eventually surviving its period.

Study of the Subject

It is known that each state has its own name, and various factors (political, linguistic, social, economic, historical, ethnic) were the basis for their naming. In toponymy, the problem of naming and renaming states, as well as their ethnology, has been relatively little studied by experts so far. This situation determines the relevance of the topic under study. Toponymic scientists E.M. Murzaev, H. Hasanov, R.A. Ageeva, I.P. Magidovich, A.V. Superanskaya, S. Karaev were used in this research.

Purpose

The main purpose of this article is to analyze the origin, etymology of the names of the countries that are the main objects of the world political map, the various political, social and economic factors that serve as the basis for naming and renaming them.

MAIN PART

The process of historical development shows that humanity can never live without power, without a state, and without a name. For this reason, every large and small geographical object, including the state, has its own name. There are many countries on the current political map of the world, and their names are different. Sometimes the name of a state is changed several times for various reasons, but in most cases they remain unchanged for centuries. It is known that the collapse of the former socialist regime at the end of the last century, the collapse of the Soviet state, led to great changes in the political and administrative division of the world, and dozens of new states emerged. The world political map, which is published annually, is the main

official document to keep abreast of changes in the naming and renaming of states.

According to experts, the names of the states will change for various reasons. Sometimes a change in the political situation in a country can cause it to change its official name or go out of business altogether. It can be said that this is an interdependent and continuous process. For example, in 1991, the Soviet empire, which occupied 6/1 of the globe and was known as the USSR, disintegrated, and independent states with 15 new names emerged. In 1986, the states of the Ivory Coast and the Cape Verde Islands on the African continent issued an official statement renaming their states Kted'Ivoire and Cape Verde (formerly French and Portuguese transcriptions), taking into account the will of the local people. In the same year, Libya also addressed the world community, declaring that the official name of the country is the Libyan Arab Socialist People's Republic.

It should be noted that most countries in the world have two names: official and unofficial. Official names - Islamic Republic of Iran, Russian Federation, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Eastern Republic of Uruguay. Unofficial names - Iran, Russia, Jordan, Uruguay and so on. It should also be acknowledged that the traditional form of the name of some countries does not fully comply with the procedures developed by experts in the field. The names of such states are translated as exceptions or they are written as they are in their traditional form. For example, "France" - France, "Bharat" - India, "Nippon" - Japan, "Suomi" - Finland, "Esterreich" - Austria and so on.

The names of some countries, which have become traditional, have been adopted without any changes in the Russian form, as modern Uzbek has been assimilated into other languages, including Russian. The following table shows the traditional Uzbek form of the name of some modern countries:

In the created language	Must be read	Russian form	Uzbek form
Argentina	Архентина	Аргентина	Аргентина
Brasil	Бразил	Бразилия	Бразилия
Ekuador	Экуадор	Эквадор	Эквадор
Norge	Норге	Норвегия	Норвегия
Mexiko	Мексико	Мексика	Мексика
Danmark	Данмарк	Дания	Дания
Sverige	Сверие	Швеция	Швеция
Polska	Полска	Польша	Польша

The official name of the state reflects the political structure of the country (republic or monarchy), administrative-territorial division, the main religion. For example, the Sultanate of Oman, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Swiss Confederation, the United Arab Emirates, and so on. At the same time, the official names of the states also reflect various political associations: the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, the Commonwealth of Dominica, the Commonwealth of Australia, and so on.

Sometimes they use not only the name of the state, but also words that replace it. In the emergence of such words, the reduction or insufficiency of the information-carrying function of the name played an important role. In other words, they emerged as a reflection of features such as the geographical location of the object, its current political, economic, social, natural condition, economic specialization, and so on. In particular, during the ideological struggle in which there were two opposing regimes (socialist and capitalist), words substituting the name of the state for the opposite side were used a lot. For example, in the 1980s, US President Ronald Reagan used the term empire of oppression against the USSR, while the other side called New York the city of the yellow devil.

Many of these names have semantic meaning and have emerged as a sign of a relentless ideological struggle. Words such as Freedom Island (Cuba), Thousand Lakes Country (Finland), Ice and Fire Country (Iceland) and Sunrise Country (Japan) are also examples of unofficial and original names. The figurative words that replace the names of states have become an integral part of everyday life. Therefore, they can be used more widely in connection with the future development of society.

There are also countries with a common name on the world political map. Their name often arose as a result of the political unification of the territories located on the islands. Examples include Trinidad and Tobago, Papua New Guinea, Antigua and Barbuda, and Cape Verde. Sometimes, as a result of the voluntary merger of states, names emerged that had a specific transformation. For example, in 1964, two countries on the African continent: Tanganyika and Zanzibar were merged into one state. The new state was named Tanzania. Tanzania is an artificial name - it is formed by adding the suffix "-iya" to the words "tan" and "zan", which are the main part of the names of the previous two countries.

