

# TOPONYMIC PICTURE OF SCOTLAND: THESAURUS APPROACH

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## ABSTRACT

*Today proper names are studied by linguists, geographers, historians, ethnographers, culturologists, linguistic study of the country experts, literary critics. The toponymy helps to restore lines of the historical past, to define moving borders, to outline areas of former distribution of languages. The increasing attention is paid to the description of a toponymic picture of certain regions, in this case Scotland. In this regard, there is a problem of development of a technique of introduction of regional approach to studying of toponymics. Thesaurus approach is the important direction of system studying of toponyms. Classification of macrotoponyms and microtoponyms, classification of toponymic nicknames and figurative names, classifications according to a structural-grammatical, morphological principle are presented in the article.*

**Key words:** *toponym, toponymic picture, thesaurus approach, nationally-cultural component, historically-cultural information, ethno-cultural, a cognitive category.*

## INTRODUCTION

In the last decades of the 20th century and early 21st century scholars' attention has been drawn to the variety of proper names or onomastic units in the discipline of onomastics and its value as an autonomous science. Onomastics includes linguistic, historical, geographical, cultural, sociological, literary, lingvocultural components that help to identify the peculiarities of the objects referred to and traditions associated with their names. Toponyms are considered as a kind of ethno-cultural text, carrying the relevant information about the historical past of the nation, the boundaries of their settlement, about the cultural, commercial and geographical centers, etc. The problem of formation of a special toponymic picture of the world (in this work of Scotland) is a burning problem of modern linguistics because of its ethnic and cultural significance still integrative status as toponymic mapping of the world is one of the systemic methods of verbalization of reality and reflects the correlation of historical and social, linguistic, ethnic and cultural aspects of the development of nations. The place-name sign as a cognitive category is for "geographical" fragments of the world, but "naming itself has as an aim a description of the world, not just the symbol of all things".

Singling out toponyms as the repository of knowledge about the country, as the guardian of the historical and cultural information, V.V. Molchanovsky notes that "national-cultural components of toponyms' semantics have regional geographic representativeness, rich cultural and historical association". E.Rut underlines that figurative nomination "always nationally specific in the sense that it contains a picture of the world which is historically established in the

minds of the people". Place - names. The names attached to different locations on the Earth's surface, be they inhabited or not., Place names often tell a story of human movement and settlement past and present. Human geographers have long been interested in place names for two reasons. First, for historical geographers, old place names are important clues in understanding patterns of migration, conflict, colonization, and cultural assimilation in previous centuries. Secondly, for political and cultural geographers, many contemporary place names are bound up in the dynamics of conflict. Tom McArthur gives the following definition of the notion «toponym»: «The proper name of a locality, either natural (as of bodies of water, mountains, plains, and valleys) or social (as of cities, counties, provinces, nations, and states). In an island like Britain, settled by successive waves of peoples, the place-names embody its history. Celtic, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian, and Norman names vie with one another today as their name-givers did in past centuries. The elements that make up place-names reflect a polyglot heritage: -coombe from Celtic”.

We can see that the relevance of the study is determined by several key factors. The interaction of nations are reflected and manifested in ethnic history in all stages of their historical development. Ethnic history is a complex and multifaceted process which embraces language, spiritual and material culture. Understanding of the world and national and ethnic peculiarities that appear in the traditional culture of the people, are fixed in language, also they are the subject matter of linguistic researches. Nowadays, reconstruction and study of toponymic picture of the world in which the surrounding reality appears with all its inherent factors, the study of mechanisms of interaction of cultures and the results of ethno-cultural contacts fixed in the regional toponymy, remains promising approach of the theory of language.

The relevance of this work is determined and interest linguists to the study of separate regions, small countries.

The purpose of the study is classification and description of the place names – Scotticisms, new toponyms which were «born» from old toponyms, which are considered to be the reconstruction of toponymic picture of Scotland in the world.

The originality of functions of toponyms, their ability to nominate and describe the phenomena of reality led to different approaches to their study. Thesaurus approach is an important aspect of the system of studying vocabulary, especially, of toponyms. Thesaurus in the etymological sense – a treasure, and in the broad modern sense – the entire amount of accumulated knowledge. A narrower definition is borrowed from J.N. Karaulov: "Thesaurus is just a dictionary that explicitly captures the semantic relationships between its constituent units". All types of ideographic dictionaries fit under this definition, and, in particular, a very famous Roget's Thesaurus, Collins Reference Thesaurus which went through many editions. As for the theory of the thesaurus, it is most fully represented by J.N. Karaulov, thesaurus provides a compact and observable representation of semantic space of language and of systematic relations in it and allows us to observe hierarchic organization of vocabulary (the role of keywords in the segmentation of semantic fields). There are no principal differences between the general linguistic and information retrieval thesaurus, unless the latter has no terminological limitations more. Thesaurus is an approximate interpretation of the lexical system, its average model. It allows you to present systemwide relationships, observe tier organization of vocabulary, i.e. it is a way to represent the semantic space. In this sense, the thesaurus method is one of the promising methods of semantic research. Language in this approach is considered to be a great system.

