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СЎЗ САНЪАТИ ХАЛҚАРО ЖУРНАЛИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF WORD ART

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THE PRACTICAL ANALYSIS OF TOPONYMS IN GREAT BRITAIN BASED ON THE STORY OF A. CONAN DOYLE "THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES"

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ANNOTATION

We cannot imagine the modern world without geographical names. Each toponym carries a variety of information: historical, geographical, and linguistic, since geographical names are evidence of the historical conditions of the epochs when they arose, formed, and spread in certain countries. Toponyms (place names) represent language units denoting elements of topographic environment. The relevance of the study is caused by the need to develop the theory of toponymy and to systematize all the existing toponymic classifications. Place names have a complicated (multidimensional) nature, which should be taken into account while classifying them. This research is an attempt to highlight various principles according to which it is possible to group the place names.

Key words: toponymy, classification, hydronyms, oronyms, place names, urbanity, microtoponymy, microtoponyms and anthroposophia.

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ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ТОПОНИМОВ В ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ НА ОСНОВЕ ИСТОРИИ А. КОНАНА ДОЙЛА «БАСКЕРВИЛЬСКАЯ СОБАКА»

АННОТАЦИЯ

Мы не можем представить современный мир без географических названий. Каждый топоним несет в себе различную информацию: историческую, географическую и лингвистическую, поскольку географические названия свидетельствуют об исторических условиях эпох, когда они возникли, сформировались и распространились в определенных странах. Топонимы (географические названия) представляют собой языковые единицы, обозначающие элементы топографической среды. Актуальность исследования обусловлена необходимостью развития теории топонимии и систематизации всех существующих топонимических классификаций. Географические названия имеют сложный (многомерный) характер, что необходимо

учитывать при их классификации. Это исследование представляет собой попытку выделить различные принципы, согласно которым можно сгруппировать географические названия.

Ключевые слова: топонимия, классификация, гидронимы, оронимы, топонимы, урбанистика, микротопонимия, микротопонимы и антропософия.

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A.KONAN DOYLNING "BASKERVILLAR UTI" HIKOYASI ASOSIDA BUYUK BRITANIYADAGI TOPONIMLARNING AMALIY TAHLILI

ANNOTATSIYA

Biz zamonaviy dunyoni geografik nomlarsiz tasavvur qila olmaymiz. Geografik nomlar ma'lum mamlakatlarda paydo bo'lib shakllangan va tarqalgan davrlarning tarixiy sharoitlaridan kelib chiqib, har bir toponim turli xil ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga oladi: tarixiy, geografik va lingvistik. Toponimlar (joy nomlari) topografik muhit elementlarini bildiruvchi til birliklarini ifodalaydi. Tadqiqotning dolzarbligi toponimika nazariyasini ishlab chiqish va mavjud bo'lgan barcha toponimik tasniflarni tizimlashtirish zarurligidan kelib chiqadi. Joy nomlari murakkab (ko'p o'lchovli) xususiyatga ega bo'lib, ularni tasniflashda e'tiborga olish zarur. Ushbu tadqiqot ishida turli xil tamoyillarga ko'ra joy nomlarini guruhlariga ajratilgan.

Tayanch so'zlar: toponimika, tasnif, gidronimlar, oronimlar, joy nomlari, shahar, mikrotoponimiya, mikrotoponimlar va antroposofiya.

It is difficult to imagine the modern world without geographical names. Each toponym carries a variety of information: historical, geographical, and linguistic, since geographical names are evidence of the historical conditions of the epochs when they arose, formed, and spread in certain countries. Russian linguists such as V. I. Dal, A.V. Superanskaya, and L. V. Uspensky were engaged in the problems of toponymy. A great contribution to the study of English toponyms was made by the Swedish linguist E. Ekwall, the English linguist R. Coates, and the English toponymist Gelling [M. Gelling]. English and American linguists, such as O. Padel, also studied toponyms. Padel, R. Ramsay [R. Ramsay], A. Smith [A. Smith], G. Steward [G. Stewart], W. Watson [W. Watson], etc. In his research, R. Coates [R. Coates] studied the features of the place names of the Channel Islands, Hampshire and Sussex counties, and in the work "A new explanation of the name of London" (1998) proposed a new etymology of the name "London".

M. Gelling [M. Gelling] studied the toponymy of the counties of Berkshire, Oxford and Shropshire. Despite the long history of research and the presence of a significant number of works devoted to the study of toponyms, there are still many problems that complicate the interpretation of toponyms, controversial issues related to determining the sources of toponyms and requiring more attention not only from linguists, but also historians.

The geographical names of Great Britain are unusually rich and diverse, mainly due to changes in language and culture. The place names of Great Britain contain elements that take their roots from the languages of at least five different peoples – Celts, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Scandinavians, French. All of these peoples contributed to the country's toponymy and made English place names what they are today. In 400-350 BE, Celtic languages became widespread in the British Isles. Hence, it is believed that many British place names have, if not completely, then partially Celtic origin. Place names derived from the Celtic language are considered to be native. The largest number of Celtic place names is found in the North and West of the British Isles (especially Wales and Cornwall). In Cornwall, common Celtic elements are the prefixes tre-, pen -, and lan -. In Wales and the prefix llan-.

