

Method Of Naming Places With Orginal Elements Of Ethnic Minority Languages In Tuyen Quang Province

Dr. Duong Thi Ngu

Tan Trao University

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ABSTRACT: *Article research the self-created method in the naming of place names with original elements of ethnic minority languages in Tuyen Quang province. Our research results have shown that, place names are created very richly with geographical, historical, cultural and ethnic characteristics in the area. The method of identification shows that the thinking characteristics of the ethnic minority Tuyen Quang are not fussy but simple to understand and also consistent with the general naming of the Vietnamese people.*

KEYWORDS: *Methods of naming places , Self-created method, ethnic minority languages, Tuyen Quang*

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I. INTRODUCTION

Overview of toponymy research results of the authors George R. Stewart, Richard Coates, Oliver Padel, Eilert Ekwall, G.P.Smolcicnaja, M.V.Gorbanevskij, A.V.Superanskaia, ect, all their studies show that are that the name of a place is a unique title for each natural or unnatural subject in space. According to Russian Linguistic Encyclopedia Dictionary, the study of place names (toponymy) is part of Onomastics (the study of titles) which studies the geographical names, the administration and the transformation of those names over time [5, p.515].

In Vietnam, studying places in the orientation of geographical-historical-cultural approach has been employed by authors Nguyen Van Au, Bui Thiet, Nguyen Duoc, Trung Hai, Nguyen Nhu Y, etc. The authors systematize place names or study place names with categories associated with specific geographic regions. Studying place names in the orientation of linguistics has been employed by authors Le Trung Hoa, Nguyen Kien Truong, Tu Thu Mai, Phan Xuan Dam, etc.

There are many research approaches to place name in Vietnam such as geographic-historical-cultural approach; linguistic approach. However, the research on toponymy with original elements of ethnic minority languages in the northeastern region of Vietnam is still limited, and no similar study has been conducted in Tuyen Quang province.

When studying place names, the authors suggest different methods of identification. According to author Le Trung Hoa, there are two methods of identification, that is the self-created method, the transformation method [1, pp.65- 76]. In his dissertation, the author Nguyen Kien Truong gives three main methods of identification: the method of combining numbers into the place, mode of transformation, mode of borrowing [4, p.76]. Tu Thu Mai also has two methods of identification: the new structure and the transformation [2, pp.102-103]. In the place with an ethnic minority element in Tuyen Quang province, there are two main modes of identification: the mode of self-creation and the mode of transformation, the method of borrowing is determined in the mode of transformation.

Tuyen Quang is a mountainous province in the Northeast of Vietnam. Tuyen Quang has more than 22 ethnic groups, in which Kinh, Tay, Dao, Cao Lan, Nung, Hoa, HMong, San Diu are majority in population. The research was conducted in four districts: Chiem Hoa, Lam Binh, Na Hang and Son Duong, where most of the ethnic groups of the province are inhabited. Our primary resource is field material. From there, we obtained the results about the original element, the meaning, the formation process, and the change of place names. In addition to field materials, materials from books, newspapers, and maps are important resources. Specifically, the Map of Tuyen Quang province, Maps of all kinds of districts of Chiem Hoa, Lam Binh district, Na Hang district, Son Duong district; List of administrative, painting, hydrological units; results of the household registration, civil status and population census; socio-economic documents of Tuyen Quang province. On that basis, we collected 1176 places with ethnic minority language elements. On that basis, we describe, statistic, and analyze place names to clarify structural features and methods of identifying places with ethnic minority language elements in Tuyen Quang province.

II. CONTENTS

2.1. Giving names by geographic features of the objects

There are two methods of nominating the places with original elements of the ethnic minority in Tuyen Quang: self-creation and transformation. The former generated 953 place names, about 81.37%. The article statistically surveyed on methods of naming places with original elements of ethnic minority languages in Tuyen Quang province: *Self-created method*.

Giving names by geographic features of the objects: Subgroups include names based on the terrain characteristics of the objects; names based on the shape of the objects; names based on the size of the objects; names based on the color characteristics of the objects, etc.

Self-created method is an identifier method in which the identifier gives new names to things, phenomena, according to their way by using the available linguistic elements. The method of self-generating a new place name with direct features of the place, indirect features or using numbers or letters to identify the place. Self-created method is the main method in identifying places with ethnic minority elements in Tuyen Quang province. Places are placed not only to differentiate or position a geographical object but also express the thoughts, emotions, desires, feelings and perceptions of the children with their hometown, mission, and homeland, country, is the “stele” recording the heroic history pages of the nation in the cause of national construction and defense.

In the self-created method, place names are identified from many unique characteristics bearing the characteristics of the northeastern mountainous region where many ethnic minority elements live. Places with ethnic minority language elements all have their own mark on the ethnic groups living in this land: myths, legends or changes in historical periods from feudal times, period against France and in the present. Below are the groups of places identified according to the self-created method that has been statistically.

Identification according to the characteristics of the feature

There are 551 landmarks identified according to the characteristics of the feature (accounting for 46.85% of the total number of landmarks). The sub-groups are listed as follows:

+ Identification according to topographical characteristics of the object

With places with original ethnic minority elements in Tuyen Quang, topographic features such as “nà” (field), “pù, khai” (mountain), “kéo” (pass), “thẳm” (cave), “tát” (waterfall) ... is quite clear in the place. Among the topography of the landmark, the 'na' (field) topography is popular (with 162 landmarks). For example: “kéo Nà Xám” (pass, mountain field), “động Nà Hu” (cave, field, hu tree).

