

Thematic division of English toponyms

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Abstract: This article discusses the thematic division and analysis of English toponyms. It includes, as a demand, annotation, keywords, introduction, main part, conclusion and references.

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Envisioning the advanced world without geological names is troublesome. Every toponym conveys an assortment of data: verifiable, topographical, and etymological, since geological names are proof of the authentic states of the ages when they emerged, shaped, and spread in specific nations.

Regardless of the long history of examination and the presence of countless works dedicated to the investigation of toponyms, there are as yet numerous issues that confuse the translation of toponyms, disputable issues connected with deciding the wellsprings of toponyms and requiring more consideration from language specialists, yet additionally antiquarians.

The motivation behind this article is to investigate the elements of English spot names. Inside the structure of onomastics, a different science can be recognized - toponymy. Toponymy concentrates on appropriate names that signify the names of topographical items, their starting point, improvement, present status, spelling and elocution. A bunch of toponyms of a specific region is known as a toponymy.

In current phonetics there are two characterizations of toponyms: a) by the kind of geological highlights assigned; b) by structure.

As indicated by the main characterization are the accompanying kinds of toponyms: hydronyms, oronyms, place names, urbanity, microtoponymy, the microtoponyms and anthroposophia.

Hydronyms are names of water bodies (streams, lakes, oceans, inlets, Waterways, channels, and so on) and have an exceptionally high semantic and verifiable worth, on the grounds that the names of water bodies have been safeguarded for hundreds of years and centuries and are minimal changed.

The following sort oronyms (from the Greek oros - mountain) indicate the names of mountains (the Grampians, Pennines).

The names of little areas are allotted to another gathering, which is called oikonyms (from the Greek. oikos-abiding, staying). These incorporate the towns (Cuxton, Buttsole, Five Oak Green) and the towns of Crayford, Earlswood, Extraordinary Torrington).

Urbanonyms (from the Latin urbanus - metropolitan) that indicate the names of ghetto objects are partitioned into a few sorts: godonyms (from Greek. hodos - way, street, road, riverbed) - road names (Bread cook Road, Lime Road, Whitehall), agoronyms (from the Greek marketplace - square) - names of squares (Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly Bazaar) and dromonyms (from the Greek dromos - running, development, way) - names of correspondence courses (Fosse WayIcknield Way, Broxden Indirect).

Macrotoponyms (from the Greek makros-huge) these are appropriate names that show the names of enormous topographical items. As a matter of first importance, these are the names of nations or verifiable locales, territories (France, Germany, Russia). Microtoponymy is typically associated with ethnonyms (Bulgarians - Bulgaria, Saxons - Saxony).

The names of little uninhabited items or microtoponyms (from the Greek mikros - little) incorporate physical and topographical or ghetto (knolls, fields, forests, roads, land, lots, haymaking, field, swamp, forests, consuming, field, indeed, key, pool, limit, and so forth) objects.

As per the underlying (morphological) grouping, toponyms are separated into 4 sorts: a) basic, b) inferred, c) intricate, d) composite.

Toponyms are of interest for phonetics, yet in addition for history, topography, and culture, so toponymy has a long history of examination and a critical number of works dedicated to the investigation of toponyms.

Furthermore, Onomastics or onomatology is the piece of semantics, the investigation of legitimate names of various types and the beginnings of names. The words are from the Greek : "ὄνομαστικός" (onomastikos) "of or having a place with naming" and "ὄνοματολογία" (onomatologia) from "ὄνομα" (ónoma) "name".

One of the parts of onomastics is toponymy(place names).

Place names or appropriate names of oceans, waterways, lakes, marshes, mountains, slopes, woods, urban areas, settlements, roads and other geological items are concentrated by toponymy.

Toponymy is the logical investigation of spot names (toponyms), their significance, structure, beginning, use and typology. "Toponymy" is gotten from the Greek words τόπος (τόπος) ("place") and ὄνομα (ὄνομα) ("name").

Toponym is a name of an area, district, or another piece of Earth's surface, including normal elements and fake ones. Its motivation - all-round examining of spot names.

