

Semantic Categories of Toponyms in the German Language (in the Example of German, Russian and English Languages)

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Abstract

Toponyms and their characteristics are discussed in the article. It is known that the toponyms of any area fulfill their main function, and at the same time, they are an important source of various knowledge about the area in which they exist. There is various information about the peoples and languages historically associated with this area, some of its geographical features in the past and present, people who left their mark in the history of this area. All this serves as a basis for emphasizing that geographical names are a special book recorded in the history of mankind.

Key words: Toponyms, language, social phenomenon, geographical names, semantic categories.

Introduction

As is known, human life is constantly connected with movements in space. At the same time, geographical names, or toponyms (Greek topos - place, onima - name), naming and thereby highlighting the named objects, act as a kind of address signs that help people navigate the world around them. The main purpose, the main function of toponym words in people's lives is connected with this. This function of toponyms has determined that they have accompanied humanity from ancient times to the present day. E.M. Murzaev wrote: "Every birth of a toponym is caused by historical conditions, the geographical environment and is carried out by means of language. Often

the name is determined by the essence of the geographical object itself" [1]. At the same time, there are points of view in the literature that deny the influence of geography and ecology of objects on their names.

Literary review and methodology. A.B. Superanskaya, explaining the reasons for the emergence of toponyms, is inclined to the point of view that the leading role is played by the social factor; in her opinion, even such large physical geographical objects as mountains, rivers, seas exist for the person who gave them names only insofar as they are included in the circle of his economic and other interests [6].

As a result, even within relatively small territories, geographical names that arose in different historical periods, names associated with the languages of different peoples who lived and are living in a given territory, currently coexist. From here it is obvious that toponyms of any territory, fulfilling their main function, are at the same time an important source of diverse knowledge about the territory where they exist: about the peoples and languages that were historically associated with this territory, about some of its geographical features in the past and in the present, about people who left their mark on the history of a given area, etc. All this serves as the basis for the assertion that geographical names are a kind of book in which the history of mankind is recorded.

It is clear that the current set of geographical names has been formed over the centuries. And for this reason alone they turn out to be very heterogeneous in their origin. As a result, deciphering and explaining many names, and especially the most ancient ones, according to the time of their origin, according to the language with which their origin is connected, according to the primary, original meaning, turns out to be in many ways difficult even for specialists. And, nevertheless, the currently established science of geographical names - toponymy - in many cases, although not always, allows us to solve these difficult issues. In some cases, even such names are "deciphered" that have their roots in distant, sometimes pre-literate times. In others, contrary to existing legends about the origin of a particular name, a conclusion is drawn that its linguistic affiliation is unclear [7].

There are geographical names that we use in everyday life with a different meaning. There are many such words that came into our language from maps and geography textbooks. Let's look at the most interesting of them. The name of alabaster, which is a valuable building material, comes from the name of the city of Basra in Iraq. Translated from Arabic, the word "al-basra" means "soft" and is associated with the characteristics of the local soil. The word "kaolin" is associated with the Kaolian area in China, where white clay was first mined for the purpose of making porcelain. The name of the city of Faenza in Italy is associated with the word "faience". The rock is intended as a facing material during the construction process and during the construction of monuments. The rock is called labradorite from the name of the peninsula of the same name in North America.

An example of a chemical named after a city is veronal (from the Italian city of Verona); a cologne that means "water from Cologne." cologne was first produced in Cologne. Cologne today is the largest industrial center in Germany, where various kinds of machine tools, cars, television and radio equipment are produced. However, Cologne is known throughout the world for "Cologne water."

From the name of the city of Bruges, in a slightly modified pronunciation, came the word trousers. In this city, a special "Bruggish" fabric was produced for sewing trousers. The city of Bruges itself comes from the ancient Norwegian language of the Normans and is translated as bridge ("brygia"). The origin of the word jeans also has a connection with geography. The appearance of the first jeans dates back to the 50s. last century, and San Francisco (USA) is their homeland. Jeans in those days were made only for laborers. The material was tarpaulin. The country that supplied the fabric for

sewing was the Italian city of Genoa. The name was somewhat distorted by the Americans, so the end result was the emergence of the word jeans.

