

## GENERALLEGISLATION OF TOPONYMICS AND THE CONCEPT OF TOPONYMY

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### ABSTRACT

*The names of places are really important for every country and nation and the names of places are studied in the sphere of toponymy. The following article illustrates general information about toponymy and the subject of toponymy as well. Moreover, in the article the linguistics and names of places are connected to each other.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Toponymy, Concept Of Oponymy, Types Of Toponymy, Gydronomy, Oronomy, Oykonimy, Microtoponymy.*

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### INTRODUCTION

Everyone has a name. People with the same name that is, they are nicknamed by a large number of adjectives. Surnames also actually serve to differentiate people from each other. In general, man cannot live without naming things. Everything in the world has a unique name like plants and animals. In addition to local names, there are also scientific, Latin names. Each plant and animal has a different name depending on its Latin name, experts will know right away. So the names are one thing that helps to distinguish it from the second one. People also came up with names to differentiate one place from another, one valley from another, one street from another, mountains, towns and villages. They are called place names, geographical names, or toponyms. Toponyms are studied by toponymy. Toponymy is a study of names that are used for places. It refers to place names and it is a discipline which was devoted to the study of proper names. It is a part of onomastics, which is part of linguistics. Moreover, toponymy also refers to an activity of naming, that is, the activity of assigning a name to a place. It is both a study and a practice. Experts should ensure that naming does not pose problems in terms of spatial orientation and location, which is also the primary function of toponymy, which is to locate a place in space. There are proposals that may be linked to political issues. It is interested in the proposals and attributions of a number of place names. Toponymy is originated from Greek “topos” - place and “onoma” (or onima) – name words.

### MATERIALS AND METHOD

Place names, that is, toponyms, are divided into several types. These are as followings:

- a) hydronymy (Greek word “hydro” - water), for instance: rivers, lakes, seas, names of streams, canals, armpits, straits, waterfalls;

- b) oronymy (Greek word “oros” - mountain, for example, the relief form of the earth's surface  
lari - names of mountains, peaks, hills, valleys, plains;
- c) oykonimy, (Greek oykos - home),
- d) polynymy (Greek polis - city) or urbanonomia (Latin urbos - city), i.e. ruraland names of cities,
- e) microtoponymy (Greek micros -small), i.e. small objects: springs, wells, fields, meadowstrees, cliffs, roads, bridges, and even a famous name or names of some trees can be good names for places. In addition, different peoples, tribestonyms with names ethnotonyms can be related to the names of celebrities or some people who devoted themselves to the country or place. ( it is a Greek word meaning ethnos- people).

Toponymy is like cities, villages, rivers, lakes, mountains studying geographical names, their origins, history, it is a rich scientific material for both linguists and historians. Geographical names are one of the components of a language dictionary, subject to the laws of language. Linguistics, of course must study linguistics. Sotonymy is famouslinguistics that is part of the science of onomastics that studies names of the things. Toponymy is the science that has as its subject the study of geographical names or toponymy. As all other names, toponyms belong to languages. Names in general are only rarely randomly chosen, and this is especially true in the case of geographical names. Whether they carry a physical meaning like Mont Blanc (‘White Mountain’), or they were coined to honour someone (Washington, District of Columbia), to commemorate some historic event or to make clear to whom the named object belonged (Paris, from Latin ‘Lutetia Parisiorum’ = ‘Lutetia of the [Gallic tribe named the] Parisians’), in all cases they once used the vocabulary and followed the grammatical and orthographic rules of a certain language. [1.2]

Moreover, toponymy means the place or names of things. Looking at these statements one can come to conclusion that toponymy is not only the names of places but also it the names of the things that exist in the world. So, toponymy and nouns are connected to each other.

## RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Toponyms can be put according to the places’ features, geographical position, population who reside there, or any special event. Since there are many names that took according to the feature of the place like Uzbekistan, where the uzbek people live, or according to the Collin’s Dictionary “Great Britain” means, Great Britain is the island consisting of England, Scotland, and Wales, which together with Northern Ireland makes up the United Kingdom. Moreover, mostly, British people live there and perhaps so it is called with this name. in most countries’ names mean the nation, sometimes the name is chosen according to the location, rarely the names can be chosen taking attention to the activities of the population of the country.

At the moment a name is given to an object, the language of the name-giver provides both the elements needed and the structure to join them together. The elements consist of semantic and morphologic units – units of meaning and form - called *words* and *morphemes*. The former are the smallest units that may occur independently, the latter the even smaller particles, like suffixes and affixes forming part of or joined to them. The structure is provided in the form of a set of rules called *grammar*, that defines the way the language can be used to convey (*communicate*)

meaning. An important constituent of grammar is the *syntax*, determining the way words should be linked together into larger semantic conglomerates. Most names start their existence as such a semantic conglomerate.

The dominance of etymology in toponymy has limited the interest in writing as a means of place-name transfer. As printing became more important over the years, place-names were adopted between countries and languages directly from maps by visual transfer. Once the name had been adopted by visual transfer, it was pronounced according to the adopting language's standards.

Toponymy can uncover important historical information about a place, such as the period of time the original language of the inhabitants lasted, settlement history, and population dispersal. Place-name study can also provide insight to religious changes in an area, such as the [conversion](#) to Christianity. Information about the folklore, institutional conditions, and social conditions of a place can be understood as well. Linguistic information like words and personal names, not mentioned in literature, can also be found through toponymy.

## CONCLUSION

All in all, from a global point of view, obviously not all language families are as important, as far as numbers measure importance. More than 75% of all languages belong to only 10 of the 100 recognized families, while judged by the numbers of speakers, two-thirds of the world population speak languages belonging to only two families (Indo-European and Sino-Tibetan). To the topographic-cartographic toponymist, however, other numbers may be even more relevant: after all, the number of geographic names to be dealt with is not so much dependent on current numbers of speakers, as it is on the geographic extent of the area to be surveyed and the scale of mapping the survey is carried out for. Topographic map series of a certain scale use to cover a complete country, irrespective of differences in population density.

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