

A Comparative Study of Hydropoethonym

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ABSTRACT

A hydropoetonym is a group of topoetonyms and is the name of a body of water mentioned in a literary text. The article discusses the fact that hydropoetonyms are the name of a water body mentioned in a literary text as a special category of topoetonyms in onomastic terminology. Also, the content of the concept of hydropoetonym has been clarified and it is explained in more detail. The work uses a description method, represented by a combination of a number of methods: observation, comparison, generalization, quantitative calculations, interpretation of the analyzed material. Contextual, functional, semantic-stylistic analysis methods were used to determine the semantic, etymological and other characteristics of the studied units.

It is known that hydropoetonym in onomastic terminology is a specific category of topoetonyms, which is the name of a body of water mentioned in a literary text. A poeonym of individual authorship is a poeonym that does not have a formal equivalent in real onomastics: *Rhine River, Munich*. In the second chapter of the research work of K.S. Fedotov, we can see a much broader interpretation of poeonyms: "Poeonyms whose origin is difficult or uncertain are called poeonyms of individual authorship." People's names, geographical place names can be added to such poeonyms. Also, in this research work, the opinion that "Poeonyms of individual authorship do not exactly match in the common language, their protonym cannot always be determined" [1]. In the educational publication "Literary onomastics or the poetics of onim", V. M. Kalinkin writes that "often the source of poeonymy is the names (fictionaries) invented by the writer, which do not exist in the real onomasticon of this language" [2], and the researcher E. M. Levin of this onomastics poeonyms that do not belong to the school are called author's poeonyms [3]. In order to analyze which of the options (hydronym or hydropoetonym) is preferable, we only note that one of the axioms formulated by V. M. Kalinkin as the basis of the theory of onim poetics ("the axiom of poetic meaning"), that is, any noun in a literary work - it is a fictitious indication of the existence of a fixed assumed name. A word is a sign of something. A work of verbal art is a sign of the imaginary or real world in which it is created. It is in this sense that it is a "fantasy" of the imaginary or real reality depicted in it" [4].

If we take this axiom into account, then there is no need for a term for fictitious onims or onims denoting imaginary objects, since poeonym is already present in the definition of the term - indeed, often in a hidden form - "the onomasticon of a certain language matching / non-matching" parameter (real name but fictitious denotation / both name and denotation fictitious) and proposing any terms to multiply real and fictitious names contradict the term system of poeonymology. As a young science, poeonymology experiences an urgent need, firstly, to improve the systematization of the basis of

terms, and secondly, to revise terms and fill in definitions that fully meet the modern state of existence.

Based on this, we believe that it is permissible to clarify the meaning of the concept of hydroponym first, to clarify it in more detail: "Hydroponym is a group of topoponyms, which is the name of a water body mentioned in an artistic text: 1) names of water bodies that exist in reality: *Aral Sea, Rhine River, Amudarya, Syrdarya, Lake Baikal, etc.*; 2) unrealistic, i.e. the name invented by the author: a) complete: the name of such an object was created based on the traditional methods of toponymy available in the national onomastics, or by abandoning these methods ; b) partial: the name is taken from a real onomasticon, and the geographical object is invented.

Thus, the following functions are widespread in the field of operation for real and imaginary hydroponyms: 1) nominative identification; 2) local; 3) plot shaper (mainly attached to imaginary objects); 4) characterizing; 5) text generator. Private functions are: 1) expressive; 2) allusive; 3) are like the shaper of the genre.

Lake names rarely appear in publications dealing with the names of German bodies of water. In this area, research in the Scandinavian region has advanced considerably. Is this due to the relatively few lakes in Germany (larger lakes are found only in the northeast and the Alps), the relatively young age of lake names compared to river names, or their monotonous pattern? Because they are often linguistically transparent, lake names, at least in etymologically corrected hydronomastics, are not very effective at first glance. Names of new, mostly man-made bodies of water, such as dredging and reservoirs, are even expressly excluded. Lake names mean stagnant waters. In turn, they can be divided into such groups as limonyms (Greek *limne* "lake"), typonyms (Greek *typhos* "pool"), gelonyms (Greek *helos* "swamp") and pelagonyms (Greek *pelagos* "sea"). In general, they show a typology similar to river names: in addition to *simplisia* (pond, lake), first of all, there are compounds and noun groups with determiners in most settlement names (Bodmann from the settlement name Bodensee , Zürichsee, Neusidler See), but also from landscape (Viehwaldstättersee), river (Ammersee) or mountain names (Pilatussee).

In addition to their geographical location, lakes have the following names:

- ✓ According to water location: Unter/Obersee (upper/lower lake), Bergsee (mountain lake)
- ✓ By water level: Dürrensee (dry lake), Hungersee (hungry lake), Totensee (dead lake).
- ✓ According to water quality: Trübsee (muddy lake), Schliersee (muddy lake) <slie means "mud" in Middle High German.
- ✓ Depending on size and shape: Großsee (big lake), Tegernsee (big lake) in High German "groß-big").
- ✓ Lake names named after plants and animals: Tannenseeli (pine lake), Aalsee, Ägelsee (Egelsee-leech lake), Bibersee-beaver lake.
- ✓ Names according to population and owners: Bichelsee (Bichillo after the personal name-Bichillo lake), Gerzensee (Gerzo lake), Mindelsee (Mundilo or Mindilo lake).

The most common root is -see, followed by -weiher (reservoir), -maar/-meer (dust maar, Steinhuder Meer), teich (mill pond) and others.

Bathing lakes open to the public are mainly of artificial origin. They arise from old quarries, gravel mining or open pit mining (quarry ponds), branching of a river according to river flow rules (eg old Rhine lakes) or as reservoirs. The names of bathing lakes form the youngest layer of the names of water bodies. A look at the online listings reveals the obvious main reason for their naming, which is the name of a nearby settlement (Arlzheimer See-Arlsheim Lake, Badensee Muflingen-Muflingen Lake, Dörnthal Teich-Dörntal Pond). However, the exceptions are interesting: names like Blue Adriatic Sea, Blue Lake (documented eight times), Lake Hawaii, Silbersee-Silver Lake, Sonnensee-Sun Lake.

In long-held territories, including the Lim and the Danube, the Romans took over existing names and supplemented them when necessary, creating new settlement names based on factual circumstances, which have preserved the names of rulers in various forms to this day. Along with a number of Germanic names, ancient writers also created Germanic water names and some mountain names [6].

Thus, the names of water bodies are derived from the Celtic language under Roman and Germanic influence. This means that the linguistic history of the names of water bodies is very complex and not always 100 percent clear. Water names (hydronyms) are often the subject of special studies in onomastics. The reason for this is not because the name is a special type, but because the names of rivers and lakes are old" [7].

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