



Subject code: TG-107-1	Subject name: Toponymy and Toponomastics		
Study cycle: I	Year: I	Semester: I	ECTS credits: 6
Status: elective		Contact hours: 60 Lectures: 30 Practical courses: 30	
Assigned professors and assistants:	Lecturers and assistants selected for the field to which the course belongs		
Prerequisites:	/		
Subject objectives:	Introduce students to place names as part of historical geography, define their role in physical, economic, and social geography, as well as in regional studies and cartography. Promote and adopt comprehensive geographical and toponymic terminology, and inspire interest in exploring local history, landscape toponymy, and fostering patriotic awareness.		
Teaching units:	1. Introductory considerations: the concept and definitions of toponymy and toponomastics; 2. Goals and tasks: the objectives of toponymy and toponomastics, their position in the geographical system, connections with other sciences, and toponymic research methods; 3. Origins, evolution, meaning, distribution, repetition, and models of toponymy: standardization of toponyms; 4. Toponyms by categories: oronymy, hydronymy, nesonymy, oikonoms, and other elements of microtoponymy; 5. Methodology of studying toponyms: macro and microtoponyms; 6. Geographical factors in toponymy: the relationship between names and actual natural-geographical features of the geospace; geographical sources in toponymy (maps, atlases, travelogues, archives); 7. Modern methods of processing and systematizing geographical names: toponymic regionalization; 8. Test; 9. Toponymy and local geographical terminology; 10. Geographical studies in toponymy: ancient sources in geographical toponymy research; 11. Influences and connections of physical-geographical factors in the formation of toponyms; 12. Topographic analysis of oikonoms and hydronyms;		



	13. Topographic analysis of hydronyms: identification and semantic meaning of orotoponyms; 14. Studying geographical regularities in the key stages of societal development through toponymy; 15. Concluding considerations.		
Learning outcomes:	Knowledge: • The student analyzes all spatial aspects of geographical nomenclature in Bosnia and Herzegovina and worldwide; • The student identifies toponyms by categories: oronymy, hydronymy, nesonymy, oikonoms, field names, and other elements of microtoponymy; • The student explains the connection between geographical nomenclature and the origin, evolution, meaning, distribution, repetition, and modeling of toponymy in the geospace of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Skills: • The student independently relates names to the actual physical-geographical features of the geospace and uses geographical sources in toponymy, such as maps, atlases, travelogues, and archives; • The student utilizes modern methods of processing, systematizing geographical names, and conducting toponymic regionalization. Competencies: • The student independently interprets the geographical toponymy of Bosnia and Herzegovina; • The student evaluates ideas, phenomena, or events using personal standards and external criteria based on toponymy and toponomastics, defending or accepting ideas, phenomena, or events based on established standards.		
Teaching methods:	Multimedia presentation and discussion (lectures); research independent work of students and joint analysis (practical courses).		
Knowledge testing methods with grading structure ¹ :		Maximum points	Minimum points
	Attendance	5	3
	Participation on lectures	5	3

¹ The structure of points and point criteria for each subject is determined by the Council of the organizational unit before the beginning of the academic year in which the subject is taught in accordance with Article 64, paragraph 6 of the Law on Higher Education of Sarajevo Canton



	Tests	40	22
	Seminar paper	10	6
	Final exam	40	22
	TOTAL	100	55
	Assessment:		
	<i>Grade</i>	<i>ECTS grade</i>	<i>Points scale</i>
	10	(A) excellent	95 - 100
	9	(B) very good	85 - 94
	8	(C) good	75 - 84
	7	(D) satisfactory	66 - 74
	6	(E) sufficient	55 - 64
	5	(F, FX) insufficient	55
Literature²:	Mandatory:		
	1. Borčić, B. (1975.): Toponimika i kartografija, Geodetski list, Kongresni broj, 15-25. 2. Crljenko, I. (2007.): Gradska toponimija kao pokazatelj u suvremenim geografskim istraživanjima, IV. hrvatski geografski kongres: Geografsko vrednovanje prostornih resursa, Zbornik radova, Poreč, Zagreb, 57-72 3. Avdić, B.; Mirić, R., Drešković, N., Krevs, M. (2023): Cultural Crossroads in Toponymy: Case Study of Bosnia and Herzegovina. - Place Naming, Identities and Geography. Springer International Publishing.		
	Recommended:		
	4. Korać, D. & Beus, M. (2021). Srednjovjekovni bosansko-humski vladari i velmože u hodonimima Hercegovine. Hercegovina, V.7. 5. Mc david, R.I. (1958). "Linguistic Geographic And Toponymic Research". Names (6):65–73. 6. Šabić, I. (2016). Typological-structural Analysis of Toponyms in the Medieval Bosnia. Bosanski jezik, Vol. 13. 7. Crljenko, I. (2020). Geografska imena na dodiru toponomastike i geografije. Geografski Horizont, Vol. 1 8. Pavić, R. (1980.): Geografski aspekt toponimije, Spomen zbornik 30. obljetnici osnutka Geografskog društva Hrvatske, Zagreb, 121-134.		

² The Senate of the higher education institution as an institution or a council of the organizational unit of the higher education institution as a public institution determines mandatory and recommended textbooks and manuals, as well as other recommended literature on the basis of which exams are prepared by a special act which is required to be published on its website before the beginning of the academic year in accordance with Article 56, paragraph 3 of the Law on Higher Education of the Sarajevo Canton.