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# TOPONYMS NON GEOPOLITICS TERMS AND IT IS NATURAL LINGUISTIC PATTERNS HUMAN RISE

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## ABSTRACT

Today it is calling with Geopolitical clauses as Occupied Palestinian territory or Occupied West Bank because political tension race between local people and settlements everyday beyond hundreds ears. Indeed, East Jerusalem including Jericho oasis in the Jordan Valley the cradle human civilization and preserving ancient place-names in this area now extremely important for investigation native language of the first settlers. The main place names analyzed in the light of later sound-developments together with the comparative investigation of different areal forms. We, in this paper, no to do like criticize dear own colleague and always deeply respecting they as scholars in the field linguistic problems geographical names however. Sometimes, taking into consideration that geographical names represent historical and cultural heritage of the people, or reflecting evolution human been an earth.

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# INTRODUCTION

Research literature on Palestine is very rich, but it is not the purpose of this paper to serve as a bibliographical guide. In the following studies, we have made a point of referring to those historical research works which provide essential explanations and meaningful opinions. There have been attempts in the past to sum up the historical information on the period on the history of Turkish tribesand Mamluksrule in Palestine.In early 19th century Israel was a narrow strip of a nation on the eastern seaboard. But 80 years later the nation had taken the western lands from the eastern to the western bank. Jewish people justified their conquest of Palestinian territory with the self-serving idea of destiny. God had ordained them to take the land. But in taking the land, populating it, and dominating it, Jewish people took on the historic task of creating new state. Indeed, place-name studies in the beginning, has long focused on the description, historical-etymological or lexical-structural analysis and as simple linguistically concept. However, regent toponymic research and etymological place-name studies has shifted the focus away from the place-name itself. Whereas, an analysis of how place-names phonetic structures perform sociological aspects urban space of social life. As it is evident from researches, according to MaozAzaryahu: 'The historical analysis is organized thematically. The first section deals with crossing the sea as a rite of passage for Jewish immigrants traveling by sea to Palestine. The second explores Tel Aviv's seashore as a site of popular culture and its interpretation in terms of national revival. The third explores the emergence of the sea as a Zionist priority in 1930s and the 1940s' [p.252;MaozAzaryahu, The formation of the 'Hebrew-Sea' in pre-state Israel;/Journal of Modern Jewish Studies, November 2008; London].Certainly, the toponymy is, first of all, a linguistic science. However, it does not belong to the linguistic only. Etymologizing toponyms, alongside with linguistic analysis, requires a study of history, areal geography, also specifics of the vision of localities and geographical conditions by the native speaking people.On another hand, solely historical approach, without taking into account linguistic and onomastic data not always results in reliable etymology of modern place names in Palestine. And in antiquity, and Middle Ages, like today, the toponymswas a research object of not only linguistics, but also historians, politics and geographers.In recent decades reputedly has published of various additions of ancient place names of Palestine. The modern public sees the studies in toponyms with great interest. Example, Naftali Kadmon said: 'Thus, Falastinians have accused Israel of replacing the 'ever-existing' Arabic place names by Hebrew names' [Naftali Kadmon, Toponymy and Geopolitics: The Political Use – and Misuse – of Geographical Names. The Cartographic Journal Vol. 41 No. 2 pp. 85–87]. Further, MaozAzaryahu recoding 'The formation of the "Hebrew Sea" in pre-state Israel was at the convergence of popular needs, commercial interests, geopolitical concerns and strategic

considerations' [The formation of 'Hebrew Sea' in pre-state Israel, Article in Journal of Modern Jewish Studies, November 2008]. The problem of name-interpretation is further complicated by the geopolitical aspect. As was stated above, original nature names when used as national and habitation-names. It's means quiet wrong, as we see, when the names that at first designated fords, lakes, rivers and hills were used of villages that grew up near this natural objects. So, MaozAzaryahu also used a common practice already before mentioned names were usually descriptions near some geopolitical features. According to MaozAzaryahu: 'The relocation of national institutions, for example, ministries and parliament (Knesset) to the national capital asserted Jewish Jerusalem as the political center of the State of Israel' [MaozAzaryahu: The Wall, Two Mountains, a Hill and the Narrative Construction of the Third Temple Journal of Modern Jewish Studies, Vol. 1, No. 1, 2002, Jerusalem]. Recently president US D. Tramp visited Israel and loudly proclaiming Jerusalem as capital 'Jewish country' and has become a subject of a wide discussion in the international media. However, as has already been mentioned a distinctive feature of Palestine place names of Turkic origin. Consequently, the linguistic evidence or place names of Palestinian territory do not allow to connect directly the modern geo-linguistic areal with Jewish population in the same territory.

