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Г. С. Яроцька

ПРОБЛЕМА ІНТЕРПРЕТАЦІЇ АНОМАЛЬНИХ ВИСЛОВЛЮВАНЬ

У статті розглянуто проблему інтерпретацій навмисних аномалій. Під час експерименту було виявлено, що очевидна абсурдність прямого значення вислову не є перешкодою для інтерпретації, що здійснюється на основі постулатів мовного спілкування.

Ключові слова: аномальне висловлювання, гендерний параметр, інтерпретація, розуміння, мовленнєві постулати.

G. S. Yarotskaya

THE PROBLEM OF INTERPRETATIONS OF SPEECH ANOMALIES

In the article the author examines the problems of interpretations of intentional speech anomalies. The experiment carried out shows that the absurdity of direct expression is not the obstacle for the informants for their understanding and interpretation on the basis of speech intercourse.

Keywords: syntactic semantics, speech anomalies, gender parameter, interpretation, understanding, basis of speech intercourse.

УДК 811.111'373.21/611(73)

O. N. Sklyarenko

About Principles of Name-giving in the Toponymy of the USA

The article is devoted to the analysis of some main principles of name-giving in American toponymy. Great variety of ways of naming geographical objects, particularly of inhabited places, has been noted.

Keywords: principles of name-giving, toponyms, oikonyms, onymisation, semantic types of toponyms.

Principles of name-giving have been dealt with by many scholars [2, 3, 4, 6, 8]. But American toponymic material was rarely involved in the research. An attempt has been made in this article to analyse principles of name-giving of place-names in the USA. The main source of toponymic material has been taken from [11]. All objects, actions and states have to be given names. There are two levels of name-giving: lower (appellative) level and higher (onomastic) one [3: 113]. *Higher level of name-giving* means to give proper names to those objects which have their appellative designations. Every kind of geographical objects has its own ways of being named. Names of rivers and lakes differ from those of mountains and valleys, cf. names of rivers: **Mad, Lost, New, Old** (CA); **Bad, Belle, Rapid, Black, White, Green** (MI); **Red, Deep, Clearwater** (ID); **Yellow, Blackwater** (FL); names of lakes: **Clear, Honey, Moon, Goose** (CA); **Crystal, Long, Duck** (MI), **Mud** (ID); **Swan** (NE), **Reedy, Ocean** (FL); names of peaks: **Hat, Castle** (ID), **Emigrant, Lone, Piper, Virgin, Granite** (NV); names of mountains: **Bald, Blue Nose, Pot, Rocky, Saddle, Steel** (ID), **Iron** (FL); name of a valley **Death** (CA), name of a swamp **Dismal** (VA). The study of principles of name-giving shows that "names can reflect properties of objects as speakers are able to adequately value objects, single out their significant and insignificant signs" [7: 14]. Giving names to settlements has some specific characteristics. One of the oldest groups of oikonyms includes the place-names which E. Ekwall defines as **habitation-names proper** [10:14]. **Habitative names** from the beginning denoted inhabited places, homesteads, farms, enclosures, estates, hamlets, villages and towns. Names that are the result of onymisation of such terms

as farmstead, village, town, and the like are seldom found alone as place-names. They are very few in number, because they are weakly actualized in toponymic sense — they keep their primary appellative designation. These generic terms occur mostly as elements of complex proper names, e. g.: **White City, Orange City, Old Town, Brown Village, Progress Village** (FL); **Cathedral City**, (CA); **Central Village, Forge Village** (MA). The term *town* in American place — names is mostly used as an element of compound habitation — names: **Indiantown** (FL), **Pittstown, Woodstown** (NJ), **Georgetown** (ID), **Brownstown** (PA). It is interesting to note that the French word *ville* — "town" is very often used in American compound oikonyms: **Brownsville** (PA), **Niceville** (FL), **Farmersville, Greenville Susanville, Victorville** (CA). Apart from these typical terms which designate settlements some new ones spread in North America, such as *colony, rancho, post* and others. The inner form of oikonyms derived from such terms reflects conditions and ways of life in the New World. *Colony* is a kind of settlement where people of the same nationality and religious beliefs live; the term *post* meant at first "fortification", later — "trading center"; the term *rancho* meant at first "pasture for cattle" later—"farm", "homestead" [1:29]. Hence the oikonyms **Colony** (WY, OK, NY), **Post** (ID, TX), **Rancho Mirage, Rancho Cucamonga, Rancho Palos Verdes** (CA). Another group of oikonyms includes the place-names, which E. Ekwall defines as **original nature-names** [10: 18]. Many names of villages, homesteads or towns denoted originally a natural object, or more rarely some product of human activity near which the settlement was situated. Names of this kind, when used of inhabited places, are elliptical or metonymical. Oikonyms, which are the result of onymisation of generic terms, are numerous. The transparent internal form of such habitation-names, their clear pretoponymic meanings enables us to classify **semantic types of toponyms** (using terminology proposed by A. K. Matveev) [7:15]. Many place-names refer to a specific geographical location, whether a natural feature, such as a mountain, hill, river, stream, ford, lake, forest, or a man-made one, such as garden, bridge, road, wall, mill etc. Hence, such oikonyms as **Mountain** (WI), **Forest** (IN, OH, VA), **Valley** (AL, WY, WA), **Rock** (MI), **Canyon** (CA, TX), **Wall** (IL), **Temple** (NV, OK) and so on.

