

**FEATURES OF THE TOPONYMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF
THE NAMES OF OBJECTS DEPENDING ON THE
GEOGRAPHICAL NAME**

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Abstract: *Basically, toponymical names are considered as a form of promoting the development of the territory, that is, by adapting well-established expressions to a current name and content of an area; and they arrange common names that are found not only in cartographic services, but also in the development of local toponyms. Accordingly, toponymical names are adjusted based on localised ideas about the appropriateness of using either traditional or authentic toponymical names. The novelty of the work is determined by the fact that the toponymy of names of geographical places is considered as a structural lexical component. The authors carried out work to determine the language units and determine their place in different language families. The lexical designation of toponymical places based on the Latin academic schedule, traditional English-language universal vocabulary and the Turkic-language graphic tradition founded on a formalised criterion assessment has been analysed. The authors determine the possibility of forming a single vocabulary based on an intercultural approach. The practical significance of the work is determined by the fact that it becomes possible to structurally designate toponymical vocabulary and, on this basis, develop solutions that make it possible to formulate a single structural basis for the universality of lexical designations.*

Keywords: toponymy, onomasiological process, theory of language, historical geography.

Toponyms are facts of a language that are geographically fixed and are a source for studying the history of a people, its language. They store words, forms, and even sounds that are not used in live speech, the study of which makes it possible to understand the development of the language¹. The main function of toponyms is to identify among geographic objects units of one class without indicating their signs. Consequently, the nominative function prevails over the communicative². The peculiarity of toponymy is that this subgroup of vocabulary has grammatical features, and in the semantic aspect,

¹ S. Ladra, M.R. Luaces, O. Pedreira, D. Seco, *A Toponym Resolution Service Following the OGC WPS Standard*, in M. Bertolotto, C. Ray, X. Li ed., *Web and Wireless Geographical Information Systems*, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Heidelberg, 2008, p. 75-85.

² I. Zandhuis, M. den Engelse, E. Mac Gillavry, *Dutch Historical Toponyms in the Semantic Web*, in G. Bloothoof, P. Christen, K. Mandemakers, M. Schraagen ed., *Population Reconstruction*, Springer International Publishing, Cham, 2015, p. 23-41.

toponyms are less dependent on the consciousness of native speakers³. Certain features of the expression of paradigmatic connections in toponymy make geographical names quite independent language units⁴. The organisational element of any ordered linguistic aggregate is three kinds of geolocation⁵:

1) toponyms are opposed to atonyms; the development of toponymy invariably increases the number of its formal indicators;

2) toponyms of one class are contrasted with toponyms of another class; this geolocation is based on various word-formation models;

3) toponyms of one class are opposed to each other, and so the individual geo-position is implemented, which is the organisational basis of the toponymical system.

Binary and trinary toponymical geo-locations are distinguished as elementary toponymical microsystems. In fact, such system units are characteristic of a toponymical field. Cases of the dependent use of several names are quite common in English toponymy⁶.

In the problem of systematic toponymy, the law of toponymical series is formulated. From this law the idea of a typology of toponymical structures follows, the appropriateness of the morphological structure of a toponym⁷. At the level of morphology, the internal organisation of toponymy is manifested, the interdependence of all its elements and, in fact, morphological analysis allows to talk about toponymy as a system. There have been attempts to revise some theoretical points and certain aspects of the study of toponyms⁸. It is noted that the systematic organisation of toponymy is an objective fact defined by linguists. Attention is drawn to the identification of an extensive range of

³ D. Buscaldi, P. Rosso, *On the Relative Importance of Toponyms in GeoCLEF*, in C. Peters, V. Jijkoun, T. Mandl, H. Müller, D.W. Oard, A. Peñas, D. Santos ed., *Advances in Multilingual and Multimodal Information Retrieval*, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Heidelberg, 2008, p. 815-822.

