

literary regional studies. In the world the borders of which are constantly changing, mobility is an essential feature of any person's life. Globalization makes a person think of his attitude to the place where he was born and lives. Consequently, there is an interest of literary studies to studying the «territory» phenomenon, focused on the nature of the literary text, its spatio-temporal characteristics. Literary-regional studies should start with the notion «regionalism» as an outlook cultural value including maintaining and developing lifestyle, culture, language, nature, self-awareness of the region. In the third millennium the maintenance of polycultural dialogue is, probably, the most important of human priority and, simultaneously, an indispensable component of the state policy of our Republic. Kazakhstan, located to live in both Europe and Asia is a country uniting dozens cultures with unique traditions and customs.

In search for new aesthetic paradigm modern Kazakh literature, on the one hand, is striving to continue the dialogue of Eastern and Western cultures, on the other hand, it is trying to maintain its ethnic uniqueness.

Rich mythological imagery, conceptual multidimensionality, deep psychological insight, genre and inter-genre experiments – these and other characteristics are typical of modern literary Kazakh prose.

Literary-aesthetic inventions, good genre and stylistic «findings» enhance work at defining and scientific explanation of the «new paradigm» in history and modern theory and methodology of Kazakh literature and art. According to the well-known philologist A.S. Ismakova, « it has become evident that one cannot continually include more and more new names, literary works, facts of not only quantitatively but also qualitatively different potential». In modern Kazakh prose the genre and style modification issues form a very important branch of Kazakhstan philology.

Research of the features of modern literary situation in Kazakhstan is based on the identification, creative comprehension and analysis of the main trends of the modern Kazakh prose, the most productive prose genres, the style of the most striking of them, the study of interrelation of tradition and innovation, etc. Anuar Alimzhanov, Rollan Seysenbaev, Kanat Kabrakhmanov, Auyezhan Kodar, Dyusenbek Nakipov, Hassen Adibaev, Aslan Zhaksylykov and other writers think and write profession-

ally in the Kazakh and Russian languages. Their books represent Kazakh literature of independence (1991–2010 yrs) in which there is a variety of ideas and themes, search of original compositional, genre and stylistic, ideological and thematic decisions related to the world and global order problems.

Modern literature is well represented in Kazakhstan publishing projects of Bakhytzhan Kanapyanov (Director of the «Zhibek Zholy» Kazakhstan Publishing House), Rolan Seysenbaev (President of the International Abay House in London).

University science, focused on the specificity of higher education and student audience, does research of the comparative studies process. This study analyzes interdependence, interrelation and mutual contribution of Russian and Kazakh literature. And the study of Russian literature as an individual macrocosm units polylingual continuum of sovereign Kazakhstan and promotes humanistic priorities and the development of modern scientific conception.

Owing to bilingualism of the majority of Kazakhstan authors the development of multiculturalism of modern Kazakhstan literature helps meet challenges of the time: ethnic images reflecting ethnic self-determination in the light of universal values in the changed world.

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COMMON FEATURES OF RUSSIAN AND BRITISH PLACE-NAMES

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We study formation, development, scientific and folk interpretations of original and borrowed topographicalonyms in diachrony. Place-name is a universal phenomenon in Indo-European languages. Linguistic creativeness as manifestation of speaker individuality is reflected in hybrid formations. Creative transformations of toponyms appear at definite levels of linguistic analysis: morphological, lexical, semantic and structural.

In the British Place-names the following morphological processes take place:

hybridization, e.g.:

Silverstone ← *Sewulf's* + *ton*; *Yelverton* ← *Ella's* + *ford* + *ton*; *Glamorgan* ← *glan* + *more* + *geni*;
Godmanchester ← Lat.*Godmund*+*cestre*;

reduction:

Fotheringhay ← *forth* + *here* + *ing* + *eg*; *Grantchester* ← *Grant* + *set*; *GlenAffric* ← *glen* + *a* + *the* + *break*;

doublication:

Torpenhow Hill ← *tor* + *pen* + *how* + *Hill*;

adaptation:

Conisbrough; *Glastonbury*; *Gold's* + *pie* (E) ← *by* (ON).

Such modifications as *stone* → *ton*, *borough* → *burg*, *chester* → *set* cause the loss of primary meaning and appearance of naive folk interpretation of the new form, e.g. *Brownsea Island* → *Brunkeseye*, where the final component *E eye* ← *OE ieg*. Folk interpretation of *Brownsee* is considered: *brown* + *sea*.