The landmarks are identified based on the mountainous terrain in Tuyen Quang province with: pù (mountain) has 14 landmarks. For example: Pu Choong forest (forest, empty gong mountain), “lung Pù” (mountain valley). The topography of “phia / phja” (rocky mountain) “khai / khao” (forest mountain), “trôngz” (mountain) “hin” (rock), “pá” (jungle), abyss / abyss (cave) has 120 places. For example: “thẳm Hóc” (cave, cave six), “bản Phia Chang” (village, middle mountain), “Pù Khai Piết” (mountain, isolated mountain).

Dragging terrain (pass) has 6 places, for example: “Kéo Niêng” mountain (mountain, pass scrotum). “Ngừm” (cave) terrain has 2 places, for example: Ngừm Hàu cave (cave, tiger cave).

The landmarks are identified based on the topography of the river with 79 sites; “tát” (waterfall) has 8 places; “nặm” (country) has 26 places; “nậm” (water) has 5 places; “bó/ pó” (water source) has 45 places; “lung/ lũng” with 11 landmarks, the theme (stream) has 2 landmarks. For example: “Nặm Chang” cave (cave, middle water), “Khuổi Lón” stream (stream, slip stream), “Tát Cùm” waterfall (waterfall, waterfall) ...

+ Identification according to features of the object's shape

Relying on the similarity between the form of the identifier with a certain object that already has a name and immediately using the name of that object to call the geographical object. In a place-name complex, the type of object that comes first and after it is the name of the place that is placed and called according to the thing. In a total of 1176 statistical thesis sites, there are 112 places identified based on the object's shape. For example: “Trạm Chu” mountain (mountain, mountain slope down), “Pù Khoét” (fan mountain), Pù Đan Hán mountain (mountain, a goose-shaped mountain).

Identification according to the size characteristics of the object, 37 out of 1176 landmarks are identified in this manner. For example: “Cái” village (big village), “khuổi Luông” (big stream), “Nà Noi” village (village, small field), “trôngz Mao” (mountain, small - Mong, Dao).

+ Identifier is set according to the color characteristics of the object with 40 landmarks. For example: “Khai Đeng” mountain (red mountain), “Đán Khai” mountain (white rocky mountain), “Nặm Đíp” stream (stream, clear blue water), “Nặm Nương” stream (stream, golden water).

+ Identification according to the characteristics of the object's properties, characteristics or even taste, there are 65 landmarks (accounting for 11.47%). For example: “Động Luộc” village (village, pig smoking ravine), “Lung Lù” (remote valley), “Nà Nâu” village (village, rotten field), “Fao” village (village, Bo - Mong).

2.2. Giving names by features related to the objects

There are 295 places (25.08%) that are identified according to features related to geographical features. The sub-groups are:

+ Identification based on flora and fauna species with 237/295 landmarks (accounting for 20.15%). According to the characteristics of the flora and fauna species that are characteristic of the Northern mountains and forests, the identification method based on the local flora and fauna only occurs in the type of natural sites and geographical units. . For example, “Vài” valley (buffalo valley), “Nà Chê” village (village, Ca field), “Nà Khoang” village (village, bamboo field). This is a prominent identifier of the place with well-known ethnic minority elements in Tuyen Quang, accounting for the largest number of identifiers based on feature criteria related to geographical features. This shows the diversity of diverse natural ecosystems in the mountainous areas of Tuyen Quang province.

+ Identification according to features of location and space of geographical feature with 13/295 landmarks. For example: “Lăng Đền” village (village behind the temple), “Văng Hin” village (village, rocky cliff).

+ Identification according to the types of minerals in the object

You can find the characteristics of the type of material or mineral such as iron, lead, earth, black stone, igneous rock, limestone ... with 12/295 landmarks. For example, Bán Lếch village (village, iron village), “Đán Khao” mountain (mountain, white rock), “Phea Phật Phày” (igneous rock).

+ Identifiers according to beliefs or folk tales with 11/295 landmarks. For example: “Ho” village (according to the legend of Mrs. Ho in Phu Binh commune, Chiem Hoa district), “Pác Tả” temple (a temple to people with meritorious services to water), “Pú Pảo” temple (temple to the General Super-soldier Nguyen The Quan entered the eighteenth century kept the realm in peace, protecting the people to live in peace).

Identification by proper name is directly related to the object with 7/295 places. For example: “kéo Nàng” (beautiful girl pass), “pù Tham Táng” (her Tham Ton mountain), “pù Ái Cao” (mountain, Ái Cao).

Identification by proper name is directly related to the object of 6/295 places. Example: Hamlet “Phai Tre A”, Hamlet “Phai Tre B”, Village “Ho” 1, Hamlet “Ho” 2.

+ Identification according to historical events has 5/295 places. For example: “Nà Chao” village (newly reclaimed field), “Nà Lạ” village (a village with many new and strange land due to the migration of the Na Hang people in the project to build the Na Hang hydropower lake to a new place, so see a lot. land is different from their village).

+ Identification based on the psychology and aspirations of people with 4/295 places. For example: “Tạng Khiếu” village (a village where people have status quo).

III. CONCLUSION

Research on place names with original ethnic minority elements in Tuyen Quang in the Self-created method has shown the methods of naming places through elements in place names originated in ethnic minority languages. self-created identifier (with 933 places, accounting for 81.37%) is the main method to create the structural types of the place, especially the complex structure according to the main and secondary relations. By this method of identification, place names are created very richly with geographical, historical, cultural and ethnic characteristics in the area. The method of identification shows that the thinking characteristics of the ethnic minority Tuyen Quang are not fussy but simple, simple, easy to understand and also consistent with the general naming of Vietnamese people. These characteristics reflect the information of the ethnic minority site itself in Tuyen Quang province.

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