

## TRANSLATION OF PROPER NAMES AND GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** *this article presents proper nouns and the types of proper names, translation methods, place names and how to translate them into other languages and when to capitalize them.*

**Key words:** *method, proper names, geographical names, common nouns, capital letters, toponyms.*

**Аннотация:** *в этой статье представлены имена собственные и типы имен собственных, методы перевода, географические названия, а также способы их перевода на другие языки и случаи их использования с заглавной буквы.*

**Ключевые слова:** *метод, имена собственные, географические названия, имена нарицательные, заглавные буквы, топонимы.*

**Annotatsiya:** *ushbu maqolada atoqli otlar va ularning turlari, tarjima metodlari, joy nomlari va ularni boshqa tillarga qanday tarjima qilish, ularni qachon bosh harf bilan yozish kerakligi ko'rsatiladi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *metod, atoqli otlar, joy nomlari, turdosh otlar, bosh harflar, toponimlar.*

### Types of Proper Names:

Proper names include specific people, places, days of the week, brands, geographical names and titles:

- Personal names (surnames, first names, nicknames, and pseudonyms)

Example:

Van Gogh – Van Gog (name).

Darling – Azizim (nickname).

Lisa – Lisa (name).

- Geographical names (names of cities, countries, islands, lakes, mountains, rivers)

Example:

France – Fransiya (country).

London – London (names of city).

Matterhorn – Matterhorn (mountain).

Ontario – Ontario (lake).

Delta – Delta (river).

□ Names of unique objects (monuments, buildings, mountains, ships or any other unique object)

Example:

Everest – Everest tog'i (Mountain).

□ Names of unique animals

Example:

Echidna – Yexidna.

Hirola – Hirola hayvon.

Dumbo octopus – Dumbo sakkizoyoq.

□ Names of institutions and facilities (cinemas, hospitals, hotels, libraries, museums or restaurants)

National museum – Milliy muzey (Dehlida).

The Louvre museum – Luvr muzeyi.

□ Names of newspapers and magazines,

Daily Star – Kundalik Yulduz (newspaper).

Bulletin – Bulletin (Newspaper).

News Everyday – Har Kungi yangiliklar (newspaper).

□ Names of books, musical pieces, paintings or sculptures

Example:

Don Quixote – Don Kixot (book).

Mona Lisa – Mona Lisa (painting).

Girl with a Pearl Earring – Marvarid sirg'ali qiz (painting).

□ Names of single events

Example:

Ceremony – Marosim.

Forever Memories – Unutilmas lahzalar.

Proper noun. Proper noun is a specific name for a particular person, place, or thing. Proper nouns are always capitalized in English, no matter where they fall in a sentence. Because they endow nouns with a specific name, they are also sometimes proper names. A proper name is a noun or noun phrase that designates a particular person, place or object. A common noun, on the other hand, is not a particular place or thing, such as a president, a military encampment, or a monument. Proper names are uppercase in English. A proper noun is a type of noun that refers to a specific person, place, or thing by its name.

Example:

oLord of the Rings (Uzuklar hukmdori).

oGeorge Washington (Jorj Mashington).

oTokyo (Tokio).

- oFrance (Fransiya).
- oFacebook (facebook).
- oGoogle (Google).
- oBarbie (Barbie-o'yinchoq).
- oSnickers (Snickers).

Common and proper noun. Proper nouns are the opposite of common nouns which represent general people, places, or things, but nothing specific. Every noun can be classified as either common or proper. A common noun is the generic name for one item in a class or group. The common noun versions of the proper noun examples above are:

- oChocolate (Shokolad).
- oDrink (Ichimlik).
- oCountry (Mamlakat).
- oCar (Avtomobil).

The distinction between common and proper nouns is usually quite easy to make, but it can occasionally be more difficult to intuit. When we speak, it makes no difference whether a noun is proper or common because it does not impact syntax. When we write, however, we need to know which nouns are proper because we need to know where to place capital letters.

Example:

- oGoogle - Google
- oOscar - Oskar
- oJumanji - Jumanji
- oGermany - Germaniya
- oMonday - Dushanba

We use capital letters with proper nouns. Capitalization overuse is the most prevalent type of spelling error there is. Psychologically, it is difficult to resist using capitals to emphasize what we think is important in a sentence. Marketing professionals capitalize liberally to Grab Your Attention and Sell You Things, but this is a bad habit you should avoid in your writing. Carefully capitalizing only proper nouns will enhance the readability of your writing after all, your readers have spent years of their lives being educated in English conventions. Extra capital letters seem like "speed bumps" on their course through your paragraphs. In addition, we should write brand names with capital letters. When brand names common into common use to describe a whole class of items, it is easy to forget to capitalize them.

