



UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO – FACULTY OF SCIENCE  
SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

Form SP2

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<b>Subject code:</b> <i>TG-107-2</i>	<b>Subject name: Toponymy and Toponomastics</b>		
<b>Study cycle: I</b>	<b>Year: I</b>	<b>Semester: II</b>	<b>ECTS credits: 2</b>
<b>Status: Optional</b>		<b>Contact hours: 30</b>  <i>Lectures: 15</i> <i>Exercises: 15</i>	
<b>Assigned professors and assistants:</b>			
<b>Prerequisites:</b>	/		
<b>Subject objectives:</b>	<i>Main objectives of the course:</i>  <i>Introduce students with places as part of historical geography, determine its place in physical, economic and social geography, but also regional studies;</i> <i>improvement and adoption of overall geographic and toponymic terminology;</i> <i>To arouse interest in researching local history and toponymy of the landscape;</i> <i>Prepare students for the creation of educational paths, geostasis and other ways tourist valorization of toponymy and toponomastics.</i>		
<b>Teaching units:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>1. Introductory considerations, concept and definitions of toponymy and toponomastic;</i></li><li><i>2. The goals and tasks of toponymy and toponomastic, position in geography system, connections of toponymy with other sciences, toponymy research methods;</i></li><li><i>3. Genesis, evolution, meaning, distribution, repetition and models of toponymy. Standardization of toponyms;</i></li><li><i>4. Toponyms by category (oronymy, hydronymy, oikonoms and other elements of microtoponymy);</i></li><li><i>5. Methodology of studying toponyms: macro and microtoponyms;</i></li><li><i>6. Geographical factors of toponymy: the relationship between nominal and real natural geographical features of geospace; Geographical sources in toponymies: maps, atlases, travelogues, archives;;</i></li></ol>		



	<p>7. Modern methods of processing, systematization of geographical names and toponymic zoning; 8. Partial exam; 9. Toponymy and local geographic terminology; 10. Geographical research in toponymy (Ancient sources in geography studying toponymy); 11. Influences and connections of physical-geographical factors on the formation of toponyms; 12. Topographical analysis of oikonyms and hydronyms; 13. Toponymic analysis of hydronyms; Identification and semantic meaning orotoponyms; 14. Research of geographical regularities of the basic stages of development society on the key and study of toponyms; 15. Identification and connection of human agricultural activities on formation of toponyms.</p>
<p><b>Learning outcomes:</b></p>	<p><b>Knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the student analyzes all the spatial aspects of the geographical name in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the World;</li> <li>- the student identifies toponyms by categories: oronymy, hydronymy, oikonyms and other elements of microtoponymy;</li> <li>- the student explains the connection between the geographical name and the genesis, evolution, meaning, diffusion, repetition and modeling toponymies in the geospace of Bosnia and Herzegovina;</li> </ul> <p><b>Skills:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the student independently brings the relation between nominal and real natural geographical features of geospace; is used geographically sources in toponymy: maps, atlases, travelogues, archives;</li> <li>- uses modern processing methods, geographical systematization also called toponymic zoning.</li> </ul> <p><b>Competencies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the student independently interprets the geographical toponymy of Bosnia and Herzegovina;</li> <li>- the student judges, using personal standards and external criteria making the right decision about ideas, phenomena or events on based on toponymy and toponomastic, defends or accepts ideas, phenomena or events based on established standards.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Teaching methods:</b></p>	<p>Multimedia presentation and discussion (lectures); practical work, educational material analysis and discussion (exercises).</p>
<p><b>Knowledge testing</b></p>	<p>Points</p>



<p><b>methods with grading structure<sup>1</sup>:</b></p>	<table> <tr> <td><i>Attendance</i></td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Participation on lectures</i></td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Partial exam</i></td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Seminar paper</i></td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Final exam</i></td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL</b></td> <td><b>100</b></td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Assessment:</b></p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Grade</i></th> <th><i>ECTS grade</i></th> <th><i>Points scale</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>(A) excellent</td> <td>95 - 100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>(B) very good</td> <td>85 - 94</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>(C) good</td> <td>75 - 84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(D) satisfactory</td> <td>66 - 74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>(E) sufficient</td> <td>55 - 64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>(F, FX) insufficient</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>55</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Attendance</i>	5	<i>Participation on lectures</i>	5	<i>Partial exam</i>	40	<i>Seminar paper</i>	10	<i>Final exam</i>	40	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<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		
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<p><b>Literature<sup>2</sup>:</b></p>	<p><b>Mandatory:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Borčić, B. (1975.): <i>Toponimika i kartografija, Geodetski list, Kongresni broj, 15-25.</i></li> <li>Crljenko, I. (2007.): <i>Gradskat oponimija kao Pokazatelju suvremenim geografskim istraživanjima, IV. hrvatski geografski kongres: Geografsko vrednovanje prostornih resursa, Zbornik radova, Poreč, Zagreb, 57-72.</i></li> <li>Jordan, P. &amp; Ormeling, F. (eds.) <i>Toponyms In Cartography, Proceedings of the Toponymic Sessions at the 25th International Cartographic Conference, Paris, 3–8 July 2011, Hamburg 2013, 134 Seiten ISBN 978- 3-8300-6700-9</i></li> </ol> <p><b>Recommended:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stewart, G.R. (1975): <i>Names on the Globe (1sted.). Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19- 501895-0.</i></li> <li>McDavid, R.I. (1958). "Linguistic Geographic And Toponymic Research". <i>Names (6): 65–73.</i></li> <li>Faričić, J. (2007.a): <i>Geografska imena na kartama Hrvatske 16. I 17. stoljeća, Kartografija i geoinformacije, izvanredni broj u povodu 70. rođendana profesora emeritusa Nedjeljka Frančule, Zagreb, 148-179.</i></li> </ol>																																							

<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>2</sup> 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.



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4. Matas, M. (2002.): *Toponimija dijela Splitske zagore, Hrvatski geografski glasnik*, br. 63 (2001.), Zagreb, 121-143.
5. Pavić, R. (1980.): *Geografski aspekt toponimije, Spomen zbornik o 30. obljetnici osnutka Geografsko društva Hrvatske*, Zagreb, 121-134.
6. Šimunović, P. (1976.): *Toponimija Istarskog razvoda, Onomastica jugoslavica*, br. 6, Zagreb, 3- 34.
7. Vajs, N. (1987.): *O zaboravljenim hrvatskim imenima jadranskih otoka, Rasprave Zavoda za jezik*, br. 13, Zagreb, 163-173.