

CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES OF TOPONYMS

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Annotation: *This article deals with the one of the debatable issues in the branch of modern linguistics - the classification of toponyms and their types. There are various views of linguists regarding the classification of proper names, many of which are given in this article.*

Key words: *toponymy, toponymics, toponomastics, macrotoponym, microtoponym, hydronym, oronym, dreamonym, anthroponyms, speleonym.*

Toponymy is the field of proper names of places, also known as place names and geographic names, in their origins, meanings, usage and types. Toponym is the universal terminology for a proper name of any geographical features.

Apparently, the term *toponymy* refers to an inventory of toponyms, while the discipline researching such names is referred to as *toponymics* or *toponomastics*. This term is a branch of onomastics, the study of proper names of all kinds.

The universality of toponyms requires the application of different principles of classification of the studied object. Among these principles, intra-linguistic (linguistic) and extralinguistic principles can be distinguished. The first concerns the structural and linguistic differences of toponyms, and the second examines the extra-linguistic reality behind toponyms.

It is possible to distinguish the following classifications of toponyms related to the intralinguistic principle: first one is classification of toponyms based on the source of linguistic origin; second one is classification of toponyms sent for development and the last one is structural and related classification with word formation [Кузиков1985: 8].

Other proper names of toponyms, which are most clearly opposed to anthroponyms, arise from the specific features of the named objects: anthroponyms are people, and toponyms are any geographical objects. These groups in onomastics are the most numerous and occupy one of the most important places in knowledge between the fields of language and education[Томахин1984: 84-90].

This also implies differences in the principles of further division of anthroponyms and toponyms: anthroponyms can be divided primarily by the method of naming, and toponyms by the characteristics of the named objects. The difference between toponyms and anthroponyms (opposition to them) is based on the fact that mental names have found their roots in the literal form of names:

-toponym -the name of a geographical object and the name,

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-anthroponym -judgment on what a given name should be proper name. [Подольская 1978: 135]

The extralinguistic principle defines the classification of toponyms by type and localization of affected objects. Depending on the type of objects that are being defined, all toponyms can be divided into microtoponymy and macrotoponymy.

Macrotoponyms can be widely used, including the names of large geographical objects and systems, as well as political and governmental units; Macrotoponyms can have the properties of correctness, standardization and fully correspond to the literary language.

Microtonymy takes separate names of geographical objects, features of the local landscape (dams, ridges, etc.). Such names usually do not appear in geographical data and rarely appear in records, they are known only to local residents. It is usually impossible to write more than one of these names in each seed cell. Microtoponyms created in local geographic terminology are characterized by direct movement and directly between the world vocabulary (appellatives) and educational vocabulary (appellatives) in limited areas. There is a lexical unit of microtonymy, which leads to mutual differentiation of relationships.

The classification of toponyms according to the characteristics of the named objects is the same all over the world. Despite the large number of named objects, their abundance can be attributed to a relatively small number of species.

The names of the mountains and hills are included in a special layer – a group of oronyms. Speleonyms can also be specifically distinguished by the names of caves, caves (grottos) and entire underground systems. The drainage part of the hydrographic system. The names of underground rivers and lakes may refer to hydronymy, but their underground location has led to them also being considered speleonymy. Drymonyms are the names of woodlands.

The names of streets and other small objects form a system of devices associated with a large number of repetitions of the same names, since they are included in different systems. Therefore, they adopt a special term - urbanonyms and are intended to separate microtoponyms from the names of other objects in turn (in some cases without sufficient influence). A number of names are used to describe topographic elements (objects) in the city: agronyms - names of squares, godonyms - streets (unlike modronyms - streets outside the city (street names, hotels - ergonyms).

If the names of railway stations and routes are used in onomastics, they are called dromonymy, and the names of large (geographical, economic, historical) regions can be attributed to burial names [Суперанская 1985: 186-187].

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In conclusion I want to mention that toponyms and their types are very important in every language which are one of the remarkable linguistic and cultural-spiritual wealth of all the countries which have been evoked over the centuries by humanity with distinctive features.

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