It is known that in the current era of globalization, the problem of standardizing the names of countries and applying them in a single and strict form is attracting more and more attention not only national but also international scientific and intergovernmental organizations. These include the International Committee on Onomastics (IGOS), the International Phonetic Association (IPA), the Universal Postal Union (UPI), and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The United Nations (UN) has also been paying close attention to this issue in recent years. According to the recommendations of the UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN), cartographic organizations and their manufacturers must follow the following general principles when creating a toponymic database, developing cartographic products for various purposes:

The name of the state must be confirmed by official and archival data;

The name of the state must be standardized by its responsible organization;

Only one name can be given to a geographical object;

States that do not use the Cyrillic and other Latin alphabets must write the names of countries in the Latin alphabet in accordance with the method of transliteration approved by the United Nations and intended for international use and developed by them; the name of the state should be written and its correct pronunciation should be based on the linguistic rule.

Currently, the name of the new state is applied uniformly in all languages in accordance with the rule (international standard applies). For example, the names of countries such as Burkina Faso, Burundi, Malawi are pronounced in Uzbek, as well as in English, Swedish, Finnish, French and Russian. The state of Burkina Faso, located in West Africa, was formerly known as the Upper Volta, after a local river. Political events in the country in 1984 led to a change in the name of the state. The name Burkina Faso originated on the basis of the language of the indigenous peoples (mosi, bobo, senufo, fulbe). Burkina - "worthy, worthy of respect", faso - "fatherland", "homeland", that is, the homeland of respectable people.

The official name of some countries differs from the official name used by the local people. For example, Albania is the official name of the state, but Albanians call their country Shqipëria. Hungary - Magyarország for Hungarians, Germany - Deutschland for Germans. Poland is Polish for Poles, Russians and Uzbeks call it Poland, Germans call it Polen, the British call it Poland, and the Finns call it Puola. In such inconsistencies, there is no antagonistic contradiction, but rather its national form is fully consistent with the traditional name.

Like all geographical objects, the names of states were created by the people. For this reason, names are closely connected with the history of the people, and in it the relation of the nominee to the name is considered important. Among the countries of the world, there are many states named after the people. There are many countries named after ethnonyms (ethnos - "people", onim - "name"). This is one of the peculiarities of nomenclature. For example, in the 1920s, the former Soviets pursued a policy of national delimitation in Central Asia. According to him, the region is named after the ancient indigenous peoples (Uzbek, Kazakh, Tajik, Kyrgyz, Turkmen), with the addition of the suffix "-istan".

The names of the states formed on the basis of such ethnonyms are found on all continents. In Europe - Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Sweden; In Asia - Bangladesh, Laos, Thailand, Turkey; In Africa - Botswana, Burundi, Mauritania, Malawi and others. It should be noted that the number of ethnonym-based states on the American continent is much smaller. The reason is that the bulk of the states in the "new world" appeared in the Great Geographical Discoveries and later, and they do not have ethnonyms. The same situation can be observed in the countries of Oceania. There are also states that are named according to the appearance of the local people. For example, Sudan is a country of blacks in Arabic, Ethiopia is a country of Greeks and sunsets.

There are other ways of naming states. For example, a number of countries in Africa are named after the major geographical features located in the region. Congo, Niger, Senegal, Gambia - the name of the river, Chad - the name of the lake, the name of the state of Kenya - derived from the mountains of Kenya, the name of Namibia - the Namib Desert was the basis. The names of countries such as Ireland, Iceland, Cuba, Fiji, Jamaica are related to the name of the islands where they are located. Countries with the same name of the state and its capital: Brazil, Panama, Guatemala - in America, Algeria, Djibouti, Tunisia - in Africa,

Luxembourg, Monaco, San Marino - in Europe and so on. The names of some states have been supplemented by their geographical location. For example, the Republic of South Africa, East Timor, Western Samoa, and so on. The name of the state of Yemen, in ancient Arabic, means "right", "south". This name indicates that Yemen is located to the south of Mecca.

The equator of the earth also served as a symbol in naming states. In Africa - Equatorial Guinea and in South America - the name of the country Ecuador is an example of this. Ecuador's indigenous people, the Indians, have long known that the sun passes over them twice a year over their husbands, and that on such days there is no shadow in humans. Such observations of the Indians are also reflected in the name of their city Kito (kitu - "two parts"). In this country, in honor of the circular line, which is equidistant from the poles, there is a monument called "Equator Line".

The name of a number of states is directly related to the period of the Great Geographical Discoveries. They were mainly given by Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese sailors. Named the State of Colombia in honor of Christopher Columbus. The Philippine archipelago in the Pacific Ocean (there is now a state with the same name) was discovered in 1521 by F. Magellan according to the Catholic calendar on the day of St. Lazarus, and he named it the St. Lazarus Islands. Shortly afterwards, in 1543, the Spanish government occupied the islands and renamed the archipelago a new name - Crown Prince Philip (later King Philip II of Spain), son of King Charles I of Spain.

While the discovery of a new island or the founding of a city during the period of great geographical discoveries coincided with any religious ceremony or the day of the Catholic saints, the Spaniards had a tradition of naming a new geographical object after it. As a result, a number of countries emerged, such as Dominica - "Sunday", Santo Domingo - "Holy Sunday", El Salvador - "Savior", i.e. Jesus Christ, Martinique - "Saint Martin", Virginia - "Virgin".