The long-interest pulled in by toponyms can be made sense of not just by their uncommon capacities, puzzling beginning of a large portion of them, qualifications of their linguistic elements from the other word class, for example handles, at the same time, additionally by the way that they are wealthy in data expected to tackle ethnogenetic issues. Place-names as well as different signs of individuals' otherworldly culture, for example legends, rituals, accepts and so on reflect particular public highlights, history and attitude. Every toponym comprises of various data - verifiable, geological, linguistical.

State language of Incredible England is English, however place names of this nation are to some degree English. Effect on development of English spot names was delivered by authentic victories. Accordingly among toponyms of Incredible England it is feasible to stamp out such components as Celtic, Latin, Scandinavian, Norman.

In eleventh c. B.C. interruption and settling of Extraordinary England has started by Celtic clans. There are a lot of Celtic components among names of normal items and less in names of settlements.

The greater part names of English waterways are Celtic beginning: Avon, Wear, Exe, Hatchet, Esk, Usk, Thames, Derwent, Severn, Dee. Names: Aire, Humber, Ouse, Tees, Wey, Wye, Tyne and they are mentality to the most old layers of English toponymy. As a sign of the Celtic extra dispensing two parts: pen-(slope, knap) and llan-(church is conceivable). For example, Penhill, Pencoyd, Penge, Penketh, Penrith and Landulph, Lanreath. Consistently there is the underlying part tre-(town, settlement, ranch, farmstead, estate) which likewise it is important to convey to the Celtic layer. The incredible number of these toponyms is situated in Cornwall (Tredrustan, Tregavethan and so on.). They are additionally in Devonshire (Trelleck, Trehill), Herefordshire and Lancashire (Treysceck, Treales). A few English urban areas are named by Celtic names: Dover, Reculver.

Latin impact on English spot names is considerably less than Celtic ones. It is important to note prevalence of a part - chester - caster (from Latin "castra" and Early English "caster" - camp). For example, Chichester, Winchester, Doncaster, Lancaster, Chester, Colchester, Silchester. In specific cases (particularly in a settlement assignment on the stream) English upper and lower are utilized like latin predominant and sub-par - Rickinghall Iferior, Rickinghall Unrivaled.

The apparent follow in toponymy of the English islands was left by the Scandinavian winners (IX - XI centuries). Anyway their impact is remarkable not in that frame of mind of the nation, and in upper east area Danelaw which comprises of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, Cumberland. Among rehashing in Danelaw toponymic components it is important to allot - by (town, separate ranch): Barnby, Grimsby, Hellaby, Thoresby, Ashby, Selby, Frisby, Westby and so on. Or on the other hand Blackfordby from Blackford,

Saltfleetby from Saltfleet (in the north of Britain this method of the naming ranches exists these days). Component - thorp (ranch, minor settlement): Londonthorp (from Old Norwegian language lundr "forest"), Carthorpe, Ullesthorpe, Kettlesthorpe (Swedish torp - yard, ranch style home; Norwegian torp - "ranch - stead"). The component - thorp was utilized for an assignment of minor settlements or ranches: Burnham and Burnham Thorpe, Barkby and Barkby Thorp, Easthorpe and Westhorpe, Northorpe and Southorpe, Thorpe in the Fallows, Thorpe le Willows, Thorp by Water. In all northern Britain there is the component - dale (from Old Norwegian dair "valley"): Borrowdale, Airedale, Ribblesdale.

Impact of French language on toponymy of the nation is inconsequential. French credits in English toponymy are restricted to descriptors Lover or Bel "excellent": Beauvale, Beaumanor, Bellasize, Beaulieu, Belleau and so on. In few names parts - mont (French mont - mountain) and - ville are utilized: Eamont, Ridgmont, Grosmont, Coalville, Charterville, Bronville. These toponyms are shaped from critical parts and are known as "Whimsical nineteenth - century arrangements".

To conclude with, one of unmistakable highlights of English toponymy is that parts of names rarely relate at current level with genuine vocabulary of English language. English toponyms were created 10-15 centuries prior in this manner they fix and mirror the most old state of language. Current toponymy of Britain - it is consequence of extremely old advancement of names and the various variables which were presented to impact.

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