

**FEATURES OF TRANSLITERATION OF TOPONYMS OF MACRO-CITIES
IN UZBEK LANGUAGE INTO ENGLISH**

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ABSTRACT

Geographical names that reflect the natural conditions of a certain region, its history, changes in society, and the uniqueness of the spiritual and material wealth of the people make up the layer of toponyms in the language. Therefore, collecting information about toponyms and presenting this information in the form of various dictionaries is of practical importance not only for lexicography but also for the sciences of geography, history and cultural studies.

Keywords: *toponyms, macro city names, geographical objects, lexicography, capital cities, explanatory dictionary of toponyms.*

The study of the toponyms of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, has a long history. Famous Russian orientalists and historians V.L. Vyatkin, N.F. Sityakovskiy, L.N. Sobolev, S.P. Tolstov and others have done great work in the study of toponymy of Uzbekistan.

Toponymist scientists T. Nafasov, Z. Dosimov, N. Okhunov made a significant contribution to the development of Uzbek toponymy, revealed the nominative (naming) laws of toponyms, clarified the etymology of many place names. As a result of this research, the names of the places in the territory of the republic have been regulated, the historical names of the national values of the Uzbek people have been restored, and justice has been achieved. In particular, one of the scientists who made a significant contribution to the development of the science of toponymy in Uzbekistan is T. Nafasov. In his monographic work "Annotated Dictionary of Toponyms of Uzbekistan" (1988), the etymology of macro toponyms in South Uzbekistan is fully covered, and etymological explanation of some historical toponyms in the region, such as Boysun, Kesh, Chagonyon, Karshi, etc.

The use of toponyms in different languages is of great practical importance, because in many cases geographical names, in particular the names of rivers, mountains, lakes, countries and macro-cities, spread throughout the world and are used in the same form in other languages. with differs from other nouns. In this case, the word transliteration is derived from Latin, which means "counter letter". Transliteration is the rendering of text from one writing system with symbols from another writing system.

In today's era of globalization, the expansion of international relations and the rise of tourism led to the high popularity of the names of macro-cities. As mentioned above, the names of large geographical objects, including the names of macro-cities that are the object of our research (capital cities, ancient historical cities, and cities with large cultural, industrial and scientific centers) are spread all over the world. In this case, transliteration is used. However, the fact that each language has its own sound system and orthographic and orthographic norms makes this process much more difficult. Secondly, there is another aspect of the matter, that the process of toponym transliteration is carried out in many cases without the agreement of the people, with the appropriating party choosing a convenient form. The third problematic aspect is that in many cases, toponyms are not taken from the original, and in many other cases, the appropriation of toponyms through another language without taking them from the original causes this national reality to move away from its original. For example, the toponym of Tashkent was first adopted into the Russian language in the form of Tashkent in a wrong form based on the orthoepic standard of the Russian language. Then this wrong form was transferred to all languages of the world in this form.

The toponym "Tashkent" is interpreted as "Tosh Shahar". In a certain sense, the history of the city is also reflected in this word. It is not clear when it appeared. But it is clear that Tashkent is a very ancient city. On the hills such as Oktepa and Uchtepa located in the city area, objects belonging to the Stone Age were found. In the first written information about Tashkent, its terms Shosh, Choch, Chochkent are also given. When transliterating the toponym "Toshkent" into English, the letter "o" was changed to "a" and it was transliterated as "Tashkent".

Toponyms are mainly ancient place names, which may change phonetically and morphologically as they have been in use for a long time. For example, the city of Samarkand was called "Marokanda" in the chronicles of Alexander the Great (Iskander the Great), "Samarakans" in the Sughd records, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Mahmud Kashgari, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Mirkhond (15th century, the Spanish ambassador who came to the court of Amir Temur, Luis Gonzalez "Semizkent" in the works of de Clavijo (15th century) and "Semizgen" in the Mongolian story about Genghis Khan in several variants, all of which indicate that the name Samarkand is very old and its origin (etymology) is not fully resolved. For example, the toponym "Samarqand" is transliterated into English as "Samarkand". In this case, only the letter "q", which is common in Uzbek, is changed to the letter "k". There are many such examples. When transliterating from Uzbek to English, in particular, it changes to Q-K, X-KH, O-A, A-E, O'-U, as can be seen in the following examples: "Buxoro" - "Bukhara", "Toshkent" - "Tashkent", "Farg'ona" - "Fergana", "Xiva-Khiva".

In the 50s and 60s of the 20th century, the translation and publication of the dictionary of geographical terms in the Russian language into Uzbek was given more importance, because the interpretation of the content of the terms of geography is an important aspect of knowing the science. A.S. Borkov "Explanatory Dictionary of natural geography" E.M. Murzayev, V.Murzayeva's "Dictionary of Local Geographical Terms" and other explanatory dictionaries were published in many copies and became important in the development of geographic lexicography.

Both dictionaries, published in the Latin alphabet, have been of great importance in geographic terminology, despite certain shortcomings.

In Uzbek toponymy, there are researched works with micro toponymy material taken separately. These include Oripov's "Linguistic Analysis of Macro and Micro Toponymy of Nurota District", Shamsiya Kadirova's "Tashkent Micro Toponyms" and Khushbok Kholmominov's "Micro Toponymy of Boysun Region and its Surrounding Areas" [5, 56-59].

Such works include T. Rakhmatov's research on the city of Samarkand and its surroundings, J. Latipov's Margilan city and its surroundings, N. Okhunov's Kokan group regions, and T. Enazarov's research on the toponymy of the Shahrisabz region [1]. Some comments about micro toponyms were studied by S. Korayev on the example of micro toponymy of Tamtum village. Based on the opinions expressed by a number of Russian toponymists regarding microtoponyms, he expressed his views on this issue [6, 38].

Some important considerations related to micro toponymy can be found in the analysis of micro toponyms in sister Turkish languages.

In explanatory dictionaries of toponyms, we see that special attention is paid to covering and explaining micro toponymy. For example, in T. Nafasov's book "Explanatory dictionary of toponyms of Uzbekistan" along with the rich material of macro toponyms, the names of hill, guzar, height, spring, known place, neighborhood, hill, peak, meadow, wells also explained.

In short, the toponymy of each historical period differs from the toponyms of other periods according to its meaning and grammatical structure. Because the historical event that took place in any region is imprinted in

the form of geographical names. On the map of Uzbekistan, you can find many old geographical names that are witnesses of ancient historical times. Many ancient geographical names are mentioned in the works of authors of the ancient world, Chinese chronicles, Sogdian documents, and manuscripts of Arab and Persian-Tajik historians. It should be noted that, along with the above, there are countless old toponyms that are not mentioned in historical sources.

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