

GENERAL OVERVIEW ABOUT TOPONYMS

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Annotation. *This article is about one of mostly discussed problem in Linguistics. Several linguists consider several points of view on toponyms and its types. This research paper shows exact types of place names according to its meaning.*

Key words: *toponym, vocabulary, toponymy, geographical names, descriptive names, associative names, event names, possessive names, memorial names, descriptive names, folk etimologies, manufactured names, wrong names, change names.*

Аннотация. *Эта статья посвящена одной из наиболее обсуждаемых проблем лингвистики. Некоторые лингвисты рассматривают несколько точек зрения на топонимы и их типы. В этой исследовательской работе показаны точные типы географических названий в зависимости от их значения.*

Ключевые слова: *топоним, лексика, топонимия, географические названия, описательные имена, ассоциативные имена, событийные имена, притяжательные имена, мемориальные имена, описательные имена, народные этимологии, выдуманные имена, неправильные имена, изменение имени.*

A toponym is a place name or a word created in connection with a place name. Toponyms are part of the vocabulary of the language. But place names are very different from other lexical layers of the language. This difference is manifested in the existence of toponyms in the language for a long time, in their multi-component nature, that is, in the fact that they consist of many components according to the internal laws of each language, and in the formation of toponyms, there are interrelated nouns. Linguistic tools specific to this language are used to create toponyms. But at the same time, each language has its own means of creating toponyms, that is, certain additions (affixes) and words are intended for creating toponyms.

Toponymy is the science of geographical names, their history, origin, development and current status. The study of toponymy is of great importance for the history and theory of language. Many place names are considered very old. By comparing the geographical names recorded in the primitive written monuments with their later forms and current pronunciation, we can learn about the changes that occurred in the vocabulary of the language and the original form of the words. For example, the name "England" comes from the Old English word "Englaland", which means "land of the English". The earliest written use of the term "Engla londe" is found in a late 9th-century Old English translation of historian and theologian Bede the Venerable's treatise Ecclesiastical History of the People of England.

George R. Stewart, one of the leading scientists in the study of toponymy, can be noted as the first researchers who systematically classified place names. In 1954, an article titled "Classification of

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Place Names" was published in "Names" magazine. His typology based on the "naming process" distinguishes ten main types of toponyms:

- 1) descriptive names and compass-point names (names describing and classifying the quality or location of an object);
- 2) associative names (names that cause association with various objects);
- 3) event names (names from an event related to a person, G. Stewart also includes in this group God's actions, calendar names, animal names, names of human actions, names expressing feelings, names made from words);
- 4) possessive nouns (nouns derived from some idea of ownership);
- 5) memorial names (names in memory or in honor of great people and names representing abstract qualities);
- 6) descriptive names (names given by some attractive features of the geographical object);
- 7) folk etymologies (names with false etymology);
- 8) manufactured names (names consciously formed from fragments of other words or names created from initials, by changing letters or syllables or in other ways);
- 9) wrong names (names appeared as a result of a mistake made when switching from one language to another, not hearing what was said correctly, or misinterpreting sounds in writing);
- 10) change names (names moved from one place to another)

Summarizing all the given points, it can be said that toponyms are the greatest linguistic and cultural-spiritual wealth of all countries created by mankind over the centuries. There are many place names in English. The peculiarity of geographical names is that, along with naming the objects they represent, they bring ideological knowledge from the past to our daily life and reflect social and historical facts in the development of society. Toponyms are the product of human cognitive activity that creates relationships between place names and people in the world.

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