⁴ D.S. Batista, J.D. Ferreira, F.M. Couto, M.J. Silva, *Toponym Disambiguation Using Ontology-Based Semantic Similarity*, in H. Caseli, A. Villavicencio, A. Teixeira, F. Perdigão ed., *Computational Processing of the Portuguese Language*, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Heidelberg, 2012, p. 179-185.

⁵ M.B. Habib, M. van Keulen, *A Hybrid Approach for Robust Multilingual Toponym Extraction and Disambiguation*, in M.A. Kłopotek, J. Koronacki, M. Marciniak, A. Mykowiecka, S.T. Wierzchoń ed., *Language Processing and Intelligent Information Systems*, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Heidelberg, 2013, p. 1-15.

⁶ L. Moncla, M. Gaio, S. Mustière, *Automatic Itinerary Reconstruction from Texts*, in M. Duckham, E. Pebesma, K. Stewart, A. U. Frank ed., *Geographic Information Science*, Springer International Publishing, Cham, 2014, p. 253-267.

⁷ T. Dahinden, *Towards a Spatial Analysis of Toponym Endings*, in M. Buchroithner, N. Prechtel, D. Burghardt ed., *Cartography from Pole to Pole: Selected Contributions to the XXVIth International Conference of the ICA*, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Heidelberg, 2014, p. 3690-379.

⁸ Y.-H. Hu, L. Ge, *A Supervised Machine Learning Approach to Toponym Disambiguation*, in A. Scharl, K. Tochtermann ed., *The Geospatial Web: How Geobrowsers, Social Software and the Web 2.0 are Shaping the Network Society*, Springer London, London, 2007, p. 117-128.

features that allow to introduce the concept of a system⁹. The commonality of the structural and derivational features of toponyms is rightfully considered one of the main factors that form the toponymical system¹⁰.

They argue that the law of a series inherently concerns not only onomastic vocabulary. The emergence of any word at the intersection of different series is a characteristic feature of the onomasiological process both in the field of appellative vocabulary and for proper names¹¹. But it should be borne in mind that the nature of the formation of toponyms is not secondary to appellative vocabulary¹². This, as noted, is a characteristic feature of the onomasiological process in general. A toponym is primarily a word that is subject to the universally recognised laws of word formation¹³. A number of researchers have pointed out the peculiar formularity of toponymy, as its most characteristic feature¹⁴. It is at the level of the structure of the toponym that metatoponymical connections are formed that allow to talk about a specific toponymical system. When considering some of the systemic characteristics of toponymy, structural and derivational features should be kept in mind¹⁵. Although these features are a common systemic factor for appellative vocabulary and proper names, they acquire significant significance in toponymy because of the significant formalisation element in this lexical subgroup.

The first and main purpose of a geographical name is to concretise its location on the earth's surface¹⁶. Exact sciences offer a coordinate system for this purpose, however, this method arose recently; it can be used by specially

⁹ M. Gritta, M.T. Pilehvar, N. Collier, "A pragmatic guide to geoparsing evaluation", in *Language Resources and Evaluation*, 2019, vol. 54, p. 638-712.

¹⁰ C. Derungs, F. Wartmann, R.S. Purves, D.M. Mark, *The Meanings of the Generic Parts of Toponyms: Use and Limitations of Gazetteers in Studies of Landscape Terms*, in T. Tenbrink, J. Stell, A. Galton, Z. Wood ed., *Spatial Information Theory*, Springer International Publishing, Cham, 2013, p. 261-278.

¹¹ A. Gelbukh, S. Levachkine, S.-Y. Han, *Resolving Ambiguities in Toponym Recognition in Cartographic Maps*, in J. Lladós, Y.-B. Kwon ed., *Graphics Recognition. Recent Advances and Perspectives*, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Heidelberg, 2004, p. 75-86.

¹² P.D. Smart, C.B. Jones, F.A. Twaroch, *Multi-Source Toponym Data Integration and Mediation for a Meta-Gazetteer Service*, in S.I. Fabrikant, T. Reichenbacher, M. van Kreveld, C. Schlieder ed., *Geographic Information Science*, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Heidelberg, 2010, p. 234-248.

