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## The Development of Polish Toponomastic Terminology

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Rozwój polskiej terminologii toponomastycznej

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The objective of the article is to present the Polish toponomastic terminology – terms and concepts related to the study of geographical names and their evolution. The material documenting the development of toponomastic terms comes from selected studies and articles on toponymy published after World War II: the oldest monographs in the series, “Prace Onomastyczne PAU i PAN”, an article by Mieczysław Karaś being a preliminary proposal for a list of terms prepared for the needs of the Slavic glossary (1968b) and from the glossary *Osnoven sistem i terminologija na slovenskata onomastika* (OSiT), from onomastic textbooks of Henryk Górniewicz (1988) and Ewa Jakus-Borkowa (1987), encyclopaedia *Polskie nazwy własne* (1998), and selected articles from the last fifteen years of the “Onomastica” magazine. Such a selection will, hopefully, allow us to recognize the trends in the development of toponomastic terminology, the evolution of the concepts and meanings of certain terms and their resources. The aim is to establish an initial hierarchical and thematic arrangement of terms related to this subdiscipline.

## 2. RESOURCE AND EVOLUTION OF TOPONOMASTIC TERMS

The oldest dictionaries of the Polish language provide records for only general terms and concepts referring to proper names, e.g. *imię* (proper name of every thing), *imię własne* (SL I, 1951, p. 39); *nazwisko* a. *nazwanie* (proper name) (SW III, 1953, p. 238). The etymological dictionary of Aleksander Brückner contains a comprehensive description of *nazwy miejscowe* (place names). The author distinguished two types of names: “of people – these dominate, taking two thirds of all names; of the place itself, its location, flora and fauna, etc., topographical”. In addition to the information and examples of place names in the contemporary understanding of the term, the headword includes a discussion of the names of rivers, mountains and peoples (SEBr, 1985, pp. 35–78).

The first toponomastic monographs published after the war (based on pre-war research) are not saturated with terms specific to onomastics. In Jan Rozwadowski’s *Studia nad nazwami wód słowiańskich*, we find, apart from the title *Names of waters*, the following terms: *imiona pospolite* (common names – *appellativa*), *nazwa izolowana* (isolated name), *gniazdo* (nest) understood as related names of waters: proper and common (Rozwadowski, 1948, pp. 23, 31, 282–289).

In Stefan Hrabec’s *Nazwy geograficzne Huculszczyzny*, in addition to *nazwy geograficzne* (geographical names), we also find: *huculskie apelatywa topograficzne* (Hucul topographical appellatives), i.e. *topographical terms* (topographical vocabulary), *wyraz pospolity* (common word – *appellativum*), *imię własne* (personal name – *nomen proprium*), *miano* (name). The author used the semantic classification of Witold Taszycki to organize the names of towns and villages, and proposed the classification of water and mountain names. These classifications include a category of names created from other geographical names: from other mountain and water names, land names (names of fields, forests, pastures, hayfields), names of towns and their parts, and *diminutive names* within their boundaries. Hrabec even used the term *onomastyka góraska* (mountain onomastics) to refer to a collection of mountains, and *toponomaści* (toponomasticians) in relation to geographical names researchers (Hrabec, 1950, pp. 31, 56, 97, 121, 225).

In the monograph of Taszycki, *Patronimiczne nazwy miejscowe na Mazowszu*, apart from such terms as: *nazwy miejscowe* (place names), subordinate *nazwy patronimiczne* (patronymic names), *nazwy rodowe* (family names), there is also a term *toponomastyka* (toponomastics), meaning not a subdiscipline, but a collection of local names (Taszycki, 1951, pp. 5–10).