In the Russian Place-names the following morphological processes take place:

reduction: *Semivragi*, *Prechistenka*, *Sukhodol*, *Sivtsev Vrajek*, *Kholmogory*, *Kitai-gorod*, *Spas-zaulki*, *Zamoskvorechie*, *Novgorod*;

adaptation: *Pinega*, *Onega*, *Ladoga*, *Vetluga*, *Sviyaga*, *Volga*, *Vichegda*, *Vologda*, *Nerekhta*;

rotation: *final component ga/da* (means *water*) is observed in the North while in the centre of Russia *va/ma*: *Neva*, *Sosva*, *Narva*, *Proshva*, *Kama*, *Chukhloma*, *Kostroma*, *Bogulma*, *Yakhloma*;

hybridization: *Belozero*, *Churozero*, *Ustozero*, *Orenburg*, *Omsk*, *Tomsk*.

According to the typological investigations of the languages it is noted that morphological and lexical dynamics is characteristic for the Russian onyms while structural changes prevail in the English onyms. Semantical transformations (conversions) are observed in the system of onyms as well, where secondary nomination units are products of cognitive dynamics.

Though the description of Place-names in Germanic written sources appeared 600 years earlier than in Slovenic, there are common features in both languages. Comparative analysis of Indo-European roots shows that changes in toponymic patterns are mainly caused by the morphological dynamics. Many old Place-names have undergone some degree of reduction in the long period since they were first coined. Place-names form very large and diverse groups of onyms, representing **description** of some topographical objects either natural or man-made, which were then transferred to the settlement, probably at a very early date, e.g.

Bourton-in-the-Water; *Bourton-upon-Trent*; *Bourton-in-the-Hill*; *Black Bourton*; *Burton Constable*; *Clayton-le Moors*; *Clayton-le-Dale*; *Clayton-le-Wools*;

object quality: *Bradwell-on-Sea*, *Belcoo*; *Cromarty*; *Hugh Town*; *Kyle of Lochalsh*; *Langholm*; *Huntington*; *Leeds Castle*; *Gidea Park*; *Chidwell*;

historical occasions: *Brentwood* (*burnt wood*); *Fotheringhay* (*forth + here + ing + hay*); *Barnstaple*, *Dunstaple* (*staple*); *Brittas Bay* (*briotas*); *Beaconsfield*, *Dunkery Beacon*, *Brecon Beacons*.

The names for rivers and streams, springs and lakes, fords and roads, marshes and moats, hills and valleys, woods and clearings, and various other landscape features are also the names of inhab-

ited places: *Sherborne*, *Fulbrook*, *Bakewell*, *Tranmere*, *Oxford*, *Breamore*, *Stodmarsh*, *Swindon*, *Goodwood*, *Bromsgrove*, *Bexley*, and *Hatfield* – all have second elements that denote topographical features.

The Glossaries provide a selection of the meanings found for some of these topographical elements and give an idea of the great range and variety of this vocabulary. From the structural point of view, most English Place-names are compounds, that is they consist of two elements, the first of which usually qualifies the second. The first element in such compounds may be a noun, an adjective, a river-name, a personal name, or a tribal name. Typical examples of compound Place-names formed during the Old English period are:

Daventry, *Coventry*, *Oswestry* (*Dafa's tree*, *Cofa's tree*), *dar/der*: *Derwent*, *Daren't*, *Dart*, *Darly*, *Darvel* (celtic: *deruenta* → *dar/der*); *beith* (Gaelic: *beithir* → *E birch*): *Dalbeattie*; *ash*: *Knotty Ash*, *Bramhall*, *Bramton*, *Bromley*, *Bromsgrove*, *Bromyard*; *Juniper Green*, *Creydon*, *Beeston*, *Farnham*, *Glastonbury*.

However some Place-Names consist of one element only, at least to begin with: examples include names like *Combe* (*'the valley'*), *Hale*, *Lea*, *Stoke*, *Stowe*, *Thorpe*, *Worth*, and *Wyke*.

Less common are names consisting of three elements such as *Claverton* (*'burdock ford farmstead'*), *Redmarley*, *Woodmansterne*, and *Wother-ton*; in most of these the third element has probably been added later to an already existing compound.

So comparative analysis of Russian and British onyms from the structural point of view shows linguistic creativeness of speech patterns. The creativeness is manifested in such morphological processes as reduction, doubling, hybridization and adaptation. Universal models characteristic for both languages are shown.

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