URBAN INTRALINEAR OBJECTS OF SOUTH-WEST ENGLAND

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The article examines the motives and principles of nomination of godonyms of 8 urban agglomerates of South-West England. To analyze the corpus of godonyms, a lexical-semantic classification and a scheme for identifying cultural and linguistic motivations recorded in the godonymic system of English cities were used. It was found that the semantic principle of nomination is more widespread. Among the semantic orienting godonyms, external ones prevail, in the corpus of semantic characterizing names - phyto-faunistic ones. The semiotic principle of nomination is less widespread than the semantic one. The dominant semiotic names are memorative. Among them, nomination by the surnames of landowners and homeowners prevails. Depending on the motivational characteristics and the degree of quantitative representation, godonyms are divided into: togodonims, anthropogodonims, characterizing godonyms, phytogodonyms, nominations related to human practical activities, landscape godonyms, zoogodonyms and godonyms conditioned by noble titles.

Key words: toponym; urbanonym; godonym; South-West England; principles of nomination of intra-city linear objects.

ГОРОДСКИЕ ВНУТРИЛИНЕЙНЫЕ ОБЪЕКТЫ ЮГО-ЗАПАДНОЙ АНГЛИИ

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В статье рассматриваются мотивы и принципы номинации годонимов 8 городских агломератов Юго-Западной Англии. Для анализа корпуса годонимов были использованы лексико-семантическая классификация и схема выявления культурно-языковых мотивов, зафиксированных в годонимической системе английских городов. Было установлено, что семантический принцип номинации является более распространенным. Среди семантически ориентирующих годонимов преобладают внешние, в корпусе семантически характеризующих названий - фитофаунистические. Семиотический принцип номинации менее распространен, чем семантический. Доминирующими семиотическими именами являются меморативные. Среди них преобладает номинация по фамилиям землевладельцев и домовладельцев. В зависимости от мотивационных характеристик и степени количественной представленности годонимы делятся на: тогодонимы, антропогодонимы, характеризующие годонимы, фитогодонимы, номинации, связанные с практической деятельностью человека, ландшафтные годонимы, зоогодонимы и годонимы, обусловленные дворянскими титулами.

Ключевые слова: топоним; урбаноним; годоним; Юго-Западная Англия; принципы номинации внутригородских линейных объектов.

Due to global urbanization, the expansion of the territory of cities, the development of their political, economic and cultural ties, the expansion of the social composition of the population, certain principles of nomination of urbanonyms are formed [1, 2]. The listed non-linguistic extralinguistic factors are common in the development of cities in general and the urban urbanonymicon, in particular [5]. And this does not depend on the region, country, national composition of residents, language. The principle of nomination becomes a universal means for implementing the connection of a phrase with an intra-city object.

In our work we examined the inner-city linear objects of 8 English cities in the South-West of England (1788 units). The study was conducted to identify the motives for choosing nominations for the godonymicon of this region, the general and culturally specific characteristics of these motives [4]. Comparative and contrastive analysis made it possible to trace the dependence of individual nominations on social, national-cultural and historical factors. The study of this problem is an important link in determining the interaction of language and culture in the modern humanitarian field [3]. English toponymy, the development of which began at the beginning of the 20th century, is characterized by stages of historical and complex development, as well as a period of deepening and clarification of regional specifics [6]. The end of the primary accumulation of material, its study and systematization, as well as deepening into the semantics of elements and functionality take place. The principles of naming godonyms characterize not only the linguistic, but also the cultural landscape of the city. Godonyms are an integral part of the city's image; they form a system that creates a picture of its cultural and linguistic space. The following historical sequence of names is typical for English cities: descriptive names – appurtenant names – commemorative names – surnames of streets. At present, the godonyms of English cities represent an extensive network of language units that form their cultural and linguistic portraits. The study of this system allows us to identify the value priorities of the nation, as well as trace the dynamics of their development. The city itself and its godonymic system represent a visualization of the cultural code of the population.

An analysis of modern names of intracity objects allows us to establish universal principles of the functioning of the urbanonym system, as well as to identify the ethnocultural specificity of this category of proper names, conditioned by the cultural and historical differences of the respective countries. Over the past few years, the volume of urbanonymic material has

significantly increased, new thematic series have been formed, and the concentration of nominal material has increased in general. National uniqueness in urbanonymy is manifested in the activation of certain features when naming intra-city objects, the use of specific geographical terms, the range of lexical resources involved in the nomination, and national grammatical and word-formation forms of names.

In the analysis of structural types of English godonymy, we identified single-word, double-word and multi-word names of intracity objects. Single-word names are an exception and make up 2.1% of the total number of godonyms. Double-word names (82.5%) include a geographical term, proper names (55.1%), common nouns (36.9%), adjectives (7.7%), numerals (0.3% of the total). Double-word names with a proper name are represented by groups with geographical names (28.5%) and personal names (26.6%), which are approximately equal in quantitative ratio. Among the personal double-word names, we identified 5 nominative groups: cultural and scientific figures (44.5%), statesmen (26.6%), landowners and homeowners (15.2%), monarchs and members of their families (7.6%), religious figures (6.1%). Among the two-word godonyms with common nouns are presented the names of phyto-faunistic orientation (36.5%), names connected with historical events (28.5%), names caused by geographical objects (22.7%) and names connected with professions of city residents (12.3%). Multi-word godonyms (15.4%) include a geographical term and various phrases, the dominant of which are nouns with nouns (47.6%) and nouns with adjectives (49.5%). Each English city has its own characteristics, reflected in its urban portrait. To analyze the urbanonymic portraits of the south-western region, the lexical-semantic classification was applied. In the corpus of godonyms of the cities under consideration, 1230 units are assigned to the semantic group, which is 69.5% of the total number, to the semantic group - 541 or 30.5%. Semantic godonyms are orienting and characterizing names. Among the orienting ones, internal (31.9%) and dominant external (68.1%) godonyms are distinguished. The subgroup of semantic characterizing godonyms includes motivational vectors: historical (20.0%), physical-geographical (21.0%), phyto- and faunal (34.5%), characterizing by the properties of streets (24.5%). The semiotic principle of nomination (30.5%) is less widespread than the semantic one. Semiotic godonyms are represented by demonstrative (6.1%) and dominant memorial (93.9%) groups. Among the latter, nomination by the surnames of landowners and homeowners prevails (35.0%). A qualitative and quantitative analysis of urbanonyms of the South-West of England was conducted using a nominative classification scheme that identifies cultural and linguistic motivations recorded in the godonymic system. The most numerous of the analyzed units are togodonims (37.3%) and anthropogodonims (25.9%),

followed by characterizing godonyms (13.1%), phytogodonyms (10.5%), godonyms associated with practical human activity (5.7%), landscape godonyms (3.7%) and the smallest groups of zoogodonyms (2.8%) and godonyms formed from the names of royal and noble titles (1.0%). A quantitative analysis shows the patterns of street naming in English cities and the characteristic features of their godonymic system. The revealed principles of naming intracity linear objects characterize the linguistic and cultural landscape of cities.

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