In subsequent studies, which appeared in the series “Prace Onomastyczne”, and were endorsed by the Committee on Linguistics of the Polish Academy of Sciences, some more terms are revealed. The monograph by Mieczysław Karaś *Nazwy*

*miejscowe typu Podgóra, Zalas w języku polskim i w innych językach słowiańskich* contains, apart from the title *place names*, such concepts as *name-forming type*, *onomastic category*, and *name-forming formants* (Karaś, 1955, p. 66, 73). In *Toponimia Wysp Elafickich* by the same author, the term *nesonim* (nesonym) had an opportunity to appear, but only a native term – *nazwa wyspy* (island name) – was used instead. Other new general and detailed terms in this monograph include: *apelatywizacja nazw własnych* (appellativisation of proper names) and *onomatyzacja wyrazów pospolitych* (onomatisation of common words), *gramatyka onomastyczna* (onomastic grammar), *system toponimiczny* (toponymic system), *duplety* (doublets), *oboczności nazewnicze* (name alternatives), *warstwy nazewnicze* (onomastic layers), *nazwy motywowane* (motivated names), *nazwy niemotywowane* (non-motivated names), *nazwy sufiksalne* (suffixal names), *sufiksy onomastyczne* (onomastic suffixes), *metafory toponimiczne* (toponymic metaphors). The author also presented a typology of names taking into account the characteristic features of “Elaphite” toponyms: *nazwy morskie* (sea names): *nazwy przybrzeżne* (coastal names), *nazwy nowsze* (newer names): *nazwy starsze* (older names), *nazwy ludowe* (folk names): *nazwy urzędowe* (official names) (Karaś, 1968a, p. 69, 81, 88, 89, 96, 100, 105, 108).

In all studies of this period, the terms *toponomastyka* (toponomastics), *toponimia* (toponymy), *nazewnictwo geograficzne* (geographical nomenclature) and also the adjectives *toponomastyczny* (toponomastic) and *toponimiczny* (toponymic) were used synonymously. A milestone in the development of Polish onomastic terminology was the work on the unification of Slavic terminology initiated by Jan Svoboda.

In 1968, the 13<sup>th</sup> issue of “Onomastica” featured a project of Polish onomastic terminology by Karaś, based on the system proposed by Svoboda. It contained a set of terms grouped in four sections: *nazwa własna* (proper name) – general (61 terms in a hierarchical order); *nazwa własna miejscowa* (proper place name) (121 terms); *nazwa własna przedmiotowa* (proper item name) (14 terms); *nazwa własna osobowa* (proper personal name) (living beings, 93 terms). Among these four superordinate categories, the most elaborate and hierarchical was the one concerning *proper place name*, also referred to as *nazwa geograficzna* (geographical name). It included the terms *toponomastyka* (toponomastics), *toponimia* (toponymy) here as non-synonymous, but referring to subdiscipline and a set of names, as well as superordinate terms related to the types of toponymic objects and subordinate within each category. The superordinate items included: *nazwa miejscowa* (name of settlement) (all types of inhabited objects are included here, along with a detailed division according to the type and meaning of the basis for *nazwy odonomastyczne* (deonomastic names), i.e. from collective and individual names of persons), *nazwy topograficzne* (topographical names) and *nazwy kulturowe* (cultural names); *nazwa terenowa* (field name) (including *nazwa powszechna* (common name), i.e. *makrotoponim* (macrotoponym)

and *nazwa lokalna* (local name), i.e. *mikrotoponim* (microtoponym), *nazwa wodna* (water name), i.e. *hydronim* (hydronym), *nazwa góraska* (mountain name), i.e. *oronim* (oronym) and names of other types of uninhabited objects, without taking into account the type of name-forming bases); *nazwa terytorialna* (territorial name), i.e. *choronim* (choronym) and *nazwa kosmiczna* (cosmic name). Karaś's list includes mainly native terms, often multi-word ones; few of them have foreign doublets, such as: *macro-* and *microtoponym*, *hydronym*, *oronym*, *choronym*; the term *toponym* itself is absent. The terms were accompanied by exemplary onyms and here my attention was drawn to oak *Bartek* as an example of a *wood-directional name* among the *thing names* nowadays referred to as *chrematonyms* (Karaś, 1968b, pp. 352–360). In total, the list included 289 onomastic terms, and was later reduced.

Polish repository in OSiT is 220 terms, grouped in two main parts:

A: Onomastic terms for proper names that denote different types of objects;

B: Terms concerning the description and elaboration of proper names.