From the name of the city of Fez, which is located in Morocco, the name of the men's fez cap was formed, made from red felt in the shape of a truncated cone with a tassel, until recently common in the countries of North America and the Middle East. The name of a hat with a feather - Tyrolean - comes from the Austrian province of Tyrol. Geographical sound is also inherent in a large number of food products. In the city of Mayon on the island of Menorca, part of the Spanish Balearic Islands, mayonnaise, widely known today, was made for the first time. The name of the ice cream variety - ice cream - was derived from the French city of Plombières. The name Torto, which flows on the island of Sicily, is derived from the river Torto.

Buckwheat came from Greece, and peach came from Persia. Orange means "Chinese apple". There are also a large number of geographical names in the names of brands of refrigerators, mineral waters, motorcycles, televisions, and cars. For example, the horse-drawn carriage of a landau got its name from the Bavarian city of Landau. It was there that it was first manufactured. To this day, the name landau has come down to the name of the body of a passenger car with a convertible top. The closed body of a high-class passenger car received its name from the historical French province of Limousin. From a geographical point of view, the name of the US dollar is also of interest. The name of this monetary unit is not of American origin and is not at all associated with the English language. In the small German town of Joachimsthal (present-day Czech Republic), they minted a large silver coin called the Joachimsthaler. The name was later shortened to the word "thaler," which later became "dollar" in English pronunciation. The village of Dollar is located in Great Britain. In the German language, within the framework of toponymic nouns, the following semantic categories can be distinguished [8–9]:

1. Designations of persons - representatives of nationalities, residents of states, cities, towns, islands and other geographical areas. The most universal word-forming means for the formation of person designations from topological bases is the suffixer, but along with it there are also such suffixes as: -ist, -ant, -ent, -loge, -or, -eur, etc. For example, with -er: Argentinien → Argentinier, Brasilien → Brasilier, Berlin → Berliner, England → Engländer, Irak → Iraker, Iran → Iraner, Italien → Italiener, Leipzig → Leipziger, Moskau → Moskauer, Schweiz → Schweizer; c- -aner: Bolivien → Bolivianer, Hannover → Hannoveraner, Kolumbien → Kolumbianer, Peru → Peruaner, etc.; With -ener, -iner, -eser, -iter, -enser: Anhaltiner, Damaszener, Florentiner, Hondurener, Hallenser, Malteser, Veroneser.
2. Designation of persons by occupation, specialty, hobbies: Ägyptologe, Japanologe, Sinologe, Syrologe, Alpinist, Amerikanist, Iranist, etc.
3. Designations of persons by inclinations, negative properties: Abderit "stupid, limited, inert person (similar to the inhabitants of the city of Abdera, who, according to legend, were distinguished by these qualities)", Bööter "naive (simple-minded, unintelligent) person, simpleton", Lesbierin "lesbian, lesbian (the term comes from the name of the famous island of Lesbos)".
4. Designations of persons according to their affiliation with scientific movements, religious societies, sects, orders: Albigenser "Albigensian" (member of a French religious sect, the name comes from the Albigeois region in the Tarn department of modern France), Kluniazenser "member of a monastic order named after the French monastery of Cluny", Zisterzianer "Cistercian, monk of the Cistercian order (after the name of the French monastery Cîteaux)."