¹³ M.M. Hall, C.B. Jones, P. Smart, *Spatial Natural Language Generation for Location Description in Photo Captions*, in S.I. Fabrikant, M. Raubal, M. Bertolotto, C. Davies, S. Freundschuh, S. Bell ed., *Spatial Information Theory*, Springer International Publishing, Cham, 2015, p. 196-223.

¹⁴ J. Gelernter, S. Balaji, "An algorithm for local geoparsing of microtext", in *GeoInformatica*, 2013, vol. 17, no. 4, p. 635-667.

¹⁵ M.M. Hall, P.D. Smart, C.B. Jones, "Interpreting spatial language in image captions", in *Cognitive Processing*, 2011, vol. 12, no. 1, p. 67-94.

¹⁶ M.B. Habib, M. van Keulen, *Toponym Extraction and Disambiguation Enhancement Using Loops of Feedback*, in A. Fred, J.L.G. Dietz, K. Liu, J. Filipe ed., *Knowledge Discovery, Knowledge Engineering and Knowledge Management*, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Heidelberg, 2013, p. 113-129.

trained people with good memory for numbers¹⁷. In addition, in daily practice it is inconvenient. In general, people from all countries since ancient times have developed a universal way of describing the environment using toponyms¹⁸. Toponymy is called the language, archives, annals of the earth. From a scientific point of view, it is a branch of science that studies its own geographical names, their origin, meaning and spelling¹⁹. Linguistics, in particular, interprets toponymy as a branch of lexicology that studies the names of geographical objects. The term itself comes from the Greek words *topos* – locality and *onyma* – name, title, name²⁰. Scientists see toponymy as a synthesis of linguistics, geography, and history, although there is sometimes the pattern that toponyms that are interesting to historians are not of interest to geographers and vice versa.

Materials and methods

Attempts to distinguish certain systemic elements in toponymy have been repeatedly made in linguistic literature, although they still have not acquired a systemic, generalised character. The objectives of the article are:

1. To outline the problem of systematic toponymy.
2. To describe the structural models of place names.
3. To analyse the specifics of component analysis of the form and content of toponyms.

Geographical names relating to geographical objects often characterise them clearly, they reflect the geographical features of the area, either real or those that were used when the names were assigned, so the disclosure of their contents is an important interest for geography. Geographic names are also an area of interest for linguistics. Only linguists can and should analyse all types of geographical names and their connection with other proper names, the entire system of the language in which they are created and used.

Linguistic research of toponyms takes into account the historical development of the language, the selection of ancient toponyms, the

¹⁷ M.B. Habib, M. van Keulen, *Improving Toponym Extraction and Disambiguation Using Feedback Loop*, in M. Brambilla, T. Tokuda, R. Tolksdorf ed., *Web Engineering*, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Heidelberg, 2012, p. 439-443.

¹⁸ R. Reinsma, "Prototypical peripheral toponym pairs expressing the concept 'all over the country' as a part of the mental map", in *KN – Journal of Cartography and Geographic Information*, 2019, vol. 69, no. 3, p. 229-250.

¹⁹ B. Priego Sánchez, M.J. Somodevilla, R. Guzmán Cabrera, I.H. Pineda, M. Carrillo, *A Classification Model with Corpus Enrichment for Toponym Disambiguation*, in J. Pavón, N.D. Duque-Méndez, R. Fuentes-Fernández ed., *Advances in Artificial Intelligence – IBERAMIA 2012*, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Heidelberg, 2012, p. 472-480.