Example:

- o You Tube - You tube.

- oSamsung – Samsung.
- oLacoste – Lacoste
- oApple – Apple.
- oGucci – Gucci.

We translate proper names. One of these rules is the rule about proper names in translation work. The initial rule you're given as a young and energetic translation worker is that proper names shouldn't be translated – that is, if you're talking about a person, their name should be left as it is in the source text.

Example:

- oHimalaya – Himalay tog'i.
- oTitanic – Titanik.
- oCoca-cola – Coca- cola ichimligi.
- oFerrari – Avtomobil.

Names cannot be translated into different languages. But there are a few exceptions to this. If a name exists in different languages with a few spelling differences, then it can be translated, only if it is in a book or movie.

Example:

- oDon Quixote – Don Kixot (book).
- oHarry Potter – Garri Potter (Movie).

"Temporal names like names of days of the week, months, or recurrent festive days will not be seen as true proper names. The fact that there is one Monday each week, one month of June and one Good Friday each year suggests that 'Monday,' 'June' and 'Good Friday' do not really designate unique temporal events but rather categories of events, and therefore are not true proper names."

"Proper names are never translated" seems to be a rule deeply rooted in many people's minds. Yet looking at translated texts we find that translators do all sorts of things with proper names: non-translation, non-translation that leads to a different pronunciation in the target language, transcription or transliteration from non-Latin alphabets, morphological adaptation to the target language, cultural adaptation, substitution, and so on. It is interesting to note, moreover, that translators do not always use the same techniques with all the proper names of a particular text they are translating.

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In the real world, proper names may be non-descriptive, but they are obviously not non-informative: if we are familiar with the culture in question, a proper name can tell us whether the referent is a female or male person (Alice – Bill), maybe even about their age or their geographical origin within the same language community or from another country, a pet (there are "typical" names for

dogs, cats, horses, canaries, etc., like Pussy or Fury), a place (Mount Everest), etc. Such indicators may lead us astray in real life, but they can be assumed to be intentional in fiction. Titles and forms of address can also be problematic in translation. The translation of proper names has often been considered as a simple automatic process of transference from one language into another, due to the view that proper names are mere labels used to identify a person or a thing. This is exactly what Vendler purports when he writes that “proper names have no meaning (in the sense of “sense” and not of “reference”), which is borne out by the fact that they do not require translation into another language.”

Geographical names. Geographical names or place names (toponym) are the proper nouns applied to topographical features and settled (and used) places and spaces on the earth's surface. Toponyms occur in both spoken and written languages and represent an important reference system used by individuals and societies throughout the world. Generally speaking, we usually do not translate the geographical names.

For example:

oCalifornia - Kaliforniya.

oSantiago - Santyago.

oParis - Parij.

oMexico - Meksika.

oJapan - Yaponiya.

Geographical names are an important part of our geographical and cultural environment. They identify geographical entities of different kinds and represent irreplaceable cultural values of vital significance to people's sense of well-being and belonging.

- Lakes: We went to see Lake Geneva (Jeneva ko'li).
- Mountains: I saw Himalayas from the airplane with my relatives (Himalay tog'i).
- Continents: She loves living in Europe (Yevropa).
- Most countries: She travelled to Chile last year (Chili mamlakati).
- Countries, states, provinces, regions: I want to go to Great Britain (Buyuk Britaniya).

Toponymy, toponymics, or toponomastics is the study of toponyms (proper names of places, also known as place names and geographic names), including their origins, meanings, usage and types. Toponym is the general term for a proper name of any geographical feature and full scope of the term also includes proper names of all cosmographical features. Geographical names are essentially labels which distinguish one part of the earth's surface from another, and as such they

must be considered with great care. Operations during World War 1 had demonstrated to His Majesty's government the dangers involved in using products with discrepant names. They form a uniquely important part of any map or chart because they are written words, it is typically the names which are the most meaningful information for the user. It is the names which inform the user of that most vital piece of information: the location which the map portrays. It is precisely this particular map attribute, the geographical name, which cannot be identified from imagery. Geographical names do not exist in a vacuum, because they reflect human occupancy, they provide important information concerning politics and culture.

### CONCLUSION

Translation of proper names is complicated owing to different patterns of naming that exist in different cultures, subtle allusions hidden in proper names and language structure. Thus, when the translation of a geographical name is not available, the translator should keep the place's name in its original language to make it recognizable.

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