We can find mostly publications and magazines among the oriental sources as well. One of them book by Jacques R. Pauwels, 'Beneath the Dust of Time. A history of the names of Peoples and Places, London, 2010'. This book, however, reflects much lower investigations on Palestine place names. Moreover, the spelling of Turkish toponyms shows that the author did not speak Turkish languages at all and in many places misspelled the names of villages or identified them with Yiddish form.Before we start discussing the history of Palestine place names and the seizure of power by the Turkishin Eurasia and Near and Middle East, absorbing speakers of Indo-European and Semitic, we must first examine of the stories of the people that emerging from the deep, remote expanse of the Central and Inner Asia. Unfortunately, we have few written records of the nomadic Turks themselves, *but sources such as place names give us a glance, from a settled civilization point of view, of what the origins of the Turks were perceived to be*. In my opinion, Ottoman Empire, which lasted over half a millennium, functioning as the antagonist in Christian western Europe's historical story. Almost a thousand years earlier, the first Turkic state to use the term in political manner burst onto the scene in a dramatic way, and formed the great Empire of the nomadic Turks.

Many of the events are only fleetingly illuminated by our literary sources. Linguistic, archeological and ethnological data provide same, at times, crucial information. They also raise many questions. The provenance of this or that term may be disputed. It's historical, socio-linguistic significance is, perhaps, unclear. The attribution of this or that archaeological culture to a particular ethnic grouping, in the absence of linguistic evidence (place names), may be entirely conjectural. Extrapolations based on the present day dynamics of a particular group do automatically mean that their ancestors or groups related to them necessarily had the same mentality, or thought in the same terms. The problems of interpretation are numerous. To these have been added the impositions of national historiographies which subtly or grossly distort further an imperfectly perceived historical reality. In an age suffused with nationalism, onomastic studies, dealing as they must with the very core of the *national myth*, have, perforce, both deeply influenced the shaping of nationalist dogma and been influenced, in turn, by it. These attitudes are reflected, in varying degrees, in the linguistic literature dealing with the history of various Turkic peoples. But, an examination of their present-day distribution will allow us to introduce the main players in events and to work back to a reconstruction Turkic place names in Near and Middle East of earlier periods. It is highly likely, then, that at this stage of the linguistic unity of 'genetically' related languages, there were local variants based on differing ethno-linguistic substrata as deriving from the effects of within the community. It is true, archeological evidence of the early settlements has been found in Palestine, but modern place names in Palestine demonstrate only specific Turkish feature. More

serious Jewish impact began only after the occupation Jerusalem to 1948.

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The important things all place-name studies to remember is that place-name data must be consistent with the evidence derived from these sciences. And the other way round – as the historical information for the period of early Turkic settlement is rather scanty the importance of place-name data in supplementing and checking the historical information cannot be overestimated. First of all, a number of scholars are concerned to find etymological meaning of ethnonym Palestinians (Falastinians//Filistin) [Naftali Kadmon, 2 pp. 85–87] and mega (main) place name - Palestine.Moshe Gil offers in his books a various collection of early forms Filastin. But for various historical reasons or misledbya similarity he gives the wrong interpretation to place name Palestine: 'Also among the Jews there was the awareness that Filastin is none other than that 'land of the Philistines', and sometimes we find this expression, land of the Philistines, in letters from the Geniza, in the eleventh century AD, when the writer is referring to *jundFilastIn* [124]. It is already clear from the foregoing discussion that by the name Filastin the Muslims meant only a part of Palestine. The name is naturally not an Arab one, but a distortion of the name of the country in Greek and Latin. To the ancient writers it was obvious that this name was taken from that of the Philistines, who were the inhabitants of the coastal strip in Biblical times' [Moshe Gil. A HISTORY OF PALESTINE, 634-1099, p.113.]. First, as is clear from the history Near and Middle East of earlier periods, in the ancient times and according to historical sources: never found ethnonym or name ethnic group as *Filastin even Philistines*. Second, already the ancient nomadic Turkish branches of the Altaic group by migrations through the Caucasus to the Ponto-Caspian steppes and extended from there into Near and Middle East[Peter B. Golden,1992, p.39-40].