²⁰ A.B. Cardoso, B. Martins, J. Estima, *Using Recurrent Neural Networks for Toponym Resolution in Text*, in P. Moura Oliveira, P. Novais, L.P. Reis ed., *Progress in Artificial Intelligence*, Springer International Publishing, Cham, 2019, p. 769-780.

implementation of etymological analysis, the establishment of links with specific languages, the identification of linguistic and dialectic areas, and the like. So, linguistic geography studies the resettlement of individual language traces by the surface of the Earth, as well as the territorial differentiation of individual meanings of these words, their relocation to other territories. Onomastics focuses on the emergence and dissemination of proper names; etymology studies the origin of words. The linguistic nature of geographical names is also evidenced by the close relationship between toponymy and semantics, morphology, phonetics and dialectology. In this aspect, the study uses the method of lexical historical reconstructive formalism.

The historical component (historical linguistics) is mandatory because it reflects the history of the language. No historical event is displayed directly in the language. Its traces can only be indirectly reflected in individual words, since language is a fairly autonomous system that changes according to its laws. In linguistics, geographical names often serve as the only evidence of long-lost languages, and in other cases, as part of the linguistic wealth of the people, they reveal important facts of historical phonetics, grammar, word formation.

Given the above, toponyms continue their traditional research, attracting additional objects and materials. Among the methods of researching toponyms are called descriptive, comparative-historical, cartographic, quantitative-statistical. Modern toponymical studies are necessarily based on data from archaeology, history, geography, palaeontology, without which toponymy would not have the necessary scientific basis. Geographic names, performing the address function for specific geographical objects, become a source of scientific information for historical geography and other geographical disciplines, because, based on the laws of the language, they are closely related to the nature, population and economy of the territory.

Results and discussion

Having arisen, geographical names live for centuries, or even millennia, and carry information from antiquity; therefore, the study of geographical names is important for history, archeology, ethnography, botany, and zoology. In addition, the names are social, because they are assigned by representatives of certain segments of the population, carriers of a certain employment (hunters, shepherds, farmers and the like). Therefore, it is logical that the geo-name is the subject of a study of historical geography, which studies the natural conditions of past historical eras, the features of the settlement and migration of peoples, and the former territorial organisation of

the economy²¹. The origin of the names of geographical features has been explored since ancient times. The ancient Greeks were interested in where the names of continents and countries, cities and villages, seas and oceans, rivers and lakes, mountains and valleys come from. But they could explain little: the emergence of many names, which are still used now, often reached then even so long ago that was unattainable by their knowledge. And where there is lack of knowledge, often have fantastic views, legends, create myths about supernatural forces and divine actions.

Initially, people did not distinguish between proper and common names. The first toponyms became the usual common words: water, mountain, forest, desert, field, river. Later, when people began to explore significant spaces, there was a need to distinguish between the very mountains, forests, deserts. For this, various definitions were used that characterised these objects by colour, size, shape, purpose. Surrounded by the first powerful, menacing and incomprehensible forces of nature, depended on them, and intimidated by them, man often saw in these forces live supernatural beings. At the same time, it was spiritualised not only by the sun, the moon, rain and lightning, but also by usual geographical objects: rivers, swamps, mountains, rocks. And even more often these objects were inhabited by all kinds of spirits, mermaids, goblins. And all this affected the names. Over time, the names began to certify the ownership of objects as a group, collective, clan, tribal, national, state, and individual. So, the appearance of the first names testifying to the community of the population at the head of the clan belongs to the era of the developed clan system. Until late in the tribal society – names derived from personal names, indicating property inequalities in the family hierarchy.

Toponymical series of geographical names significantly enriched in the era of great geographical discoveries. For example, at least Columbus's journey west to India. The first geographical names on the modern map of America are indicated precisely after it. Of course, we understand that geographical names already existed, but were not mapped and were not widely used. The set of geographical names is sometimes called the geographical nomenclature. Nomenclature is translated from Latin as a list of names. Such a designation puts geographical names in the one line with the nomenclatures of other branches of knowledge (chemical nomenclature, biological nomenclature, etc.). It is characteristic that the features of the items are:

- 1) heterogeneity and diverse origin of the individual elements that make up them;
- 2) special meaning in the language;
- 3) careful preservation of nomenclature units;

²¹ Z.K. Alshinbayeva, A. Beskemer, S.K. Satenova, B.N. Suleimenova, G.I. Kuldeyeva, "Idiom as an ethno-cultural phenomenon: Strategies of cross-lingual transfer in literary text", in *Finnisch-Ugrische Forschungen*, 2018, vol. 67, no. 1-3, p. 214-228.