V. N. Toporov remarks that onyms differ in their degree of the property of "being proper names" [9: 11], which we call **the degree of onomasticity**. Proper names tend, quite naturally, to increase their degree of onomasticity which is achieved, in particular, by using plural forms: Thus, one of the tendencies in name- -giving is to use initial generic terms in **pluralia tantum**, e. g.: **Brooks** (KY), (WV), **Meadows** (KY), **Peaks, The Plains** (VA), **Gates, Parks** (NE), **Mills** (WY), **Wells** (NH), **Fords** (NJ), **Shoals** (WV).

There is a group of place-names with initial preposition prefixed to the main word. Such names are also often referred to as elliptical names, e. g.: **Underhill** (VT), **Underwood** (ND, IA, IN, MS), **Atwood** (TN, OK, CO, IL, IN), **Inwood** (NY, IA), **Upland** (PA, IN), **Inland** (NE), **Overland** (MO), **Atwater** (MN), **Overbrook** (KS). It is quite clear that these names are used elliptically and some words like "village" or "place" are to be understood. Although a comparatively small group, these elliptical names are naturally of considerable interest because of their distinctive peculiarities in the terms of the name-giving principle.

It is a common phenomenon that appellative designations of animals came to denote the places they live (or used to live) in. Thus numerous place-names have arisen: **Eagle** (NE), **Wolf** (OK, WY), **Fox** (OK), **Elk** (WA, CA), **Buck** (WV) cf. designations of fish: **Pike** (KY, WV), **Trout** (WV). The same holds true for flora: **Willows, Maple, Poplar**, (WI), **Walnut** (CA), **Heath** (AL, OH), **Moss** (TN), **Weed** (CA). It is obvious, though, that great caution should be exercised in the interpretation of place-names like these. Sometimes the etymology of these names is quite different from what it seems to be.

Place-names can tell us not only about the local topography, which is unlikely to have changed substantially, but also about social and economical aspects of people's lives. An interesting toponymic row is formed as the result of toponymization of words which designate minerals, e. g.: **Petroleum** (IN), **Limestone** (TN), **Marble** (OK). Such names are self-explanatory. It would, obviously, be impossible to deal with all American place-names of such types in one article. Still, one of the chief principles of name-giving is clear: the place-names often reflect the most important or the most wide spread features of the places named. When naming an inhabited place the criterion which is the most important at the given period comes into action. The decisive principle in name-giving in European countries for centuries was that of a possessive type — settlements were named after the names of

their owners, the names of people who possessed the land where farms, hamlets, villages were situated. A great number of American toponyms are also of anthroponomical type but they are mostly formed according to another principle, the possessive type of names being typical only for the earliest period of colonization of the country. Since XVIII-th c. **commemorative names** prevail — those given in honour of famous presidents, statesmen, war heroes and so on. Many oikonyms are formed from the names of catholic saints: **Saint Augustine, Saint Catherine, Saint Lucie (FL), Saint Helena, San Carlos, San Francisco (CA)**. Numerous towns bear names of famous poets, writers, composers and others: **Byron (IL, NE, IN), Sheridan (IL), Stendal (IN), Dickens (NE), Schiller (IL), Verdi (NV)**. Many states of America abound in oikonyms derived from personal names of common people: first settlers, chiefs of post offices, local clergymen, local engineers and so on or the names of their wives or daughters (many of them function in diminutive form): **Anthony, Charlotte, Mariana (FL), Victor (CA), Frederic, Leonard, Martin (MI), Amelia, Benedict, Edgar, Henry, Herman (NE), Christiana (PA), Anna, Louisa, Martha, David (KY), Ferdinand, Elizabeth, Marietta (IN)**.

Another principle of name-giving in American toponymy is vast usage of borrowings, of the so-called **transferred names**. American immigrants, quite naturally, often tended to name their new settlements using the names of their native towns and villages they had migrated from. But there are also specific American ways of naming settlements. One of them is a tendency to give a tiny settlement, a small town the name of a well-known city or the capital of a country, e. g.: **Geneva, Genoa, Havana, Milan, Sidney (IL); Dublin, Liverpool, Oxford, Moscow (PA); Sorrento; Odessa, Venice (FL); Athens, Hanover, Manchester, Milan (MI.); Cambridge, Dover, Plymouth, Westminster, Berlin, Essex, Hanover (MA); Warsaw, Vienna, Pekin (IN)**. Sometimes names of countries are used as names of settlements, e. g.: **Peru (IL); Dania, Islandia (FL); Holland, (MA.); Ireland, Brazil, Chili, Mexico, Poland (IN)**. It is interesting to note another principle in American name-giving — to use place-names from ancient history, literature and mythology: **Sparta (IL), Troy (IL, NH), Ithaca (NE)**.

