

LACE PRODUCTS WITH A COMPONENT-TOPONYM (ON THE BASIS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE)

I.L. Kuchesheva

Abstract. This study is devoted to the lexical and etymological analysis of toponyms in the names of lace products on the material of English language. The relevance of this study is determined by the fact that toponyms in the names of lace products are not sufficiently studied in both domestic and foreign linguistics. The article provides definitions of such concepts as: toponym, geographical name, choronym, komonym and astynonym. The paper carried out lexical and etymological analysis and compiled a thematic classification of toponyms in the names of lace products on the material of English language. The author draws attention to the fact that the names of lace products include: needle lace, guipure lace, bobbin lace, embroidery, slotted embroidery, ribbon lace and machine lace. As a result of the lexical and etymological analysis, the author concludes that most of the lace products (needle, guipure and bobbin) of toponymic origin in English got their names in honor of the cities (astynonyms) where they were first produced. The results of the study can be used in the preparation of single and bilingual onomastic dictionaries, in the compilation of courses and special courses in onomastics, toponymy.

Keywords: toponym; geographical name; choronym; komonym; astynonym; lace; etymology.

Introduction

This study is devoted to the lexical and etymological analysis of toponyms in the names of lace products on the material of English language.

Proper names correspond with the objects of the objective world, which they denote. Only those objects which are of particular interest to a person receive a proper name.

The proper names include several groups of names: toponyms, anthroponyms, mythonyms, zoonyms, chrematonyms, names of vehicles, varietal and company names.

The relevance of the study is due to toponyms in the names of lace products are insufficiently studied both in native and in foreign linguistics.

The most important features of the lexical meaning of a proper name is its formation in the course of the historical development of the language, its objectivity and general understanding.

The novelty of this study is defined by the fact that the comprehensive study of toponyms in the names of lace products in English language is carried out for the first time.

The names of lace products give an idea of the history and place of their occurrence.

The names of lace products include: needle lace, guipure lace, bobbin lace, embroidery, slotted embroidery, ribbon lace and machine lace.

The paper considers toponyms (geographical names) in the names of lace products on the material of English language.

Geographical names - proper names of oceans, continents, seas, rivers, lakes, swamps, reaches, springs, wells, mountains, hills, forests, cities, villages, farms, lands, tracts and other geographical objects are always multilingual and always of different age formations that are combined into a toponymic system in any region of the globe [1: 53].

Toponyms include: choronyms (names of large areas, geographical, economic, historical), komonyms (names of rural settlements, astyonyms (names of cities), etc.

The main purpose of this work is to identify characteristics of toponyms in the names of lace products in English language through lexical and etymological analysis.

The practical significance of the study is that the results can be used in the preparation of the English-Russian onomastic dictionaries, in the preparation of courses, special courses and textbooks on lexicology.

Seventy-two English lexical units (toponyms in the names of lace products) served as the material for the research and were selected by continuous sampling from English lexicographical sources.

Methodology

While analyzing toponyms in the names of lace products in English language we resorted to a number of methodological techniques, namely:

- continuous sampling;
- lexical analysis;
- etymological and semantic analysis.

The works of foreign and native authors serve the theoretical framework of the study:

- on onomastics: A.V. Superanskaya [2], A. Gardiner [3].

Classification

Toponyms (choronyms, komonyms and astyonyms) in the names of lace products in English language, such as needle lace, guipure lace, bobbin lace, embroidery, slotted embroidery, ribbon lace and machine lace are considered in the paper [4-9]. They reflect historical and cultural information, have peculiar cognitive classification.

1. Needle lace.

Choronyms.

eng. **Irish lace** - one of the most beautiful laces in Europe. The first lace was sewn by Irish sailors during their trip. The most popular art was in

the XIV century. The value of Irish lace lies in its originality and exclusivity. A feature of the technique of Irish lace are leaves and flowers (Fig. 1);

eng. **Flemish lace** - a type of lace produced in the Flemish part of modern Belgium. The first lace appeared in Italy in the XV-XVI centuries. A feature of Flemish lace is the unusual subtlety of products;

eng. **Point de France** - needle lace, appeared at the end of the XVII century. The lace is luxurious and symmetrical, it was popularized by the clergy, which used it to decorate the mantles. Many samples of lace of the XVI and XVII centuries are in the museum.



Fig. 1. Irish lace

Astynonyms.

eng. **Antwerp lace** - this lace features floral vases with a background of small six-pointed stars (named after the city of Antwerpen);

eng. **Bruges lace** - the basis of the lace is a continuously knitted braid that combines into a bizarre pattern (named after the city of Bruges);

eng. **Point de Venise** - needlework of the XVII century, which is characterized by intricate floral patterns (named after the city of Venice) (Fig. 2);

eng. **Alençon lace** - needle lace. Sometimes called the Queen of Lace. Its production began in the 16th century during the reign of Louis XIV (named after the city of Alencon).