Onomastic terms associated with the proper names of different object types are divided into two superior groups: *bionimy* (bionyms) and *abionimy* (abionyms), and the latter into *toponimy* (toponyms) and *kosmonimy* (cosmonyms), which are a separate category.

In group 21<sup>1</sup>, *toponim / nazwa geograficzna* (toponym / geographical name), eleven subordinate terms (excluding synonyms) are represented:

211 *choronim* (choronym)

2111 *choronim przyrodniczy / nazwa przyrodnicza* (natural choronym / natural name)

2112 *nazwa administracyjna* (administrative name)

212 *ojkonim / nazwa miejscowa* (oikonim / name of inhabited place)

213 *nazwa terenowa* (field name)<sup>2</sup>

2131 *hydronim / nazwa wodna* (hydronim / water name)

21311 *nazwa przybrzeżna* (coastal name)

2132 *oronim* (oronym)

21325 *speleonim* (speleonim)

2133 *nazwa terenowa* (field name)<sup>3</sup>

2134 *hodonim* (hodonim) (name of communication route<sup>4</sup>)

<sup>1</sup> Numbers according to OSiT.

<sup>2</sup> The list contains no synonymic, foreign term *anojkonim* (anoikonim).

<sup>3</sup> Here the name of a field, pasture, vineyard, forest, part of forest, etc.

<sup>4</sup> Including the name of a street and city square, as well as tunnel, highway, road, bridge, pier, jetty, quay.

Among the terms concerning the description and elaboration of toponyms were:

- 21 *toponomastyka* (toponomastics) (branch of onomastics dedicated to studying toponyms)
  - 21.1 Establishment and development of toponyms
    - 21.12.1 *toponimizacja* (toponymisation) (turning an appellative or any other type of onym into toponym)<sup>5</sup>
    - 21.12.2 *detoponimizacja* (detonymisation) (loss of toponymic function and the character of toponym)<sup>6</sup>
    - 21.13 *toponimia* (toponymy) (set of toponyms of a given language, period, region)
      - 21.14.41 *egzonim* (exonym)
  - 21.2 Toponyms from the point of view of their content
    - 21.20.11 *nazwa topograficzna* (topographical name) (toponym that indicates or has indicated a “natural landscape”)
    - 21.20.12 *nazwa kulturowa* (cultural name) (toponym that indicates or refers to cultural or civilisational activities of humankind)
      - 21.20.12.13 *nazwa pamiątkowa* (commemorative name) (toponym that protects the memory of a person or event)
  - 21.3 Toponyms from a formal point of view
    - 21.31.21.1. *toponim odantroponimiczny* (deanthroponymic toponym)
      - 21.31.21.12.4 *toponim odetniczny* (deethnonymic toponym)
    - 21.33.12.01 *topoleksem* (topolexeme) (word, base or root used to form toponym)
    - 21.33.12.02 *formant toponimiczny* (toponymic formant)
  - 21.9 Methodology of toponomastics
    - 21.91.1 *toponomasta* (toponomastician) (person involved in studying toponymy)
    - 21.91.2 *toponomastykon* (toponomasticon) (a list of toponyms in book form with linguistic and non-linguistic explanatory notes)
    - 21.91.3 *atlas toponomastyczny* (toponomastic atlas)

Oikonomastic and anoikonomastic terms are presented in accordance with a similar scheme. The subgroup of oikonyms, in terms of their content, includes: *nazwa gromadna* (cluster name) (name of inhabited place derived from the names of its inhabitants), and as subordinate: *nazwa patronimiczna* (patronymic name), *nazwa rodowa* (family name), *nazwa zawodowa* (professional name) (within professional boundaries *nazwa służebna* [service-related name] as a subordinate) and *nazwa przydomkowa* (nickname name) – *Rakojady* (“people, who eat crayfishes”), etc. The classification of oikonyms was broken down here, topographical, cultural and commemorative names were placed among the more general toponomastic

<sup>5</sup> As the examples show, this transition has been taking place without any formal changes.

