

CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC MOTIVES AND PRINCIPLES OF NAMES OF INNER-CITY LINEAR OBJECTS OF CITIES IN SOUTH-WEST ENGLAND

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Currently, the linguistic appearance of the modern city attracts the attention of many onomastic linguists [1; 2]. They represent the onomastic space of the city in the form of a linguistic field, the center of which is filled with urbanonyms proper [3]. The periphery is filled with other types of their own nominations: ecclesionyms, dromonyms, godonyms. Godonyms, like all urbanonyms, are an integral part of the linguistic portrait of the city [5; 6].

Our study was conducted for a comparative analysis of various godonymicons of the English region, which allowed us 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.

Great Britain is a country with a rich cultural heritage and history, and its cities are unique. British cities have a lot in common. Firstly, they are united by a single building plan and architectural style. This is due to the fact that the cities were built compactly, not very far from each other, on a very limited territory and by representatives of the same architectural schools. The second significant feature is that the British really appreciate privacy and do not like megacities at all, so their cities are small and compact.

At the same time, it cannot be said that all English cities are completely similar to each other. Each city has its own characteristics, which is reflected in its urban portrait. The duration of the period of historical development is reflected in the peculiarities of the urbanonymicon and, accordingly, the godonymy of the cities of the region [4].

The purpose of this study is to identify cultural and linguistic motivations recorded in the godonymic system of Southwestern England

Material and methods. The source of the research material was the lists of street names of 8 cities in Southwestern England (Bristol, Bournemouth, Plymouth, Swindon, Gloucester, Torbay, Cheltenham, Exeter), obtained by continuous sampling from toponymic dictionaries, topographic maps and Internet resources publicly available on the official website Geographic.org/streefview.

The following methods were used in the course of the study: descriptive, inventory and systematization of onomastic material, elements of statistical analysis, structural and semantic analysis.

Findings and their discussion. The nominational classification that we used was a scheme to identify cultural and linguistic motivations recorded in the godonymic system of English cities (1877 objects under study).

Depending on their motivational characteristics, godonyms can be divided into the following types: anthropogonyms, topogonyms, zoogonyms, phytogonyms, landscape godonyms characterizing godonyms, nominations related to human practice and the names of royal and noble titles.

The largest group of intra-urban linear objects in the considered godonymicon are toponyms, the names of which are formed from the names of geographical objects - 667 units, 37.3% of the total.

This large group can be divided into:

– place names formed from the names of towns and villages, i.e. oikonyms, – 437 units (65.5%): *Gloucester Street, Dartmoor Close, London Street*. This most common nomination among toponyms contains names from the names of the settlements to which they lead;

– place names formed from the names of urban space objects, homonyms – 196 units, 29.4%: *Bridge Street, Marsh Farm Lane, Westcott Place*;

– place names associated with physical and geographical objects make up only 34 units, 5.1% of all toponyms: *Severn Road, Tamar Avenue, Windermere Road*.

Along with toponyms, anthropogonyms represent another most frequent group of names on the toponymic map of cities – 463 units, 25.9% of all godonyms. These English names are derived from the names of famous personalities. This group includes godonyms named after monarchs, landowners, politicians, military men, national heroes, artists and other famous personalities, mainly of Great Britain.

The most numerous nominations are the following:

– figures of science, culture and art – 107 units, 23.1%: *Lowley Brook Court* (Fulk-Greville Brook (1554–1628) English poet, playwright and writer of the Elizabethan era); *Scoresby Close* (William Scoresby Routledge (1859–1939) – British historian, anthropologist and ethnographer, Member of the Royal Geographical Society); *Fletcher Close* (Giles Fletcher (1546–1611) was an English poet and diplomat, the author of a description of the Russian kingdom in the XVI century);

– statesmen – 103 units, 22.3%: *Kilmorie Close* (Earl Kilmory (1748–1832), general of the British Army and member of the House of Commons); *Raleigh Close* (Walter Raleigh (1554–1618) – English statesman, poet and writer, historian, sailor and traveler); *Vernon Close* (Edward Vernon (1684–1757) was a British admiral who commanded the fleet during the war with Spain).