From here core groups migrated to Palestine while others went further eastward (e.g.the Türks and Qugiz /Kyrgyz)[Peter B. Golden,1992, pp.45,175].The Palestine, for example, linguistic descendants of the nomadic Turks, evince a clear Central and Inner Asia admixture. Place names, however, particularly in Eurasia, move about with highly mobile populations and through political domination can extend beyond ethnic and racial borders. In instances, lot of Turkic origin place names could occur in connection with politicaland economic changes.As a whole, as consequence of interaction with nomads a new zone of Turkic linguistic areal and urban culture emerged in Near and Middle East, particular in Palestine. As we noted above, the toponym Palestine and is direct transition of place-name to ethnonym as a result historical and other factors[Andie Duplantis, May 2016 University of Arkansas, p.36]. Let us pay some attention to the structure of this toponym Palestine surviving to this day.First of all, the most distinctive characteristic feature of the construction of Turkic compounded place names is, they are consisting of either two elements joined together. In compound names defining element usually placed first: Gur +i+ stun 'mountainous country', Turk + i + stun 'Turkic country', Turkmen + I + stun 'Turkmens country', Kazakh + stun and etc. There are first component of name Palestine is *Pal//Fil*derived from Turkic Place-Names in Ancient and Early Medieval Sources. The oldest use of cognates to this root may be found in Turkish branches of the Altaic languages. For example, Samarqand also had a name Fil (ويز)[At-Tabari, Abu Djafar Mohammed ibn Djarir, 1964. II: 1240]. The same name in the pre-Islamic time had the fortress Fir (ويز) or Fil (ويز) in vicinity of the Kath in Khorezm [At-Tabari, Abu Djafar Mohammed ibn Djarir, II: 1238, 1239, 1281; Biruni, Abu Reyhan. 1957, p. 48]; Kamoliddin S. S. Berlin, 2010, p.74]. What is certain is that all scholars view, rhoticism and lambdacism as primary and shift from r > l typical of Common Turkic as later development [Tekin,1979, pp. 118-137,[Tekin, T., 1979, p. 118-137; Tekin, 1986, pp. 141-160; Doerfer, 1984, pp. 36-42].It has become axiomatic, particularly in Soviet scholarship. So, the modern forms of *Palestine//Filastin even Philistin*show that the former comes from ancient Turkic root as Fir

(وِزر) (including some of phonetic variants–far//-fal//-fil and -pal) and it is known to have meant 'fortress, terrain, region, shoal' [Piispanen, Peter Sauli, 2019, p.17]. And the final element of this name –*stine* (<-stan) etymologically it comes from an AncientTurkic Place-Namesmeaning "country", "area". 'surface' [Murzaev, E.M.,1984, p. 583]. The former comes from ancient Turkic root as *ust//ustun* 'high parts of land or country' [Sevrotjan, È.V., 1980, p. 378].The thesis of the leading role of language history stands for the main principle taking into consideration the importance of language and it's for culture and its history, on the one hand, and thinking and its history, on the other. Language being a dynamic system undergoing constant change, its history cannot be disregarded in place-names studies: history of the population Near and Middle East of earlier periods and place-names in linguistics is conditioned the nature of its object, by the nature of Turkic language. A new wave of Turkic-speaking nomadic tribes from the Central Asia (5th-6th A.C.) resulted in cardinal changes of ethnic compositions of the population of Palestine towns, particularin *Yarmūk, Jerusalem, Jericho, Jordan, Jersey.* Further, the growing weakness of the Byzantine eastern frontier after the regainedthe nomadic Turkish branches of the Altaic group Constantinople (1261) and became more Mediterranean-oriented was another contributing factor to the growing Turkish linguistic influence in thePalestine.Strange as it may seem 1800s Mark Twain visited Israel and he remarked 'that in the Jezreel Valley there wasn't a single village to be found for 30 miles all around in day' [13]. In a historical study Carl Herman Voss explained 'all this as of the Arab Muslim conquest in the 12 and a half centuries between the Arab conquest in the 7th century' [12] and beginning of the Jewish arriving in the 1880s Palestine settled with Mamluk, whish, warrior tribes Turkic people. Additionally, Dr. Francisco Gil-White, anthropologist and historian, said: 'Few people who lived there who were they a majority were Muslim but they were divided various identities' and supposed under Turkish Ottoman Empire overlord of the area (1299-1923). As we may see, historically toponyms were formed by Turkic people and to bee analyzing particular in linguistic ways.