<sup>6</sup> As the examples show, this occurs both in the relationship toponym > appellative and toponym > other proper name.

terms, and ethnic, patronymic, family and professional names among the oikonomastic ones. Of course, this was due to the fact that topographical, cultural and commemorative names can be found in all categories of toponyms, while ethnic, patronymic and professional names can only be found in oikonoms, and if they appear in other classes, they are usually repeated from the group of oikonoms. In total, the list includes 41 Polish toponomastic terms, which are based on Greek or, less frequently, Latin sources, often with native equivalents.

The next important stage in the development of Polish onomastic terminology was the publication of two textbooks at the same time: *Wstęp do onomastyki* by Górniewicz (1988) and *Nazewnictwo polskie* by Jakus-Borkowa (1987). What distinguishes these monographs in terms of terminology is the fact that the first one is dominated by native terminology, while the second one introduces many foreign terms, and, as claimed by Zofia Kaleta in the encyclopaedia *Polskie nazwy własne* “about 25% of them were not adapted in Polish works. Some are used in a different form or in a different sense” (Kaleta, 1998, p. 77). The statement on the percentage of unused terms may have been valid 10 years after the publication of Jakus-Borkowa’s monograph, but nowadays most of the toponomastic terms contained therein (about 40) are used.

The index to the encyclopaedia mentioned above (Rzetelska-Feleszko, 1998, pp. 529–541) contains more than 300 terms or quasi-terms referring to toponymy or more general terms (excluding urban names). Definitions of terms are rarely given, the context generally determines their meaning, and variants and descriptors are often used, mainly for stylistic reasons (cf. Wolnicz-Pawłowska, 2013, p. 73). Toponomastic terms or quasi-terms refer to toponym subclasses<sup>7</sup>, research methods, onomastic schools, classifications, typologies, chronology of toponyms, foreign elements in toponymy, regional elements, naming changes, codification, standardisation, and naming policy. A large share in the index of terms and concepts includes multi-word structures, which will require a detailed analysis and separation of real terminological clusters from occasional multi-word terms (cf. Gajda, 1990, p. 96).

More than 300 key words appeared in theoretical articles and articles analysing toponymy in the last fifteen annual sets of the “Onomastica” journal<sup>8</sup>. Not all thematic words are terms; these are often expressions indicating the subject of research and their scope. Many thematic words are general terms concerning discipline, methodology, creation of names, e.g. *onomastyka* (onomastics), *onomastykon* (onomasticon), *leksykografia onomastyczna* (onomastic lexicography), *semantyka*

<sup>7</sup> Hydronomastic terms contained in the encyclopaedia of Polish proper names (about 40) were discussed by Wolnicz-Pawłowska (2013, pp. 66–72).

<sup>8</sup> Wolnicz-Pawłowska (2017) presented a detailed analysis of key words in “Onomastica”, starting from 2002.

*onimiczna* (onymic semantics), *nazwotwórstwo* (name formation), *onimizacja* (onymisation), *transonimizacja* (transonymisation), *motywacja* (motivation), *motywacja semantyczna* (semantic motivation), *motyw nazewniczy* (naming motif), *baza motywacyjna* (motivational base), *wyrazy motywujące* (motivational words), *nazwy derywowane sufiksalnie* (suffix names), *struktura nazw* (names structure). There are over 100 strictly toponomastic terms, some of them used multiple times; synonymic terms were also applied, which means the number of terms as such is much lower. Apart from the familiar terms with established definitions, new or rare terms have appeared, e.g. *talasonimy* (thalassonyms), *limnonimy* (lymnonyms), *oikoleksem* (oikolexeme), *oikosufiks* (oikosuffix), *polionimia* (polyonymy), *polireferencjalność* (polyreferentiality). The articles on toponomastics in “Onomastica” include a text by Henryk Borek (published after his death) entitled *Rozważania o toponimii*, which systematizes the issues of Polish toponymy and toponomastic terminology (Borek, 2002, pp. 5–22).

I would like to draw attention to a certain tendency in Polish onomastics, which is not yet explicitly noticeable, but present nonetheless, namely the compression of terms (cf. Gajda, 1990, p. 91) – forming single-word terms that replace common terminological clusters, e.g. *topolexeme* instead of *toponymic lexeme*, *toponymic appellative*; *oikolexeme* instead of *oikonymic lexeme*; *oikosuffix* instead of *oikonymic suffix*, *suffix from which oikonym is derived*. These are semantically clear, “self-explanatory” terms (cf. Włoskiewicz, 2018, p. 93), which, I believe, will appear and should not be treated negatively<sup>9</sup>.