5. Designations of persons by their race: Austroloide "Austroloid, a person of the Australoid race", Europoide "a representative of the Caucasian (white) race".
 6. Designation of branches of knowledge, social and religious movements and teachings: Ägyptologie, Amerikanistik, Anglistik, Byzantinistik, Gallikanismus, Iranistik, Sinilogie, Zionismus, etc.
 7. Designation of abstract concepts, qualities, states, character traits of people: Amerikanismus "I. neglected imitation of everything American; II. ling. "Americanism", Austriazismus "ling. Austriacism (a feature inherent in the German language in Austria)", Anglizismus "ling. Anglicism", Gaskognade "boasting, boasting", Lakonismus "laconism, laconic expression", etc.
 8. Designation of machines, tools, technical devices, as well as other household items: Bajonett "military." bayonet (after the name of the city of Bayonna in France)", der Berliner, die Berline "Berlin (antique carriage; filled donut)", Grönländer "sport. single kayak, kayak", Holländer "gen. Dutchman; pedal car (children); Dutch cheese; Dutch step (skates); boom. hollender (paper pulp shredder); wrench; cat's paw knot; hymn. turn 180 degrees in a handstand on uneven bars and dismount sideways, der. hollender (for preparing the fibrous mass); lawsuit Dutch, Dutch artist; sport. jump over a horse with a flip (sideways); shipbuilding hook knot; those. roll (machine for shredding paper pulp)"; Pariser "general" Parisian; rags condom", total. Roman; glass (with a figured stem, colored glass); Römer "old town hall (in Frankfurt am Main); glass (tapering upward)"; Norweger "general Norwegian; Norwegian skates"; Kanadier "general Canadian; decomposition soft chair, canoe", etc.
- Based on the above, it can be argued that a certain number of nouns are characterized by ambiguity. There are the following semantic models of polysemy:
1. Designation of a person by place of residence, nationality and state affiliation + designation of a person by occupation or character traits.
 2. Designation of persons by nationality, state and place of residence + designation of tools, vehicles and other objects and phenomena used or invented in this country: Alexadriner "1. resident of Alexandria; Berliner "1. Berliner, resident of Berlin; 2. donut with filling; 3. Berlin (antique carriage); 4. road bundle, bundle", Engländer "1. Englishman; 2. adjustable wrench"; Grönländer "1. Greenlander; 2. sport. single kayak, kayak", Holländer "1. Dutchman; 2. pl. Dutch, Dutch artists; 3. Dutch cheese; 4. intact roll; 5. pedal trolley (for children); Dutch step (skates)", Niederländer "1. Dutchman, Dutchman;
 2. claim. painting (canvas) by an artist of the Dutch school", Schwede "1. Swede; 2. pl. (Swedish) matches."
 3. Designations of persons by place of residence + designation of animal breeds: Abessinier "1. Abyssinian; 2. Abyssinian cat breed", Belgier "1. Belgian; 2. horse of the Belgian breed", Hannoveraner "1. resident of Hanover; 2. Hanoverian horse", Malteser "1. Maltese, resident of Malta; 2. Maltese dog breed", Neufundländer "1. Newfoundler; 2. diver (dog breed)", Pekinese "1. Pekingese; 2. Pekingese (dog breed)."
 4. Designation of residents of settlements and by ethnic or national affiliation + name of types of food: Amerikaner "1. American; 2. sugar cookies", Bosniak (e)

"1. resident of Bosnia; 2. Austrian bread made from dark flour", Debreziner "1. resident of Debrecen; 2. pl. Austrian spicy sausages", der Frankfurter "1. resident of Frankfurt", die Frankfurter "semi-smoked sausage", Hamburger "1. resident of Hamburg, Hamburger; 2. Hamburg steak", Kameruner "1. resident of Cameroon; 2. Cameroonian (a type of cookie)."

5. Designation of persons + designation of fabrics, clothing: Milanese "1. Milanese, resident of Milan; 2. type of fabric", Perser "1. Persian; 2. Persian carpet."

6. Designation of individual objects, phenomena or animate beings: Andalusier "1. Andalusian horse breed; 2. Andalusian breed of chickens", Grenadine "1. grenadine (dress and lining fabric); 2. pomegranate juice (named after the city of Granada, Spain)", Parisienne "1. polygame small (pearl) font; 2. silk fabric" [11].

Since anthroponyms and toponyms function as producing bases, the denotations of which are persons - representatives of different nationalities, states and ethnic groups, and minerals, chemical elements or compounds and other objects discovered or produced in one or another area, in one or another In another country, the corresponding derivatives, especially the terms, are truly international in nature. So, our analysis indicates an abundance of semantic categories of toponyms in the German language. This, of course, helps to enrich your vocabulary.

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