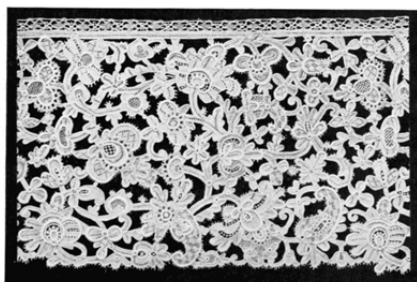


Fig. 2. Point de Venise

Komonynms.

eng. **Kadom veniz** - a type of Russian needle embroidery in white on white, combined with lace (named after the urban-type village of Kadom in the Ryazan Region) (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3. Kadom veniz

2. Guipure lace.**Astyonyms.**

eng. **Genoese lace** - guipure lace. It appeared in Italy in the XVI century. A feature of the lace is the image of the heater, small closely connected dash in the form of a leaf, forming parts of geometric shapes (named after the city of Genoa) (Fig. 4).



Fig. 4. Genoese lace

Choronynms.

eng. **Bedfordshire lace** - guipure lace, appeared in the 19th century. It is characterized by continuous width on the pads (as Bedfordshire, county in the east of central England);

eng. **Maltese lace** - guipure lace. Lace is characterized by continuous width on a high, thin, vertical lace pillow. Large pieces are made of two or more pieces sewn together (named after Malta, an island nation in the Mediterranean) (Fig. 5).



Fig. 5. Maltese lace

3. Bobbin lace.

Astionyms.

eng. **Vyatka lace** - bobbin lace. Crafts developed in the Kirov region, its business card (named after the city of Vyatka (now Kirov);

eng. **Yelets lace** - bobbin lace. Yelets lace is thin and light. It exists from the beginning of the XIX century (named after the city of Yelets (Lipetsk region);

eng. **Mtsensk lace** - bobbin lace. Lace features geometric motifs. The pattern is not dense and not saturated, which makes it more airy (named after the city of Mtsensk, Oryol region);

eng. **Vologda lace** - bobbin lace, Russian lace. A feature of lace is dense, continuous, uniform in width, smoothly wriggling linen braid in the form of stars and rosettes. The material for Vologda lace is linen. Production began in the XVII century (named after the city of Vologda) (Fig. 6);

eng. **Arras lace** - bobbin lace. Production began in the 17th century. A characteristic feature is the lightness and golden color (named after the city of Arras);

eng. **Bayeux lace** - bobbin lace. Production began in the 19th century. Lace features are white silk petals (named after the city of Bayeux);

eng. **Chantilly lace** - production began in the 17th century. Manual lace. A feature of lace is a thin base, a clear pattern and an abundance of details. The lace is made of silk and mostly black, which makes it suitable for mourning clothes (named after the city of Chantilly);

eng. **Beveren lace** - production began in the 19th century. A feature of lace is solid lace. The main motifs are flowers or feathers, emphasized by frame thread (named after the city of Beveren);

eng. **Lille lace** - light lace, popular in the eighteenth century in both black and white. It was worn by "the most ordinary women" (named after the city of Lille);

eng. **Bincbe lace** - made of stripes 5 cm wide. The pattern is very detailed, with images of animals. Lace is sometimes called "fabulous lace" (named after the city of Bens).



Fig. 6. Vologda lace

Choronyms.

eng. **Bucks point** - bobbin lace. Lace has a thick thread. The pattern depicts the earth. The design is floral and geometric, made of linen or silk (named after Buckinghamshire, county in England) (Fig. 7).



Fig. 7. Bucks point

Conclusion

As a result of the lexical and etymological analysis, we can conclude that most of the lace products (needle, guipure and bobbin) of toponymic origin in English language received their names in honor of the cities (astionyms) where they were first produced.

The formation of the names of lace products with the toponym component is based on the complete transfer of the geographical names of those cities, countries, counties and villages where they first appeared. The names of lace products with a toponym component refer to general cultural vocabulary, as they are used in two or more languages.

As a result of international cooperation and relations, the names of lace products of toponymic origin in English have become common words in different countries, transmit collective experience that allows you to explore the past, culture and are the historical memory of different peoples.

Information about the author:

Kuchesheva I.L. – Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Department “Public Relations and Foreign Languages”, Siberian State University of Physical Education and Sport (Omsk, Russia). E-mail: kuchesheva@rambler.ru

References

1. Kuchesheva, I.L.: Linguoculturological analysis of everyday realities of toponymic origin (based on English and German) // Human Science: Humanitarian Studies, 2. 53–58 Omsk (2017)
2. Superanskaja, A.V.: General theory of proper name. M.: Nauka (1973)
3. Gardiner, A.H.: The theory of proper names: A controversial essay. London; New York : Oxford University Press (1957)
4. Muzhzhhevlev, E.A., Rydnik, V.I.: English-Russian thematic dictionary. M.: Russkij Jazyk (1994)
5. Muller, V.K.: English-Russian and Russian-English dictionary. M.: Eksmo (2011)
6. New big English-Russian Dictionary / Ed. E.M. Mednikova and Y.D. Apresyan. M.: Russian Language (1993)
7. Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary Hardback (4th edition) // Colin McIntosh (2013)
8. Electronic Dictionary ABBYY LINGVO 12 multilingual (2006)
9. Longman Collocations Dictionary and Thesaurus // Pearson Educated Limited (2015)

Received 24 October 2019