The terminology used in Polish onomastics has some regional orientations in the choice of terms, related to the represented onomastic schools and individual features of researchers, whose texts reflect the domestic and foreign literature under study. The texts are more or less saturated with terminology, and this does not concern strictly theoretical texts, but material ones, in which terminological issues are not at the forefront.

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<sup>9</sup> In the article *Polska terminologia onomastyczna. Ku harmonizacji systemu*, I have created several such potential terms: *\*dendroantropoanim* (dendroanthroponym), *\*zooantropoanim* (zooanthroponym), *\*topoantropoanim* (topoanthroponym), *\*antropotopoanim* (anthropotopoanim), *\*etnotopoanim* (ethnotopoanim) (cf. Bijak, 2019, p. 50). They remain potential words on the Polish ground, while being functioning terms in Italian onomastic terminology, cf. *anthropotopoanim*, *ethnotopoanim*, *phytotopoanim*, *zootopoanim* (Cafarelli and Gagliardi, 2018, pp. 11–55).

### 3. INITIAL HIERARCHICAL AND THEMATIC SYSTEM OF TOPONOMASTIC TERMINOLOGY

After this short, and necessary, presentation of the development of Polish toponomastic terminology, it is time to move on to conclusions that will serve as a basis for constructing a dictionary of Polish onomastic terminology. That dictionary should feature hierarchical order, although the development of onomastic dictionaries itself is more difficult. The assumed electronic edition of such a dictionary does not exclude a parallel alphabetical version.

Polish onomastic terminology has a mixed character; it contains native and foreign terms, which are used interchangeably. The key issue is to decide whether the title of the dictionary headword should be a native or a foreign term. After excerpting the terms from various studies and arranging them in a spontaneous way, foreign terms came to the fore in my own list. This was dictated by the language economy; Polish terms usually have multi-component structures.

The hierarchical structure of terms referring to the names of the different types of toponymic objects would be as follows:

*toponim / nazwa geograficzna – toponimia* (toponym / geographical name – toponymy) (a set of toponyms)

*choronim – choronimia* (choronym – choronymy)

*choronim przyrodniczy* (natural choronym)

*talasonim / nazwa morza – talasonimia* (thalassonym / sea-name – thalassonymy)

*nesonim / nazwa wyspy – nesonimia* (nesonym / island name – nesonymy)

*choronim historyczny* (historical choronym)

*choronim administracyjny* (administrative choronym)

*ojkonim / nazwa miejscowa – ojkonimia* (oikonym / name of inhabited place – oikonymy)

[*urbonim / nazwa miasta – urbonimia* (urbonym / town (city) name – urbonymy)

*urbanonim / nazwa miejska – urbanonimia* (urbanonym / urban name – urbanonymy)

*plateonim / hodonim miejski / nazwa traktu komunikacyjnego w mieście – plateonimia / hodonimia miejska* (plateonym or urban hodonym / city transport route name – plateonymy – urban hodonymy)]

*anojkonim / nazwa obiektu niezamieszkanego / nazwa terenowa – anojkonimia* (anoikonym / name of uninhabited place/field name – anoikonymy)

*hydronim / nazwa wodna – hydronimia* (hydronym / water name – hydronymy)

*potamonim / nazwa ciek* (*nazwa wody płynącej*) – *potamonimia* (potamonym / name of watercourse – potamonymy)

*limnonim / nazwa jeziora, stawu (nazwa wody stojącej) – limnonimia* (lymnonym / name of lake, pond (still water) – lymnonymy)



- name of mud, wetland* (\**paludonim* (paludonym)<sup>10</sup>, cf. paludology, i.e. hydrology of wetlands)
- oronim / nazwa góraska – oronimia* (oronym / mountain name – oronymy)
- speleonim / nazwa jaskini– speleonimia* (speleonym / cave name – speleonimy)
- nazwa terenowa* (field name)
- drymonim / nazwa lasu – drymonimia* (drymonym / forest name – drymonymy)
- hodonim / nazwa drogi (duktu, gościńca) – hodonimia* (hodonym / route name – hodonymy)
- dendronim / nazwa własna drzewa – dendronimia* (dendronym / proper name of tree – dendronymy)
- name of erratic boulder* (\**petronim* (petronym), cf. petrology, i.e. rock science).