In Cumbria, Celtic place names mostly reflect the landscape features of the area (for example, mount Blencathra and Helvellyn). The Celts also gave names to many rivers, such as the Ehen and

Cocker. In Northern Scotland, elements of place names are of Gaelic origin, such as loch (meaning lake) and glen. Here are some examples of Celtic elements and their meanings: aber – estuary, confluence of rivers (Aberystwyth, Aberdyfi, Aberdeen, Aberuthven); coombe – low valley (Woolacombe, Doccombe); glen – narrow valley (Rutherglen, Glenarm, Corby Glen); lan, lhan, llan – Church; village with a Church (Lanteglos, Lhanbryde, lanercost, llanbedr Pont Steffan, llanybydder, llanwenog, llannwnen); Keth, cheth – forest (penketh, Culcheth).

There are only about 300 toponyms left from the Romans. Roman settlements were renamed after the end of the rule and had the suffixes *caster*/*chester* from *lat. sastra* (camp). Another partially surviving Roman element of place names was *pons* (bridge), which in Wales took the form "pont", for example, Pontypridd, Pontypridd, Ponthegh.

In England, some place names contain the element "street", derived from the Latin *strata* (paved road), for example: Chester-le-Street, Spittal-in-the-Street, Streatham. Some Latin elements of British place names were borrowed in the medieval period and have the form of affixes. *Magna* and *parva* are used instead of the usual 'great/little', for example, Chew Magna, Wigston Magna, Appleby Magna, Appleby Parva, Wigston Parva. Other main Latin elements: *colonia* (-*coln*) - military settlement (Lincoln); *porta* (- *port*) - gate (Stockport); *fos*, *foss*-canal, moat (River Foss, Fangfoss); *cum*-preposition "C " (*Salcott-cum-Virley*, *Cockshutt-cum-Petton*). In 449 AD, the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes began to settle the British Isles. The Anglo-Saxons named their new country Engaland (the land of the Angles), and their language was called Englisc, which modern scholars call old English or Anglo-Saxon. Since modern English developed directly from old English, place names that are of old English origin are considered native. Most of the names of geographical features in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk were originally given by the Anglo-Saxons. The old English words they used are very numerous. The following are the most common old English elements: *bourne*, *burn* - stream (*Ashbourne*, *Blackburn*, *Bournemouth*, *Eastbourne*); *don*, *den*, *dun* – hill (*Abingdon*, *Bredon*, *Willesden*); *ham* – farm (*Rotherham*, *Newham*, *Nottingham*); *lea*, *ley*, *leigh* (from *leah*) - land cleared of trees and shrubs (*Barnsley*, *Hadleigh*, *Leigh*); *Tun*, *ton* - fenced place, farm (*tunstead*, *Brighton*, *Coniston*); *well* - well, spring source (*Elmswell*, *Bakewell*); *weald*, *wold*-hill covered with forest (*Wealdstone*, *Stow-on-the-Wold*, *Southwold*). Another source of place names was the old Norse language spoken by the Vikings. Here are the most common Scandinavian elements: *bost* – farm (*Leurbost*); *by* – settlement, village (*Grimsby*, *Tenby*); *dale* from *dalr* – *Dol*, valley (*Rochdale*, *Saxondale*, *Airedale*); *firth* - narrow sea Bay, Bay (*Burrafirth*, *Firth of Forth*); *gill*, *ghyll* – gorge, narrow ravine (*Gillamoor*, *Garrigill*, *Dungeon Ghyll*); *thwaite*, *Twatt* – forest cut down for residential buildings, land plot (*Huthwaite*, *Twatt*); *lundr*, *Lund* - forest, grove (*lundwood*).

After the Norman conquest of England (in 1066), some names of geographical features acquired suffixes and prefixes indicating their new owners, such as *Grays Thurrock* or *Stoke Mandeville*, *Stanton Lacy* and *Newport Pagnell*. Also, already existing place names were transformed into pseudo-French names under the influence of the Norman dialect of old French, for example, *Chapel-en-le-Frith* (Fr. *Church-in-the*, OE. *Woods*); *Chester-le-Street*. Place names in the UK originate from five languages. Along with native, i.e. Celtic and old English toponyms, borrowed toponyms taken from Latin, Old Norse and Norman languages are distinguished. Therefore, the toponymy of Great Britain is diverse. As we have already said, British toponymy is rich and diverse, and along with native toponyms, there are many borrowed ones. However, numerous forms and meanings of toponyms have been distorted or completely lost over the years due to changes in language and culture that have led to the disappearance of many of the original names.