Research methodology is the latest achievements of the theory and methods of teaching toponymy, also is the idea of structured studying of toponymics. Thesaurus approach,

interdisciplinary communication is key issues in the field of education of lingvocultural studies. Stages of studies: 2013– 2014 academic year – the study of scientific and methodical literature on the topic, the 2014– 2015 academic year – collection and systematizing of the study of vocabulary, 2015-2016 academic year – article layout. The study is supported by long-term experience of the authors who work in the university as lecturers.

## METHODS

Descriptive method is used in all socio-historical sciences, including philology and natural sciences, it is used very widely. This method anticipates the satisfying of a number of requirements: understanding of the chosen subject matter (the system of toponyms, etc...), the sequence of descriptions, systematizing, grouping or classification, characteristics of material (qualitative, quantitative) in accordance with the aims of the research. The starting point for "descriptions" of the material is its collection, cataloging, correct ordering, allowing seeing the different parts of it (species, types), the most common relationships between them, and the most important qualities.

Historical method studies the history of how the names appeared, and their reflexion in the names of realia of different epochs; the way the names of ethnos and its parts appeared in connection with the history of ethnos, correlation between ethnicons and names of other types, the evolution of ethnicons, leading to the creation of toponyms, connection between ethnicons and linguonyms.

The theory and method of contextual analysis is connected with the name of N.N.Amosova, who defined context as a connection of an indicatory minimum with the word that is semantically realized. The base of this conception is the model of polysemy and homonymy with implicitly in the language, being based on the following presumptions:

The language sign is asymmetrical, polysemy and homonymy are the language universals, but the whole number of meanings of a certain language sign can be divided into separate discrete elements – lexico-semantic variants that can be identified according to the lexical, grammatical or combined collocability. In speech a word is actualized in one of the possible variants only. Addresser and addressee of the message are equally acquainted with the conditions of realization of words in the language, that's why a speaker or a reader, if he or she knows the contextual indicators, is able to understand the meaning of a word and is able to understand the text properly. The system of the language doesn't undergo any changes.

## THE RESULTS

The classification of Scottish toponyms according to the theme. It is the compartmentalization of a lexical unit to a certain part of onomatology that studies it (toponymics). The toponyms can be classified into oyconyms, hydronyms, oronyms, urbanonyms.

Oyconyms. Regions: Aberdeenshire, Angus, Argyll and Bute, Clackmannanshire, Dumfries and Galloway, Dundee, East Ayrshire, East Dunbartonshire, East Lothian, East Renfrewshire, Falkirk, Fife, Highland, Inverclyde, Midlothian, Moray, North Ayrshire, North Lanarkshire, Argail. The Orkney Islands; Perth and Kinross, Renfrewshire, Scottish Borders. The Shetland Islands: South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire, Stirling, West Dunbartonshire, Western Isles, West Lothian. Historic regions. (before 1974): Angus, Argyllshire, Ayrshire, Banffshire, Berwickshire, Buteshire, Caithness, Clackmannanshire, Dumfriesshire, Dunbartonshire, East

Lothian, Fife, Inverness-shire, Kincardineshire, Kinross-shire, Kirkcudbrightshire, Lanarkshire, Midlothian, Morayshire, Nairnshire, Peeblesshire, Perthshire, Renfrewshire, Ross and Cromarty, Roxburghshire, Selkirkshire, Stirlingshire, Sutherland, West Lothian, Wigtownshire. Regions of Scotland 1974-1998: Borders, Central, Grampian, Highland, Lothian, Mid Glamorgan, Strathclyde, Tayside, Western Isles. Towns: Aberdeen, Arbroath, Ayr, Campbeltown, Dumfries, Dundee, Edinburgh, Elgin, Falkirk, Fort William, Fraserburgh, Galashields, Greenock, Hawick, Inverness, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Kirkwall, Lerwick, Motherwell, Oban, Paisley, Perth, Peterhead, St Andrews, Stirling, Stornoway, Stranraer, Stromness, Thurso, Wick.

Hydronyms. Lakes: loch Ness, Loch Lomond. Bays: Moray Firth, Firth of Forth, Firth of Clyde. Rivers: Tay, Nith. Islands: Outer Hebrides, Inner Hebrides, Skye, Mull, Jura, Iona, Staffa, Lewis, Harris, Noss, Fetlar, Unst, Fair Isle.