4) periodic scans of nomenclature lists.

So, we can talk about toponymical nomenclature, highlighting in it, in particular, as in toponymy in general, separate classes: burials, oikonyms, hydronyms, oronyms, etc. The names of populated places are called oikonyms; names of cities (from Greek *ἄστυ* – city) – astionyms; names of intra-city objects (from Latin *urbanus* – urban) – urbanonyms; street names (from Greek *ὁδός* – path, road, street, riverbed) – godonyms; area names (from Greek *ἀγορά* – area) – agoronyms. Names of means of communications (from Greek *δρόμος* – running, movement, path) called dromonym. The names of reservoirs (from Greek and others – water) are called hydronyms; names of oceans – oceanonyms; names of seas – pelagonyms; names of lakes – limnonyms; river names – potamonyms; names of swamps – helonyms.

The list of concretised hydronyms is more complicated, as follows: interluvionyms (names of sea channels), portonyms (names of ports), fjordonyms (names of fjords), flumenonyms (names of sea currents). At the present stage, proposals have arisen to distinguish new separate classes (intersectoral directions) as part of toponymy, for example, hydrooronyms that allows combining the names of geographical objects located and created on the border of the lithosphere and hydrosphere (peninsulas, capes, spits, islands). The names of the mountains (from Greek and others – mountain) are united under the name of the oronyms; the names of forests (from Greek *δρ* and others – tree) are called dreamonyms; names of small uninhabited objects (from Greek *μικρός* – small) – microtoponyms; names of large uninhabited objects (from Greek *μακρός* – large) – macrotoponyms.

The names of territories (regions, including administrative, historical regions, countries) are called horonyms (from Greek *ὄρος* – frontier, border). Horonyms are divided into natural – the names of natural and landscaped areas and administrative – the names of the administrative and territorial units. Names of ethnic communities – ethnonyms are both in the focus of the study of ethnonymy (part of onomastics), which studies the regularities of their origin and functioning. Ethnonyms divided into macroethnonyms: names of major ethnic communities that often coincide with the name of the country in which a carrier of specific ethnonym lives; and microethnonyms: name a few ethnic groups. A variety of ethnonyms is endoethnonyms (Greek *endo* – inside the house, *onoma* – name) – self-names of people, ethnic community, their representatives appropriate themselves. Often such a self-name differs from that which they are called in the scientific literature or in the environment. For example, the Finnish endoethnonym is *suomalaiset*; Hungarians – *Magyarok*.

The antonym to the previous is exonym (Greek *ekso* – outside, out, *onoma* – name) – toponyms that are not used by the local population or people, including at the official level, for the names of peoples, lands, geographical objects, settlements and the like, but they are used by external communities. Often, names that are adapted to conditions and pronunciation

in another language become exonyms. Exonyms also include the Latin names of countries, peoples and cities, for example, Helvetia – Switzerland. The names of geographical objects formed on the person's own name (from Greek ἄνθρωπος – man) are anthrotoponym, on the names of animals – zootoponym, on the names of plants – phytotoponym. There is also a class of ergotoponyms that combine the geographical names of ergogeographic objects obtained in connection with their location near a certain enterprise (for example, the Linen Factory – the Goncharovs' estate, of which the wife of A. Pushkin, Natalya Nikolaevna came from).

Geographical names store a certain sense, reflecting natural features of an area, its surface, flora and fauna, minerals and others. And if a particular feature is selected for a name, it means that calling this a sign was an important, major. However, not only the geographical environment determines nature of local names, their form and content are always determined by socio-historical factors. Each ethnic group has its own emotional-figurative system, which is transmitted from generation to generation primarily in oral form and is recorded precisely in folk memory. This includes a landscape, and local flora, and fauna, and morality, and language, ideals and skills of work. Each people in its folk memory preserves its unique picture of the world.