– religious figures – 87 units, 18.8%: *Wesley Close* (John Wesley (1703–1791) – English clergyman, theologian and preacher); *St. Georges Crescent*; *Vaughan Road* (Thomas Vaughan (1622–1666) was an English priest and alchemist).

The nominations follow:

– land- and homeowners – 58 units, 12.5%: *Fauconberg Road* (Lord Fauconberg was the owner of the house on Basehill, where George III stayed in 1788); *Haywards Road* (Hayward family owned a brick factory and gave the name to the alley that led to it); *Hollins Road* (William Hollis owner of the gun factory in Torquay);

– monarchs and their family members – 53 units, 11.4%: *Victoria Road* (Victoria (1819–1901) – Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland); *Roberts Close* (Robert II (1316–1390) – King of Scotland since 1371, founder of the Stuart dynasty on the Scottish throne); *Alexandra Road* (Princess Alexandra is a member of the British royal family, Princess of Kent, cousin of the British Queen Elizabeth II).

The nominations of godonyms by name became the smallest:

– athletes – 33 units, 7.1%: *Wilmot Court* (Benjamin Lewis Wilmot is an English footballer, defender of the Stoke City club); *Caddick Close* (Andrew Richard Caddick is a cricketer who played for England as a bowler in ODI); *Champion Road*;

– city builders and their family members – 22 units, 4.8%: *James Hinton Street* (developer James Hinton); *Florence Street* (named after the daughter of builder George Whitehead); *Colbourne Street* (A.J. Colburn – GWR figure).

A distinctive feature of anthropogonyms is that in different cities of this region, different groups of surnames and first names are the dominant group. For example, in Swindon, the names of the builders of the city and their family members are present in large numbers as place names. This is due to the fact that the history of the city covers a little more than two hundred years and is associated with the rapid development of the railway, industry and the activities of the city's developers. Exeter has an English professional football club, Exeter City, founded in 1901 and has won the FA Cup more than once. In this regard, there is a group of godonyms in the city, the names of which are formed from the names and surnames of football players. At the same time, in other cities of this region (Bristol, Cheltenham), which have a longer history of development, this group is dominated by anthropogonyms by the surnames of landowners and homeowners.

The third largest number of names is the nomination of characterizing place names, which reflects such components as size, location, climatic characteristics, color features of streets – 235 units, 13.1%: *Gold View, Steps Lane, South Street*.

The next direction of the names of godonyms is phyto-faunal. Phytonyms, which are street names associated with plant names, account for 188 units, 10.5% of the total number of names: *Birch Street, Broome Manor Lane, Briar Street*. Even fewer zoological names, street names associated with animals – 50 units, 2.8%: *Mallard Close, Barn Owl Close, Nuthatch Drive*.

In the godonymicon of the South-West of England, there are names related to human practice (work, social status, national, religious affiliation) – 102 units, 5.7%: *Farriers Close, Turner Street, Courtsknapp Court*.

A small number of English street names are landscape place names that reflect the features of the landscape and terrain – 66 units, 3.7%: *Cliff Road, Walls Hill Road, Underhill Road*.

The smallest group of godonyms are streets bearing the names of noble titles reflecting the social status of residents – 17 units, 1.0%: *Shire Parade, Perinville Road, Regent Circus*.

Conclusion. Thus, as a result of the analysis of the motivational base of intra-urban linear objects of cities in Southwestern England, it was revealed that the most numerous of the analyzed units are topogonyms and anthropogonyms, followed by characterizing godonyms, phyto-gonyms, godonyms related to human practice, landscape godonyms and the smallest groups of zoogonyms and godonyms in terms of decreasing productivity, formed from the names of noble titles. The conducted quantitative analysis shows the patterns of street names in English cities and the characteristic features of their godonymic system. The revealed principles of naming intra-urban linear objects from different sides characterize not only the linguistic, but also the cultural landscape of cities.

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