Following thisthe bench of Turkic peopleswithdrew all their forces and relocated to the Jordan valley. This was the site of the decisive battle of Yarmūk, in which the Muslims defeated the Byzantines and their allied forces (Khalid El-Awaisi, p.9). It is clear that Arabs before Islam were using the name Aelia for a few centuries. Arabs had a good knowledge of the whole area in general, and the city in particular, some through their trade connections [Khalid El-Awaisi, 2011, p. 33].Indeed, one of the most difficult problems facing a place-name study is to determine whether the first element of a place name or a common noun, describing something connected with the place itself. One must always bear in mind that there is a great need for cooperation between historians, geographers, archeologists and linguistics in the matters of place-names. Trying to avoid hypothetical discussions we concentrate in this paper on the general picture of the historical-etymological and lexical-structural analysis, as we call, essential-nucleon place-names in a central body of toponyms modern Palestine – *Jerusalem, Jericho, Jordan, Jersey.* For various reasons, the original forms of names have changed greatly. The modern spelling is often quite misleading and gives no help at all in finding its early meaning. Example, Proto-Altaic forms of place name Obon – Avon. So, strange it may seem *Yarmūk, Jerusalem, Jordan, Jericho, Jersey, Safed* and *Ceulon* have nothing to do with the languages Arab-Semitic or Yiddish. A most striking example, first part of the name *Jerusalem* jer//jor- (including some of phonetic variants) is really connected with an Proto-Altaic word *jer* meaning 'earth' [Egorov, Vasilij G. 1964, p. 44]. In the works of Turkic place-name scholars first element of the name *Jerusalem*jer//jortraced to Proto-Turkic root means as appellatives all of languages and in toponymical field means '*place, country* or *urban place*' [19,290; 17,68; 18,4; 3,9-113;]. For instance, such a common Turkic ancient name as Jersey, Jericho, York, Jershan, Jeruy etc. comes from identical origin Proto-Turkic sources. The process of the development in Eurasian continent of names with ancient form *jer//jor-* is quite natural and sometimes people attempt to explain them through association with some familiar modern words [11,163; 4,154; 13,161;].

The best known soviet place-names scholar V. Niconov mentioned 'place names neve isolated or obtained single form, they created certain toponymical line. Formally we calling *toponymical line low*'. Indeed, a central body system of place-names some region can be obtained by using comparative elements as paradigmatic chains [20,11-24]. It is necessary to create such line toponyms that do not contradict the linguistic norms of their formation. Thanks to systematic body system they (complex place-names in definite region) contain early name-forms that are necessary for establishing paradigmatic vertical of place-names. So, the appositive paradigmatic member to main place-name Jerusalem in the toponymics system Palestine now available place-name Jordan. This place-name also contain certain ancient Turkic early name-form with phonetic adaptation *jor* (*<jer*) are the most reliable and most widely accepted to-day [9,70-118]. When place-names with resemble or adequate toponym-forming formants transferring into the toponymic rang, it should be noted, that their structure was created and developed its stable form through centuries. Just, second part of structure place-name Jordan, accordingly most researches in the field of Turkic place-names, *don* meaning 'river' and borrowing from many languages is widespread in the Eurasian continent – Don, Donva, Duna, Dunaj, Donbass, Donchuk etc. [3,25; 22,348-351].