Another large-scale field of application of toponymy is the work of the competent authorities in creating names for new settlements, their streets, railway stations, as well as in replacing incorrect or groundlessly renamed names. The system of local names of a certain region reflects the concept, the carrier of which was the people living in this territory, therefore the toponymy of each region contains information about past eras and is an important source for studying the history of the people. The value of toponyms as a historical source lies in their historical connection and a certain conservatism.

It should also be noted that toponyms of the same type are placed on the territory in a certain pattern. This is due to the fact that they are directly related to individual ethnic groups. If so, then the totality of the same geographical names can serve as a reliable criterion for reconstructing the directions of migration flows of the population. The habitats of the respective types of place names are evidence of the ancient migratory movements of tribes and nationalities. Toponyms are widely used for the reconstruction of paleolandscapes. The possibility of such use has proved a well-known geographer P.P. Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy, who wrote that relying on the national name of the settlement, it is possible to restore the original view of landscapes, even where it has undergone profound changes and transformations.

Geographic names are one of the most difficult sources of historical geography. According to them, boundaries of the spread of certain ethnic groups and their public entities, lines of defensive lines, the direction of migration flows and ethno-connections are defined. The contents of the oldest

names are usually revealed only as a result of special studies. This applies to those of them that arose on the basis of ancient languages, now non-existent, nations. Such toponyms are considered original signs, symbols, they remain incomprehensible until their initial meaning is clarified. For a correct explanation of the essence of a toponym, it is necessary to know the vocabulary and lexica of each era, which left a mark in local toponymy. Nowadays, vocabulary is changing very quickly. Without a deep study of ancient folk geographical terminology, toponymical searches can turn into unsubstantiated speculation. Geographical names are transformed in the process of long-term use, which must be taken into account when explaining the etymology of the name.

The quantitative and statistical aspect of the study of toponyms, in turn, makes it possible to clarify the boundaries of various areas, to study the ways of spatial advancement of the toponymical model over the centuries, as well as to establish the connections and interdependence of dynamics with the socio-historical and natural-geographical conditions for the formation of ethnic groups and nations. A characteristic feature of the toponymical structure is the presence of two functional elements: a generic term or indicator of the corresponding class of natural objects and the attribute part of the syntagma. During the nomination process, it is determined to which class of geographical objects the naming object belongs, and one of its essential characteristics is added. For example, among landscape terms, the largest group is made up of units that indicate lowland, marshy areas: Heath – wasteland, marshland, overgrown with heather or undersised shrubs; marsh – low marshland, swamp, quagmire, swampy soil; m̀ere – swamp; moss – peat bog, rond – marshy, reed-covered areas.

In toponymy, the word-formation structure plays an important role, which has been growing throughout evolution. If native speakers recognise the semantics of toponyms at an early stage in the development of a toponymical system, then over time many toponyms begin to be perceived as complexes of sounds. They become signs of the second order, in which there is the morphological divisibility into two elements, one of which is an indicator of a class of a geographical object, and the other is the differentiator of an object within a class. An example of such units is the words: brough – city – Woodborough, Flookborough; house – house – Woodhouse, Summerhouse; path – road, path – Dupath, Begpath; bank – shore (rivers, lakes), aground – Firbank, Ninebanks; brook – stream – Sedgebrook, Withbrook; sand – sands – chicksands, Cockersand and others. In the process of evolution, geographical names initially functioned as descriptive constructions, then turned into morphologically integral structures, where three permanent elements can be distinguished: the base, the connecting element, afflexion. The etymologically binding element is a flexion of the previous component. Therefore, three types of changes in toponymic models should be distinguished:

1) reduction of structure through loss during the historical development of one or two elements or expansion of frame structure through the joining element (e.g., Woldene, Lostoke);

2) toponymical penalties, which involves changing the structure of a toponym by reducing one of the foundations within the frame of this structure, which remains intact (for example, Ridelegebroc);

3) reduction of a toponymical structure due to loss of its frame; this phenomenon is the result of various toponymical processes and is observed relatively rarely (for example, Cornebroke, Aldenesawe).