Some onyms have an inter-category character, so it is difficult to classify them unambiguously. *Thalassonyms*, or the names of the seas, due to the size and importance of the objects included in the choronyms, are undoubtedly also hydronyms. Hodonymy is also a complex issue, as one can distinguish *urban hodonyms*, increasingly often referred to as *plateonyms* (\**urbohodonimy* [urbohodonyms]), also *rural hodonyms*, i.e. street names, squares created in recent years as a result of semi-urbanization processes in villages and *hodonyms* functioning outside these objects – names of roads (of various types), inns, forest ducts, alleyways which are also monuments of nature (\**rurohodonimy* [rurohodonyms]).

Problematic is also the subclass of *phytonyms*, and within it the subclass of *dendronyms*. In OSiT, only the tree proper names appear among the examples of phytonyms. In the encyclopaedia *Polskie nazwy własne*, phytonyms are discussed briefly in the chapter on chrematonymy, although Edward Breza notes that “the question of which section should include the names of trees and shrubs is still debatable” (Breza, 1998, p. 347). The position of geographers who classify *dendronyms* (tree names) as toponyms is quite convincing in this respect. If dendronyms are moved to toponyms, does the phytonym set remain empty? What other plants besides trees have their own proper names?<sup>11</sup> If these are breeding plants, they can be placed among the chrematonyms. However, the situation is complicated by the hyperonyms: *bionym* and *abionym*, created during the standardisation of onomastic terminology. If the monohierarchic conceptual system is retained, the tree names

<sup>10</sup> The asterisk indicates the potential terms that may occur as research progresses in these subclasses of toponyms.

<sup>11</sup> The discussion on phytonyms was presented by Jakus-Borkowa (2006).

should be excluded from the toponymy. If a poly-hierarchical<sup>12</sup> system was to be chosen to include such superordinate classes of names as *anthroponyms*, *theonyms*, *zoonyms*, *toponyms*, *anemonyms*, *cosmonyms*, *chrematonyms*, and *literary onyms*, such a shift would be possible.

The names of erratic boulders were added to the anoikononyms as a separate subclass. They deserve to be distinguished due to their naming specificity, the number of such objects<sup>13</sup> and the fact that many of them (about 100) have the status of nature monuments.

Other major toponomastic terms include:

– *toponomastyka* (toponomastics) – a subdiscipline of onomastics dealing with geographical names;

– *hydronomastyka* (hydronomastics) – a subdiscipline of toponomastics dealing with water names;

– *toponomasta* (toponomastician) – a researcher studying geographical names;

– *hydronomasta* (hydronomastician) – researcher studying water names (not *hydronimista!*)

– *toponomastykon* (toponomasticon) – defined in OSiT as a list of toponyms in book form with linguistic and extra-linguistic explanations. However, in ICOS terminology it is described as a “toponomastic dictionary, or a mental or theoretical set of toponyms”. In my opinion, the term *toponomasticon* should be reserved for dictionaries or lists of official toponyms, a gazetteer. A set of toponyms already has a collective term, i.e. *toponymy*, and there is no reason for which *toponomasticon* and *toponymy* should be synonymous;

– *hydronomasticon* – dictionary or list of water names.

One of the principles used in terminography is the “principle of adequate limitation of the terminological set in the dictionary” (Lukszyn and Zmarzer, 2006, p. 134); therefore, terms that are not used or functioning in the language should be reduced, e.g. *oikonomastics*, *oronomastics*, *oronomastician*, *oikonomasticon*, *oronomasticon* (cf. also Mrózek, 2001, p. 234; Włoskiewicz, 2018, pp. 87–88).