The emergence of the name of the Canadian state is also associated with the period of the Great Geographical Discoveries. By order of the King of France, a French expedition led by Jacques Cartier set out for the west to open the northern route to China. In 1535, members of the expedition entered the formerly known St. Lawrence Strait and sailed up the river of the same name. J. Cartier sees the address of the Indians on the river bank and asks them what your country is called, while the Iroquois Indians answer in their own language as kanata - "village." The cart gets the same answer when asked the same question over and over again. Thereafter, the word kanata is mapped by J. Cartier as a name, and the country that now covers a large area of North America is called Canada.

In addition to the names of Catholic saints on the political map of the world, there are also states named after other famous people. Along with the great traveler Christopher Columbus, King Philip II of Spain, Prince Moritz Oransky of the Netherlands, and Simon Bolivar, the leader of the struggle for independence in the Spanish colonies in South America, also received such an honor. For example, in 1598, the present-day island of Mauritius was occupied by the Dutch and named Mauritius in honor of the Dutch prince Moritz (Latin, Mauritius). The Republic of Mauritius has been an independent state since 1968.

The origin of the name of several states is connected with the law of name migration in toponymy. It is known that the transfer of names serves to enrich and improve the set of place names of any region. The name of the state of Grenada in the Caribbean Sea is given in honor of the city of Grenada in southern Spain. In 1642, the Dutch traveler A. Tasman named the islands, which he discovered in the southwestern part of the Pacific Ocean, New Zealand in honor of the Dutch province of Zeeland. There is now an independent state with the same name. It is known that the

Spanish aristocracy organized various expeditions in order to increase the wealth (rich land and gold). This phenomenon is also reflected in the names of some countries. For example, Costa Rica - "rich beach", Puerto Rico - rich seat, Argentina - silver, and so on.

There are also countries in Latin America whose names are random or sufficiently unfounded. An example of this is the name of the state of Brazil. In 1500, the Portuguese sailor Pedro Alvarez Cabral was the first to reach the shores of Brazil, and according to the tradition of the time, the newly discovered country was named the "holy crusader" by the Portuguese clergy - Terra do Vera Cruz. About a quarter of a century later, the name of the country was changed to Terra do Brasil - "Brazilian husband", and later the name was simplified and took the form Brazil (-iya). The name of the country is Brazilian (Portuguese, brasa - "charcoal; red coal") - associated with the name of the tree.

The wood was used as a liquid for dyeing, and this raw material was a major export product in the early years of colonialism. For this reason, the name of this tree served as a symbol for the name of the state. The name of the state of Venezuela is also a random name. The fact is that in 1499, when members of the Spanish expedition A.de Orcheda explored the shores of Venezuela to the Gulf of Maracaibo, the Indians saw settlements built on stakes in the water and called the land Venezuela (Little Venice).

There are also states in America whose name is associated with the native Indian language. It should be noted that since Indian names are so ancient, it is not easy to determine their meaning. The name of the state of Peru can also be included in the list of names whose etymology is still unknown, but has a very long history. The territory of Peru was part of the Tuantinsuyu state of the Incas before the Spanish conquest. Experts believe that the word Peru was based on the name of the local river Biru. The name of the state of Chile means "cold", "winter" in the language of the local Araukano Indians. The araukano tribe, who lived in the plains, called the high peaks of the snow-capped Andes Mountains.

There are countries in the world that are officially named. Such names also have their own history and appeared in connection with the needs of that period. For example, the name of the state of Pakistan has its own history. In 1931, at the initiative of the British Government, a conference was organized in London to discuss a new Bill on the Administration of India. On the occasion of the conference, Choudhury Rahmat Ali of Punjab will draw up a new plan for the constitutional structure of India. According to him, it was proposed to establish a new independent state called Pakistan in the northwestern part of India, which is predominantly Muslim.

Choudhury Rahmat Ali, one of the leaders of the Indian Muslim National Movement during the British colonial era, wanted to unite the Muslim-populated provinces of Punjab, Afghanistan, Kashmir, Sindh and Balochistan. He created the name of Pakistan by adding the suffix "-istan" to the capital letter of the name of these provinces. The success of the name was due to the fact that the word "pure" in Urdu, which was offered to the new country as the state language, means "clean, tidy." Thus, the name of Pakistan, which appeared officially, has a second meaning - the land of the pure, the land of Islam.

In short, due to the complex historical, political, economic, social processes that have taken place over the centuries, many state associations have emerged, developed and collapsed. As a result, at different times, states with dozens or even hundreds of new names emerged in their place. This situation can be observed on the political map of all macro-regions of the world. It should be noted that there are many countries and peoples whose names and etymologies have not yet been determined, and their identification and scientific interpretation provide the researcher

with very interesting information. Therefore, passing them on to future generations is an important and topical issue.

CONCLUSION

In this thesis questions of etymology of the names countries as the main object political maps of the world. By concrete examples analyzed motives of political social, economics, names and renames of the countries are considered.

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