It is worth to consider the feasibility of introducing the concepts of paradigmatics and syntagmatics into toponymy. The concept of a paradigm and toponymical names, most of which are composites or derivative words, is quite legitimate. The paradigms of word-formation and semantic models in toponymy directly reflect metatoponymic systemic ties, their development and expansion. So, in ancient English toponymy, the basis for the formation of a paradigmatic series was mainly generic terms; the first element of the structure was rarely duplicated: (Sussex) Steddanham Hohtun boxlea; Kingesham Suztun glindlea; Mundham Silligtune Citangaleahge; Brakelesham Westmestun Andredesleage; Crymesham Wessingatun Beccanlea. The limitations of naming means, on the one hand, and the development of a toponymical system, on the other, have led to the fact that toponymical names that formed later can form paradigmatic series in the presence of a differentiating element. Such elements are: ham, field, fold, gate: Ashgate Clayland Barnham; Ashlands Clayton Barnfield; Ashleigh Claygate Barnfold; Ashhurst Clay Lane Banrsgate.

In our opinion, it is somewhat more difficult to interpret the concept of syntagmatics by toponymy. Toponymical relations are implemented in the aggregate of all toponyms of a certain, rather limited territory, since the territory is a toponymical context, and hence their non-linear character flows. Syntagmatic environment – the concept is more complicated than the situation, context. Metatoponymical connection is a level of different order. This theoretical idea is not important for practical toponymy. However, the study of the internal syntagma of a complex and compound toponym as a fully formed, logically expedient formation of conditionally distinctive and composed names is of considerable interest.

In the semantic structure of toponyms, there are the archiseme of uniqueness, differential forms of non-materiality, locality and potential semes, which give an additional characteristic of an object. The possibility of the stylistic use of toponyms in fiction is due to the close connection of the toponym with the object and its belonging to the semantics of cultural and historical features. Semes are distinguished on the basis of geolocations, starting with the juxtaposition of proper and common names, which allows to distinguish a common archiseme of objectivity and a differential uniqueness

that is characteristic of their own names: Meadow, Hamlet, West, Petroleum, Export. In order to deeply and comprehensively analyse the functioning of toponyms in speech, it is impossible not to turn to the classification of semantic meanings and to distinguish the so-called toponyms-labels and toponyms-descriptions.

It is necessary to talk about a number of regular cases of the formation of toponyms and their use as sociolinguistic means of teaching schoolchildren foreign language communication. From words of the national language, common words pass into a class of their own as a result of rethinking and transformation. That is, the name of the object becomes a mark, a landmark. For example, it is about economic and geographical terms that reflect agricultural and industrial activities of the population. Cote – squad for pets, birds; shed; dialectic – predatory. Floor – yard. Rope – rope. From toponyms as a result of rethinking and transformation, new toponyms are formed: Clairmont – Clairmont Trailer Court (Alberta) Fairview – Fairview Subdivision (Alberta). By form and content, by using articles and prepositions, it is possible determine from which language the toponym is borrowed: La Lache, Ile-a-la-Cross are French names; Niagara-on-the-Lake – English name.

Geographic names are the result of a meaningful nomination process based on a specific attribute that reflects historical and/or geographical realities. Most of the place names are formed from common words that define the natural features of the area, a characteristic feature or phenomenon (as part of place names, these are appellatives – a river, mountain, shore, cape, forest, city, road, spring, bazaar, farm, fortress), and from proper names, surnames (as part of toponyms – these are anthroponyms). This phenomenon is characteristic even of vocabulary of various uses in the world, part of which is not based on the Latin script. At first glance, it is difficult to find common features in English and Turkic place names: they were created at different times, in different groups of languages and did not affect each other. But in the process of a more detailed comparative analysis of word formation methods, we were able to identify several features common to both English and Turkic toponyms.