Consequently, place-name *Jordan* means 'river boundaries-land'. Let us consider Turkic ezafe structure in the toponym*Jordan* and its structure may be represented in the following toponym-forming model: "noun + ezafe + noun-attributive" to compare *Jerusalem* "noun + ezafe + noun-attributive + formant" [7,41-62]. In another words, the structural model of place-name Jordan looks like this: "noun + zero ezafe + noun". However, when studying the history of toponym formation and their structure reducing to phonetical adaptation with borrowing language who using this place-name. In this point views, events dropping formal elements Turkic ezafe models (zero-ezafe) in ancient place-names depend from phonetic structure two-word toponyms. If anterior components of the two-word place-names ending to consonants and following part in the two-word toponyms start also with consonant that reduces to model 'with zero ezafe toponym-buildings' as Jordan. Third paradigmatic member of areal toponymics system in this area Jericho also was formed by Turkic root jer- and ancient toponym-forming formant chog//chok meaning *brook* or *spring water* [12,56; 23,60;24,90]. And another place names this country *Jersey* all woes were created with the Turkic analytic name formation models "noun +noun" following *jer* 'land' + *sey* (*<sug*) 'river-valley' [2,7-56].
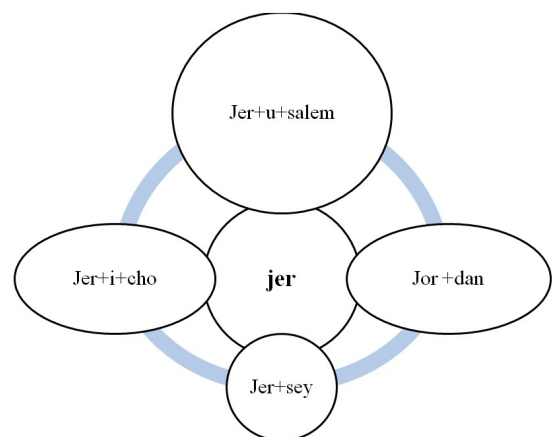


**Figure 1.**

These complex toponymsand particular *Jerusalem*have a specific agglutinative Turkic ezafe word building pattern of 'noun + ezafe + attribute to prepositive noun' [7,47]. Consequently, second parte this place-name consist of ezafe i//u (including some of phonetic variants) + -*salem*. One this time, attributive part in the place name Jerusalem -*salem* have developed from ancient Turkic root *say* and -*lang* (including some of phonetic variants) [7,43-45]. Turkic place-name scholars are concerned to find the etymological meaning of original element *say* 'river, river boundaries' as developing form Proto-Altaic

appellative *sug* 'water' to ancient Turkic *suu* which are likely to contain one and the same meanings [2,7-56]. During the Middle Ages in the Syr-Darya basin is mentioned the city *Sairam* (سم) or *Sariam* (شم), formed from the Türkic word *sairam* (سم), which means "shoaliness", "shallow water", "shoal" [Murzaev 1980, p. 81;Koshghariy, Mahmud. Toshkent: Fan, I: p. 111; p. III: 191, 1960-1963].For designation of small mountain rivulets with rocky stony riverbeds the ancient Turkic used a word sai (سلۀ) – "rocky place" [Koshghariy, Mahmud, III: 173] which is also frequently used in the modern geographical nomenclature with the meaning "dry riverbed", "pebble", "shoal" [Baskakov 1969: 66; Donidze 1969: 166]. In the Tian-Shan mountains during the Middle-Ages is mentioned the district Aq-Sai (اقي) [Koshghariy, Mahmud, I: 110]. During the Middle Ages Samarqand was also called Yariyan (نادنن) [Baevsky, 1980: 86]. In the ancient Türkic language the word yar meant "ravine", "rift" [MK III: 156, 309, 366]. They take account of all the variant spellings *say//suu* and *lang//lam* 'surface' and interpret them in the light of the history of the pronunciation and development of the Turkic languages family [7,198-208; 6, 164-171]. Accordingly, second part of the place-name Jerusalem may be correlated to ancient Turkic -*salem* (<*saylam*) – seaside, bank stripe [20,158; 15,90-112].

# CONCLUSION

As has been said above 'of replacing the 'ever-existing' Arabic place names by Hebrew names', from the point own view, absolutely wrong consideration and realis misconception about origin local system of place-names Palestine. And our analysis shows the following strong linguistic and historical evidence:

- Proto-Turkic root jer//jor- (including some of phonetic variants) means as appellatives all of Proto-Altaic languages *earth* and in toponymical field *place, country* or *urban place*- in fact and its value cannot be overestimated as it is a key to the interpretation of the ancient place-names Eurasian continent;
- *Jerusalem, Jordan, Jericho* and *Jersey* as main place-names in this area reflects typological features as agglutinative characteristic Turkic language family and analytic stem composition of "noun + noun";
- Non, of them obtained article 'al' Arabic-Semitic languages as typological characteristic this one;
- Those complex toponyms have a specific agglutinative Turkic ezafe word building pattern of "noun + ezafe + attribute to prepositive noun".

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