Oronyms. Saint John, Highlands

Urbanonyms. Streets: Cambridge Street, Millburn Road. Airports: Glasgow Airport, British Airways, Prestwick Airport. Hotels: The Charing Cross Tower Hotel, The Glasgow Thistle, The Inverness Thistle, Student Hotel. Castles: Dalhousie Castle, Inverary Castle. Clubs: Pelican Club.

Toponymic units: oyconyms, hydronyms, oronyms and urbanonyms are divided into macrotoponyms and microtoponyms. Macrotoponymy unites names of immense geographical objects and systems, unites of government, it has a wide sphere of functioning, the macrotoponyms that are included in it are stabilized, standard, they are organized according to the rules of the language. This category consists of the biggest toponymic units.

Scotland, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Angus, Argyll and Bute, Clackmannanshire, Dumfries and Galloway, Dundee, East Ayrshire, East Dunbartonshire, East Lothian, East Renfrewshire, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Fife, Glasgow, Highland, Inverclyde, Midlothian, Moray, North Ayrshire, North Lanarkshire. Orkneys: Perth and Kinross, Renfrewshire, Scottish Borders. Shetlands: South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire, Stirling. Dunbartonshire, Western Isles, West Lothian, Borders, Central, Grampian, Highland, Lothian, Mid Glamorgan, Strathclyde, Tayside, Western Isle., Outer Hebrides, Inner Hebrides, Highlands.

Microtoponyms, that are creates on the base of the local geographical terminology, are defined as unstable and mobile, they theu form an intermediate lexical layer, that is transitional between appellativa and onomastic lexis. Microtoponyms of the Scottish onomastic area.

We can say that to the macrotoponyms belong mostly oyconyms, hydronyms, oronyms, if they represent a large object, and if the name of the object correlates with the rules of literary language. Microtoponyms are small geographic objects; villages, memorials, that are named on the base of colloquial language.

Classification according to structural-grammatical features. According to the grammatical structure toponyms are divided into simple and complex. In comparison with appellative lexis toponyms have some peculiarities in the sphere of morphology and word-building. According to their structure the Scottish onyms can consist of one word, a word combination or onymic phraseological unit. Onyms consisting of one word: Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Angus, Clackmannanshire, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Fife, Lothian, Strathclyde, Campbeltown, Dumfries, Dundee. Onyms consisting of two words: East shire, East Dunbartonshire, Fingal's Cave. Cambridge Street, Millburn Road, East Lothian, East Renfrewshire, North Ayrshire, North Lanarkshire etc. Word combinations consisting of three words: Argyll and Bute, The Inverness Thistle, The Outer Hebrides, The Glasgow Thistle, Perth and Kinross, Duncan Mac-Donald. Word combinations consisting of five words: The Charing Cross Tower Hotel.

Classification of Scottish terms according to the morphological features One-root words: Fife, Oban, Perth, Skye, Mull, Jura, Iona, Noss, Unst, Duff, Lloid, Scott, Gaelik, Scotia. Two-root words: Scotland, Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Highland, Inverclyde, Midlothian, Lanarkshire.

The Scottish onyms having the definite article "the". To this group belong memorials, urbanonyms, archipelagos, objects of material culture etc. The Scots, The Celts, The Picts, The Iberians, The Angles, The Anglo-Saxons, The Tomb of the Eagles, The Shetlands Islands, The Orkneys Islands, The Charing Cross Tower Hotel, The Glasgow Thistle, The Inverness Thistle, the harp, the kilt. There are onyms of possessive case in the onomastic area of Scotland: 's' Hardian's Wall, Fingal's Cave.

Then comes the classification of Scottish toponyms according to the etymological features:

### 1. Names Based on Natural Features.

Aber (Celtic «mouth of the river»): Aberystwyth, Aberravon, Aberdeen.

Loch (Грэл. «озеро»): Lochinver, Lochgilphead (Argyll), Loch Fyne. Buchan Ness, Loch Ness from the Scottish word (Loch- 1. lake, 2. a narrow bay).

Dun («hill»): Dunbar, Dundee, Dunblane, Dunbarton, Duns, Dunfermline, Dunkeld.

Glen, glen, glan (Кельт. «a narrow mountain valley »): Glencoe, Glenoagles, Glenrothes, Glantane, Glenkinchie, Glen Mor.

River name + dale («Valley»): Nithsdale stood on the River Nith that in ancient times was called Novius. Teviotdale, took its name from the river Teviot. Annandale was named after Annan River. Liddesdale, - from Liddel river. Eskdale, - from the Esk River. Eusdale, - Ewes from the river.

City Tayside, from the Tay River.

Regions Highland, Lowland, literally means "high ground" and "low lands".

It is not uncommon adaptation of names for the new linguistic structure, such as the city of Montrose - Monros (located on the island of Eday to Esk River).

Region called Galloway, formed from the word meaning Callovid (Gall).