First of all, the typology of English and Turkic place names according to the lexical-semantic principle comprehensively takes into account historical, cultural, social, economic and natural-geographical factors. The nomination of geographical objects both of Great Britain and Turkic was also influenced in a certain way by ethnic groups and individuals who lived in these territories, their religious and linguistic features. So, the toponymy of Iran was formed not only by the Iranian-speaking peoples, but also by many other peoples and tribes that at different times lived on the territory of Iran: Arabs, Turks, Mongols. In the process of interaction of Turkic and other languages, hybrid forms of names were created, for example: *مچد راس* – yellow (Turkic) + meadow (Ir.); *ایم قأ* – white (Turk.) + middle (Ir.).

English toponymy formed under the influence of at least five languages: Celtic, Latin, Old High German, Scandinavian, Old French. For example, the name of the city of Cundall in Yorkshire consists of the Celtic word “valley” and the Scandinavian word with the same meaning. English toponyms are characterised by using in nominations of settlements (oikonyms) terms that, in semantics, approximate the names of natural objects. As a result, metatoponymic names are formed, where the name of a geographical object is transferred unchanged to the settlement. The number of this group is an ellipse, in them part of the toponym, which means “residents”, is skipped: Salt, Reed, Rye. Many toponyms are based on a common noun – a geographical term (appellative): The Naze (cape), Road, Rock.

Iranian figures also contain appeals that have become their own names. For example, رب – fortification; ید راک – underground irrigation canal; ک شوک – strengthening; قاتل سر – village, ک ید ناخ – pond. A significant number of English and Turkic simple toponyms are common words of the modern language: Salt, Reed, Rye; د ضاق – judge, دی هاش – martyr, دوه – tinder. A large number of simple toponyms “preserve” the ancient forms of words: Ryme, Roos, Rew; هوبن, قام شاي. In these cases, the original meaning of the word is lost, the new one is not introduced, and, therefore, the address-indicating function of a toponym prevails. Complex and compound names are a huge stratum in English and Iranian toponymy, therefore, a detailed comparison of all their types in this work is impossible. In addition, it is not always possible to draw a clear line between phrases in toponymy, because many toponyms-phrases were formed from phrases.

Conclusion

So, using the component analysis of toponyms, their form and content, we determined that toponyms are rethought and turn into proper names. And only linguists can help historians establish the etymology of the name and nature of people's occupations, their beliefs, and the like. The emergence of toponyms is caused by the need to distinguish between geographical objects in the process of people's labour activity and with the aim of orienting round them. The toponym reflects properties of an object through the prism of a human idea of this object, revealing realities of a former material and spiritual culture of a population.

Consideration of the laws that exist on the territory at a certain time will allow to avoid erroneous conclusions, namely: the impact of social and natural conditions, the features of the settlement and development of the territory, the transformation of names and the like on the toponymy. The geographic and topographic features of any territory are closely interconnected and together with the names form common natural toponymical systems. Some scholars

speak of toponymical landscapes, by which they mean a system of names of landforms, settlements, water bodies, and the like. When studying toponymical landscapes, it is important to take into account the relationships in which each name is located as an element of natural toponymical systems.

Almost the main role in the study of geographical names is assigned to linguistics (here toponymy is considered as a section of onomastics – the science of the collection of proper names of objects). Names, like all other words, are subject to the laws of the language and, therefore, are subject to linguistic study. Without the use of linguistic methods, the structure of names cannot be understood, and this is the main and initial stage for both linguistic and artificial studies of toponymy. The significance of linguistic data is especially informative for the reconstruction of ancient periods of history, and especially in cases where there are no other sources. The important practical direction in the use of toponymy is the correct transfer of geographical names in the national language and their use in cartography and local history tourism. The study of toponymy can contribute to the search for forgotten objects of geological, industrial, political, economic, historical and archaeological and other significance. Geographic names may also indicate a change in the natural conditions of the area.