In some cases, words that were used as names of localities disappeared from the language and completely fell out of use, and their meanings have not been preserved to this day. In each region of the UK, place names have their own characteristics, a certain set of elements. Below we will consider the toponymy of each region separately. Most place names in England originate from old English [Margaret Gelling, *Signposts to the Past* (Phillimore, 3rd edition, 1997, Chapter I)]. In the composition of names often there are names of names. These were probably the names of

landowners at the time the name was formed. In the North and East, many geographical names are of Norwegian origin, often including proper names as well.

In General, old English and Norwegian place names have 2 types of structures: a proper name + an affix indicating the type of settlement, farm, or place; farm type + affix indicating a farm or settlement. Most place names ending in wick, ton, ham, by, thorpe, stoke/stock belong to these types. Cornwall most of the place names, especially in the Western territories, are derived from the Cornish language, such as the resort town of Penzance, whose name stands for "sacred Cape". While in the place names of the Eastern part of Cornwall, there is a stronger influence of the old English language. In the north of England, especially in the county of Yorkshire, most place names are of Scandinavian origin. Thus, the names of the villages of Howe and Greenhow, located in the north of Yorkshire, were formed from the Old Norse word haugr, meaning a hill or mound. The majority of place names in Wales have their roots in the Welsh language, including elements such as llan - (Church), aber - (river mouth), pen- (Cape or hill), etc. along the border with England, there are place names of old English origin, such as the city of Wrexham. Along the South coast of Wales, where English was historically more widely spoken, many place names were anglicized, such as the name of the town of Pontypool was originally Welsh and had the form Pont-y-Pŵl.

Many localities in Wales have alternative English names that are not related to their Welsh names, for example, the city of Newport means "new port", while the Welsh name of this city - Casnewydd means "new castle"; the English name of the city of Swansea comes from the old Norse meaning "Svein's island", while its Welsh name Abertawe means "mouth of the river Tawe". Welsh place names are more associated with the natural features of the area than with people related to it. Therefore, they mostly have elements that designate and describe rivers, hills, valleys, and so on. The obvious exception is toponyms with the prefix llan (Church). Often, such toponyms contain a proper name that indicates the Saint to whom the Church is related. So the city of Llanfair has the meaning "St. Mary's Church", because the name Mary from the English. Mary, and from the Welsh Mair was transformed into the element fair. On the coasts of Scotland and on the territory of Orkney, Shetland and the Hebrides, place names are mostly of Scandinavian origin. Although the place names of Northern Scotland have Celtic roots. The names of localities here reflect their natural features, such prefixes as glen - ("valley") and inver- ("mouth, confluence of rivers") are most common. In Central and Eastern Scotland, the linguistic sources of place names are mixed. Along with the toponyms of the goidel family of languages, brythonic toponyms are also found. Much of the place names, especially in the Western lowlands, came from the Northern dialect of old English.

In General, the toponymy of great Britain is diverse. But for each region, you can select certain elements that are specific to this territory. The study revealed that the complexity and diversity of the toponymy of Great Britain is due to the fact that the country was historically inhabited by many peoples. Celts, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and Normans not only contributed to the development of English culture and language, but also influenced the toponymy of the British Isles. It can be concluded that such a large number of language sources makes it difficult to study the toponyms of great Britain. As a result of changes in language and culture, many forms and meanings of geographical names have been distorted or completely lost. It should be noted that the presented classifications cover the entire range of English toponyms, since they can be divided into groups both by the type of objects designated by them, morphological structure, and by the language sources from which their elements originated. It was studied that modern English place names were formed, in addition to the original, from five other language sources: Celtic, Latin, Scandinavian, old English and French. In some cases, an English toponym consists of elements that do not belong to a specific language or historical period.

As a result of the analysis, the meanings and linguistic sources of place names in the UK mentioned in the story of A. Conan Doyle were determined. It turned out that complex and composite toponyms predominate. Most of the toponyms considered are native (London, Devonshire, Oxford street). You can also notice that the names of all toponyms have an interesting history. Toponyms are of interest not only for linguistics, but also for history, geography, and culture, so toponymy has

a long history of research and a significant number of works devoted to the study of toponyms. Despite this, there are still many problems that complicate the interpretation of toponyms, controversial issues related to determining the sources of toponyms and requiring more attention not only from linguists, but also from historians. In this article, I reviewed various definitions of toponyms, their typological classifications, found out the sources of toponyms in great Britain and the main problems of toponymy. In my research, it turned out that all English toponyms can be divided by the type of morphological structure, and by the type of designated objects. We have identified the factors that complicate the interpretation of toponyms, and the perspective of this study is to use the obtained structured knowledge for further more detailed study of toponyms in great Britain and other English-speaking countries. I carefully examined the language sources of place names and traced the place names of great Britain came from five languages: Celtic and Scandinavian (native place names), Latin, old English and French (borrowed place names). In the course of a practical analysis of toponyms in Great Britain based on the story of A. Conan Doyle "The hound of the Baskervilles", it was found that the predominant native, and from the point of view of morphological structure - complex and composite.

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