The most ancient inhabitants, the Picts, called the capital of Scotland (the Roman name Caledonia) Agneda or Ageda, or Agmeda, a compound word that means the same as 'the winged rock'. For Agne, or Age or Agme - 'rock', from the Greek 'ag', or 'agne' or 'agmus', break, gap, rock; and 'agmoi' normally to the ancients, broken (fractured) places. The second part of the word - Eda or of Eta, the word, which is translated from the Celtic meaning wing feather. His origin - from the Hebrew 'Ata', I close (embrace), hiding. The characteristics of English and Norse place-names differ from those of names in the Celtic languages in certain important respects, one being that there is a much greater degree of transparency in the latter. Many Celtic place-names developed through the centuries in accordance with the development of the Celtic languages, and a high proportion of the words used in place naming remained in the vocabulary.

### 2. Buildings in Place Names.

Burgh (Anglo-Saxon "strengthening, city, locality».): Edinburgh, Fraserburgh, Masselburgh, Jedburgh, Bala (Gaelic "village»): Balmoral, Ballate, Ballacholish, Kirk («church»): Kirkcaldy, Kirkcudbright, Kirkwall.

### 3. Places Named After People.

St.Andrews, St Combs, St. Willfield, East Lothian, Midlothian, West Lothian, Lothian, Glenkinchie, Royal Street, Royal Mile, Lock Lomond, Galloway Speyside, Banff town, Aviemore, Achnasheen town, Durness, Bass Way, High Street, The Forth Bridge, Tay, Erskine, Tweed, Lake of Menteith, Forest Hill, Inverrarray, Faskally Woods Pitlochry. Historical regions of East Lothian, Midlothian, West Lothian, and the current name of the region, Lothian - got its name from the Pictish king named Loth, who ruled this territory.

Classification of toponyms- nicknames, images.

The English toponymy is characterized by a developed system of toponymic nicknames shaped items. Two categories can be distinguished among the place names, nicknames:

- a) privately-spoken: The Monkey Walk, The Talent Walk, Auld Reekie etc.

### 4. Books and Literature.

Athens of the North, Silicon Glen. Book and literary nicknames are used widely and traditionally in journalism. Privately-speaking place names, nicknames can be known as a limited number of consumers`, and, on the contrary, be widely publicized, becoming well-known. Since the 50s nicknames of main streets of Edinburgh were The Monkey Walk or The Talent Walk (an allusion to saunter youth). On the other hand, such nicknames as Auld Reekie (colloquial 'old smudge' -. Edinburgh). As an example, books and literary nicknames can lead to traditional nicknames-characteristics, for example, Edinburgh - Athens of the North. Glenrothes is one of Scotland's developing cities, the city is located in the region, which is called «Silicon Glen» [Longman, 1998; Webster's Third New International Dictionary, 1986.

There are often cases of the existence of several place names, nicknames of the same geographical object, for example, Edinburg - poet. Dunedin <Gaelic. Fortress on the slope>. It is known that in London as well as in other major European cities, such as Paris, there are still houses without numbers on some streets and they are called private property of a certain person. The house with the name, with its own name is a phenomenon that is widespread in England. Scots, living in England, can be called their house Auld Reekie, Bonny Hame, Ceud Mile ( 'a hundred thousand welcomes').

## DEDUCTIONS

An attempt to collect information on the Scottish toponymic picture of the world is given in this work. The following classifications are presented: the classification of Scottish toponyms according to the theme (oyconyms, hydronyms, oronyms and urbanonyms are divided into macrotoponyms and microtoponyms); the classification according to structural-grammatical features; the classification of Scottish toponyms according to the etymological features, the classification of toponyms - nicknames, images. A special area of expertise is covered by in this thesaurus. The information provided indicated semantic relationships between Scottish place names, in this case, hypo - hyperonymic that is an effective tool for the description of the individual subject areas.

## CONCLUSION

After studying the material on this topic, we can say that the toponymy at the intersection of disciplines such as history, geography, linguistic and cultural studies gives a complete picture of the toponymies. Neither geography nor history can give a full and clear picture of the toponymies. From these classifications can be seen that they cover the entire area of the English names. Due to the fact that they can be divided into groups designated as the type of objects as well as linguistic sources, the elements of which they occur. It was also revealed that the diversity of toponymy of UK is connected with the fact that the country was inhabited by many different peoples at various times. Celts, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, the Normans have contributed to the development of the English language and culture as well. And they influenced toponymy of UK. Besides, it should be noted that as a result of the changes and transformations, a variety of forms and meanings of place names have been changed or lost.

If we talk directly about the toponymy of Scotland, here, as in other lands of the United Kingdom, due to the transformations that have occurred over time, it is also diverse. The toponymy of Scotland was influenced by the Celts, Britons, Saxons and other peoples who lived in a certain time in Scotland.

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