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

Toponomastics appears to be a subdiscipline with a fairly stable and not overly developed terminology. The terms and concepts created in recent decades have

<sup>12</sup> Włoskiewicz (2018, pp. 81–83), on the other hand, discusses logical conceptual systems in onomastic terminology.

<sup>13</sup> More than 250 boulder names are listed in the National Register of Geographical Names.

become more widespread and the operability of newly developed, but also of the widely recognised ones, is subject to continuous verification in scientific communication. The presented considerations constitute another voice in the discussion concerning the creation of an electronic hierarchical-thematic dictionary of onomastic terminology of inventory, explanatory and ordering nature. In the field of toponomastics, in addition to general and specific terms concerning different classes of toponyms and subdiscipline, the dictionary should include terms and concepts related to the methodology, classification and typology of geographical names (whereas each subclass should have its own classification adapted to its specificity, e.g. the classification by Borek for oikonyms, the classification by Rzetelska-Feleszko for hydronyms), name-giving act, word-formation (including nest word-formation), inflection, norm and usage. Whether they should be more general or more specific within individual subclasses is the question of further findings during the preparation of the thesaurus.

*Translated into English by Marek Robak-Sobolewski*

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- OSiT – Vidoeski, Božidar (ed.). (1983). *Osnoven sistem i terminologija na slovenskata onomastika. Osnovnaâ sistema i terminologiâ slavânskoj onomastiki. Grundsystem und Terminologie der slawischen Onomastik*. Skopje: Makedonska akademija na naukite i umetnostite. [Видоески, Божидар (ред.). (1983). *Основен систем и терминологија на словенската ономастика. Основна система и терминологија славјанској ономастики. Grundsystem und Terminologie der slawischen Onomastik*. Скопје: Македонска академија на науките и уметностите.]
- SEBr – Brückner, Aleksander. (1985). *Słownik etymologiczny języka polskiego*. Warszawa: Krakowska Spółka Wydawnicza
- SL – Linde, M. Samuel Bogumił. (1951). *Słownik języka polskiego*. Vol. I. Lwów: Drukarnia Zakładu Ossolińskich
- SW – Karłowicz, Jan, Kryński Adam Antoni, Niedźwiecki, Władysław. (1953). *Słownik języka polskiego*. Vol. III. Warszawa: Drukarnia „Gazety Handlowej”

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## ABSTRACT

The article presents the evolution of Polish toponomastic terminology – terms and concepts related to the study of geographical names. The material documenting the development of the terms comes from selected, significant monographs and articles related to the toponymy published after World War II. The developmental tendencies, range of toponomastic terms and their initial hierarchic-thematic system have been presented. The featured analyses showed that contemporary toponomastic terminology is quite stable and not excessively extensive. The terms and concepts developed in recent decades have become more widespread and the operability of newly developed, but also of the widely recognised ones, is subject to continuous verification in scientific communication. The presented considerations constitute another voice in the discussion on the creation of an electronic dictionary of Polish onomastic terminology.

**Keywords:** toponomastic terminology, evolution of terms, terminological dictionary

## ABSTRAKT

Przedmiotem artykułu jest prezentacja ewolucji polskiej terminologii toponomastycznej – terminów i pojęć związanych z badaniem nazw geograficznych. Materiał dokumentujący rozwój terminów pochodzi z wybranych, znaczących opracowań i artykułów dotyczących toponimii opublikowanych po II wojnie światowej. Przedstawione zostały tendencje rozwojowe, zasób terminów toponomastycznych oraz ich wstępny układ hierarchiczno-tematyczny. Zaprezentowane analizy wykazały, że współczesna terminologia toponomastyczna jest dość stabilna i nie jest nadmiernie rozbudowana. Terminy i pojęcia powstałe w ostatnich dziesięcioleciach upowszechniły się, a operatywność nowo tworzonych, ale także tych uznanych, podlega ciągłej weryfikacji w komunikacji naukowej. Powyższe rozważania stanowią kolejny głos w dyskusji nad powstaniem elektronicznego słownika polskiej terminologii onomastycznej.

**Słowa kluczowe:** terminologia toponomastyczna, ewolucja terminów, słownik terminologiczny

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