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APPLICATIONS OF TOPONYMIC TERMS IN GEOGRAPHIC RESEARCH (ON THE EXAMPLE OF OIKONYMIC TERMS)

Annotation. This article provides information about the oikonym, which is considered the most common type of toponyms. Also, the internal classification of oikonyms is analyzed data on the city, settlement, street, roads and other parts.

Keywords: toponym, oikonym, urbonym, comonym, hodonym.

Introduction. Research and any communication of new scientific knowledge require precise, established, and correct terminology. It is the terminology itself that is one of the objectives of both onomastic and linguistic research, as it enables knowledge to be disseminated more broadly. Each scientific discipline's development of its own terminology depends on how the science develops, as well as on conceptual knowledge and the knowledge of the object. On the other hand, there are convergent efforts evident for reasons of clarity, in order to satisfy the need to unify and approximate terms in a non-unified practice, when, for example, one of two terms for the same phenomenon or object is not recommended for usage due to certain criteria for creating the terminology.

International terms are necessary for scientific communication internationally, while domestic terms are predominantly intended for domestic audience and for articles popularising science.

Main part. The term toponymy comes from Ancient Greek: τόπος, τόπος – “place” and ὄνομα, onoma – “name”. Toponymy, taxonomic study of place-names, based on etymological, historical, and geographical information. A place-name is a word or words used to indicate, denote, or identify a geographic locality such as a town, river, or mountain. Toponymy helps to animate the features of the historical past of peoples, set the boundaries of their location, describe the geography of cultural and economic centers, trade routes. Place names, called toponyms in scientific language, are created by the people in a particular language and provide information about the social life of that time, consequently, are the property of the people. Folk property is sacred and inviolable.

In fact, toponyms are of great importance in the lives of people. They accompany a person from birth to the last days of his life and live after them. Toponyms contain valuable historical and cultural information about the time of assimilation of territories by certain ethnic groups, natural-geographical features, the reasons for the appearance of names and many others. Knowing the sources of place names are important for the new generations in order to possess their cultural elements, to understand and perceive their living space.

An oikonym (from Greek: οἶκος, oikos, “house, dwelling” and ὄνομα, ónuma, “name”) is a specific type of toponym that designates a proper name of a house or any other residential building, and in the broader sense, the term also refers to the proper name of any inhabited settlement, like village, town or city. The oikonoms consist of the names of settlements as city, town, village, street. Toponymist, geographer scientist S.K.Karaev noting that the oikonym are the most variable type of toponym, writes as follows: “Features of the nature of the country, historical, social and political events that have occurred in the life of society for centuries-the names of the inhabitants professions, the name of the person who

first mastered the settlement or founded it, the name of the seed-tribe-ethnonym is reflected in the names”. Settlements are a socio-economic category. Therefore, the study of urban-rural composition, location, laws of naming in close connection with the concrete natural-historical and political conditions is of great scientific and practical importance.

Cities, at least as much as rural areas, are places where social memory processes quickly. Just as villages and small settlements located in rural areas are texts of rural memory related to these areas with their toponymic features, neighborhood, boulevard, street and street names in terms of urban toponymy are also important data sources for revealing the geography of social memory in cities. Toponymic nomenclature in cities gives information about the way of thinking that is effective in city memory and the use of sovereign power, while at the same time bearing the traces of historical processes, geographical factors, cultural and political reasons that the city has undergone.

Oikonyms in turn have the following structural structure, astionym, polisonym comonym, urbonym, hodonym. Below we will provide information about this.

Oikonyms (names of settlements) are divided into astionyms (names of urban settlements) and comonyms (names of rural settlements); the part of toponymy, dealing with oikonyms is called oikonymy. Names of local objects (blocks, streets, squares, boulevards, alleys, promenades, avenues, memorial monuments, theatres, museums, cinemas, cafes, hotels, shops, private houses and other small sites within settlements) are united under the term urbanonyms; the sphere, dealing with urbanonyms is called urbanonymy.

Astionyms (from Ancient Greek: ἄστυ, *hastŭ*) proper names of towns and cities. Polisonym (from Greek: “polis” – city) is the name of any city. Anoikonym is the name given to a man-made, uninhabited place. Comonyms (from Ancient Greek: κώμη, *kōmē*) proper names of villages. Comonyms – own name of any

rural settlement also makes a significant and rather interesting layer lexicon of any language.

Urbonyms (from Middle French *urbain* (“belonging to a city, urban; courteous, refined, urbane”) (modern French *urbain*), or from its etymon Latin *urbānus* (“of or belonging to a city, urban; of manners or style: like those of city dwellers: cultivated, polished, refined, sophisticated”) + English *-an* (suffix meaning “of or pertaining to” forming adjectives) names of urban areas: streets, parks, also organizations, localities typically in cities. Urbanonymy is the most mobile and changing layer of toponymic vocabulary, which is a mirror of national culture, containing information about traditions and foundations characterizing a particular linguistic community. The semantics of urbanonyms reflect the value-based cultural representations of ethnosociums, the historical change of cultural and value stereotypes of society.

Hodonyms or odonyms – a street name is an identifying name given to a street or road. In toponymic terminology, names of streets and roads are referred to as odonyms or hodonyms (from Ancient Greek: *ὁδός* *hodós* “road”, and *ὄνομα* *ónuma* “name”, the Doric and Aeolic form of *ὄνομα* *ónoma* “name”). The street name usually forms part of the address. Buildings are often given numbers along the street to further help identify them. Odonymy is the study of road names. Hodonyms, as the most in-demand type of urban space, perform the function of spatial, temporal and cultural orientation of a person, since they serve as markers of space, they at the same time reflect the historical stages of development of a particular city, as well as ideological dominants inherent in a certain period or type of culture.

Conclusion. In general, in geographical names, that is, there are a lot of similar aspects in the composition of oikonyms. These should be made the same, especially the words urbonym and urbanonym. We think that everywhere should be applied equally at all times.

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