

PLACE NAMES

Batalova V. PR - 43

Scientific Supervisor: Boka O.

Britain and the US have a rich variety of place names. Some names are derived from a feature of the local countryside. Others are named after a church or fort. Some honour famous people while others have been brought from abroad.

Many names reflect the history of an area and of the people who once lived there. Some of the oldest place names in Wales and Scotland date back to the time when Britain was occupied by the Celts. Some towns in southern England have Latin names dating from Roman times. Other names are of Anglo-Saxon or Danish origin and date from the period when these peoples invaded Britain. Later the Normans introduced some French names.

In the US many place names are derived from Native-American words. Cf.: *Chicago* ← *place of onion*; *Seattle* ← *name of chief*; *Natchez* ← *name of the tribe*. Some of the names were translated, some of them not. Cf.: *the Black Warrior River in Alabama* ← *Native-American named Black Warrior*.

Names of Spanish origin are found mainly in the south-western US. Cf.: *San Francisco, San Diego, Las Vegas, Los Angeles*. A few names are of French origin. Cf.: *Baton Rouge, La Crosse*. Some names are derived from more than one culture. Cf.: *Anaheim* ← *Ana* (Spanish name) + *heim* (German for house).

Many British towns take their names from rivers. In Wales and Scotland many towns have names beginning with *aber-*, which means *river mouth*. Cf.: *Aberystwyth, Aberdeen*. In England towns close to a river mouth often end with *mouth*. Cf.: *Weymouth, Plymouth*. The name of the river forms the rest of the name. Names ending in *-ford* suggest a place where a river is shallow enough to cross. Cf.: *Oxford*.

Many British towns developed around a former fort or castle. This may be indicated by a name ending in *-burgh, -bury, -caster, -cester*. Cf.: *Edinburgh, Salisbury, Doncaster*.

Names that include *church-*, *kirk-*, *-lean* (in Wales) refer to a church. Cf.: *Kirkby*, *Leandaff*. Towns where there was a monastery may have names ending *-minster*. Cf.: *Kidderminster*, *Westminster*.

Some British place names refer to ancient tribes. The elements *-ing*, *-ingham* at the end of the name mean *people of* and *house of the people of*. Cf.: *Reading*, *Birmingham*. Places with names ending *-by* were the homes of Danish invaders. Cf.: *Grimsby* ← *Grim's village*.

Some towns take their names from Christian saints, particularly if they had local connections. Cf.: *St. Albans*, *St. Andrews*, *St. David's*.

Towns named after people who lived in more recent times are rare in Britain. Cf.: *Nelson* ← *Lord Nelson*, *Telford* ← *engineer Thomas Telford*.

Many American towns are named after a place in Britain or another country from which settlers in the USA originally came. British names are found especially in New England. Cf.: *Boston*, *Cambridge*, *Gloucester*, *Manchester-by-the-Sea*, *New Bedford*, *Greenwich*, *Norwich*, *Stafford*. British names used in other parts of the US include *New York*, *Birmingham*, *Glasgow*. Names from other countries include *New Orleans*, *Moscow*, *Athens*, *Paris*, *Naples*, *New Holland*.

Americans also enjoy creating unusual or humorous names. Cf.: *Tombstone* in *Arizona*, *Truth or Consequences* in *New Mexico*, *Cannon Ball*, *Hot Coffee*, *Waterproof*, *Smackover*, *Humble City*, *High Lonesome*, *Cut and Shoot*, *Happy Jack*, *Monkey's Eyebrow*.

The studying of origin of place names is essential part of modern linguistics which is worth further investigation.

СИМВОЛІКА В ГАЗЕТНОМУ ТЕКСТІ НА МАТЕРІАЛІ НІМЕЦЬКОЇ ПРЕСИ

Доп. - Лойченко А.Г., ПР-24

Наук. кер.-ст. викл. Єрмоленко С. В.

У даній курсовій роботі ми розглянули поняття символіки, з'ясували, що воно не є однозначним. Отже, основним поняттям символіки є символ. Існує декілька визначень символу. По-перше, символ – це троп, що