One of favourite principles of name-giving in the USA is to use nouns with abstract meaning as place-names: **Advance, Economy, Liberty, Harmony, Speed (IN), Surprise (NE), Freedom (NH), Energy, Equality (IL), Beauty, Hope, Independence, Hazard (KY), Inspiration (AZ), Opportunity (WA), Fortuna, Paradise (CA)** and many others. Americans also use adjectives (usually with positive meaning) as oikonyms: **Happy, Lovely, Majestic (KY), Wise (VA), Noble (IL), Brilliant (OH, AZ), Bright (IN), Clear (AK,)** see also **Mutual, Loyal, Friendly (OK), Mobile (AL), Manly (NC)**. Sometimes adjective in comparative degree are onymised: **Wilder (KY, ID, VT), Shorter (AL)**. In some cases the words belonging to other parts of speech become place names: **Okay (OK), Welcome All (GA), Lovejoy (IL), Loveville (MD), Divide (CO), Cut Off (LA), Onslow (IA), Onaway (ID), Startup (WA), Nodaway (IA), Callaway (NE), Spanaway (WA) Clinchmore, Speedwell (TN), Hopewell (NY), Aimwell (LA), Ninety Six (SC.)**. Though such words etymologically belong to different parts of speech, being converted into proper names they all get a new status — that of substantives, sometimes of **situational substantives** [5: 47].

The analysis of the principles of name-giving in the toponymy of the USA shows that they are similar in many aspects to those of England. At the same time some new principles are being developed in the young American toponymic system. Partly, they are causes of great variety and originality of the American toponymy.

Abbreviations

AL — Alabama; AK — Alaska; AZ — Arizona; CA — California; FL — Florida; GA — Georgia; ID — Idaho; IL — Illinois; IN — Indiana; KS — Kansas; KY — Kentucky; LA — Louisiana; MA — Massachusetts; MD — Maryland; MI — Michigan; MN — Minnesota; MO — Missouri; MS — Mississippi; ND — North Dakota; NE — Nebraska; NH — New Hampshire; NJ — New Jersey; NV — Nevada; NY — New York; Oh — Ohio; OK — Oklahoma; PA — Pennsylvania; SC — South Carolina; TN — Tennessee; TX — Texas; VT — Vermont; VA — Virginia; WA — Washington; WI — Wisconsin; WV — West Virginia; WY — Wyoming.

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О. М. Скляренко

ПРО ПРИНЦИПИ НОМІНАЦІЇ В ТОПОНІМІЇ США

Статтю присвячено аналізу деяких принципів номінації в топонімії США. Виявлено численні принципи номінації географічних об'єктів, зокрема населених пунктів.

Ключові слова: принципи номінації, топоніми, ойконіми, онімізація, семантичні типи топонімів.

О. Н. Скляренко

О ПРИНЦИПАХ НОМИНАЦИИ В ТОПОНИМИИ США

В статье рассматриваются некоторые основные принципы номинации в топонимии США. Отмечено большое разнообразие способов именования географических объектов, в частности, населенных пунктов.

Ключевые слова: принципы номинации, топонимы, ойконимы, онимизация, семантические типы топонимов.

УДК 811.133.1'373.46

E. A. Voytsekhovskaya, A. V. Mlyntchik

Térme special et ses particularités

Le signe en tant que terme scientifique et technique dénote un fragment de la réalité et tend à être monoréférentiel. Du point de vue paradigmatique la synonymie du terme spécial porte sur sa dénomination. Le terme se présente plus fréquemment comme néologisme et prend plus facilement la forme étrangère. La manière de signifier propre aux termes scientifico-techniques implique une priorité de l'aspect référentiel sur l'aspect morphologique dans le signe. C'est pourquoi les termes spéciaux semblent moins liés à la structure sémantique de la langue de chaque peuple.

Mots clés: lexicologie française, terme spécial, lexicque général, dénotation, monoréférentiel.

En terminologie, le terme ou l'unité terminologique est l'unité signifiante constituée d'un mot (terme simple) ou de plusieurs mots (terme complexe), qui désigne une notion de façon univoque à l'intérieur d'un domaine (définition de l'Office de la langue française du Québec). Cette définition, fidèle à l'enseignement de E. Wuster, fait bien ressortir la limitation du terme à la face signifiante [2; 3].

Toute discipline et toute science a besoin d'un ensemble de termes définis rigoureusement, par lesquels elle désigne les notions qui lui sont utiles: cet ensemble de termes constitue sa terminologie.

Dans le vocabulaire français le mot "terme" est le synonyme du mot "autonome". C'est pourquoi pour rendre la signification du mot russe "термин" on ajoute au mot français "terme" l'adjectif "spécial".

Un terme (lat. *terminus* — "ce qui limite le sens") est un mot appartenant à un vocabulaire spécial, qui n'est pas d'un usage courant dans la langue commune. Ceci dit, la terminologie est constituée de