

UNIVERSITY OF LATVIA
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH STUDIES

ETYMOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CANADIAN REALIA

KANĀDAS REĀLIJU ETIMOLOĢISKĀ ANALĪZE

BACHELOR THESIS

Margarita Ustinova

Matriculation Card No.mu09046

Adviser: lect. Margarita Spirida

RĪGA 2015

ANOTĀCIJA

Pētījuma mērķis ir analizēt Britu Kolumbijas kultūras reālijas. Aprakstoša pētījuma metode ir izvēlēta, lai sasniegtu izvirzītu mērķi un atbildētu uz pētījuma jautājumiem. Pētījums sastāv no divām galvenajām daļām. Pētījuma teorētisko daļu attēlo divas nodaļas. Pirmā nodaļa fokusējas uz dažādām kultūras reāliju klasifikācijas pieejām. Otrā nodaļa ir domāta toponīmu pētījuma esošā korpusa apspriedei un mēģinājumiem klasificēt Kanādas toponīmus. Trešā nodaļa, kas ir pašreizējā pētījuma empīriskā daļa, ietver izvēlēto Kanādas reāliju piemēru etimoloģijas apspriedi. Pētījums rādīja, ka Britu Kolumbija pārsvarā ir attēlota ar sociāliem toponīmiem Lonely Planet ceļvedī. Turklāt, eiropiešu Kanādas pētnieki kļuva par galveno ietekmi uz Britu Kolumbijas toponīmiem. Etimoloģiski, Britu Kolumbijas toponīmi pārsvarā ir Viduslaiku angļu un Senās franču valodas izcelsmes.

Atslēgvārdi: etimoloģija, ģeogrāfijas un apkārtnes reālijas, Kanāda, materiālās reālijas, sociālās reālijas.

ABSTRACT

The goal of the research is to analyse cultural realia of British Columbia. The descriptive research method is chosen to reach the set goal and answer research questions. The research consists of two major parts. The theoretical part of the research is represented by two chapters. Chapter 1 focuses on various approaches to classify cultural realia and toponyms. Chapter 2 is devised for the discussion of the existent body of research on Canadian toponyms. Chapter 3 being the empirical part of the present research holds the discussion of etymology of the selected instances of Canadian realia. The research demonstrated that BC is mostly represented by social toponyms in Lonely Planet travel guide. Moreover, the European explorers of Canada became the major influence on BC's toponyms. Etymologically, the toponyms of British Columbia are mostly of Middle English and Old French origin.

Key words: Canada, etymology, geographical and environmental realia, material realia, social realia.

CONTENTS

ANOTĀCIJA	2
ABSTRACT	3
CONTENTS.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1. The Classification of Cultural Realia	8
1.2. The classification of Toponyms	10
2. The Research of British Columbia Realia.....	17
3. Etymology of British Columbia Realia.....	21
3.1. The geographical toponyms of native origin.....	21
3.2. The social toponyms of native origin	24
3.3. The geographical toponyms of foreign origin.....	27
3.3.1. Transplaced toponyms.	27
3.3.2. Transferred toponyms.....	28
3.4. The social toponyms of foreign origin	29
3.4.1. Transplaced toponyms.	29
3.4.2. Transferred toponyms.....	30
3.5. The geographical neologisms.....	33
3.6. The social neologisms.	34
CONCLUSIONS	39
THESES	41
REFERENCES	43
Appendix 1The Cultural Realia of British Columbia	46
Appendix 2The Toponyms of BC.....	50
Appendix 3 Onomastic Classification of BC Place-Names.....	51
Appendix 4 The Main Influences and the Types of the Toponyms in BC	52
<i>The Figure 2.1. The main influences on the native toponyms</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>The Figure 2.2. The main types of the native toponyms</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>The Figure 2.3. The main influences on the foreign toponyms</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>The Figure 2.4. The main types of the foreign toponyms.....</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>The Figure 2.5. The main influences on the neologisms.....</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>The Figure 2.6. The main types of the neologisms.....</i>	<i>54</i>

The Figure2.7. The main influences on the toponyms in BC..... 55
The Figure 2.8. The main types of the toponyms in BC..... 55

INTRODUCTION

Rita Mae Brown, an American playwright says that "Language is the road map of a culture. It tells you where its people come from and where they are going." (Online 1) Canada has a long history of immigration mounted on the top of pre-history period when the territory of modern Canada was populated by the First Nations who had their distinctive cultures. The First Nations, first explorers, first settlers and newcomers with the first waves of immigration charted the country and contributed to the rich cultural realia of Canada British Columbia, the western province of Canada, that belongs to the English speaking part of Canada, is rich in cultural realia, too. Its realia depicts geography, nature, art, ethnography and society of the province. Thus, it would be interesting to study the major tendencies in realia naming. Cultural realia, by and large, is discussed in terms of place naming, material culture or artefacts and social culture and it means that realia bears a witness to historical and social processes of any locale. The research on Canadian toponyms was done by J. B. Rudnyćkyj back in 1958 when the scholar proposed a three-fold classification model for Canadian and North American toponyms, and it appears to be the only comprehensive research done on the etymology of Canadian toponyms to this day. Other types of Canadian cultural realia have not received much of attention either, hence, this research is devised for the purposes of etymological analysis of Canadian realia. The **goal** of the research is to analyse cultural realia of British Columbia.

The following **enabling objectives** are set to achieve the goal of the research:

1. to study various approaches to the analysis of cultural realia
2. to set the taxonomy for the analysis of Canadian realia
3. to excerpt Canadian cultural realia for the purposes of the analysis
4. to analyse the selected material

The following **research questions** are set:

1. What major influences might be traced in the identified cultural categories of Canadian realia? Onomastic classification by Rudnyckyj (1958) is chosen to answer the first research question.

2. To answer the second research question, namely, by what cultural realia British Columbia is represented the most in the Lonely planet travel guide, Newmark's taxonomy is selected.

The research is done by qualitative and quantitative methods.

The research consists of two major parts. The theoretical part of the research is represented by two chapters. Chapter 1 focuses on various approaches to classify cultural realia and toponyms. Chapter 2 is devised for the discussion of the existent body of research Canadian toponyms.

Chapter 3 being the empirical part of the present research holds the discussion of etymology of the selected instances of Canadian realia. The major findings are discussed in the final chapter titled Conclusions.

1. The Classification of Cultural Realia

Culture-specific words are brought into language by a multitude of ethnic influences on the history of the country. Cultural realia reflects different traditions, beliefs and historical developments. The present chapter introduces various approaches to the discussion of cultural realia.

The interest of the present research lies in the analysis of cultural realia and it means that it is necessary to define what is meant by this concept. The American anthropologists, Kroeber and Kluckhohn, in 1952 analyse about 164 different definitions of culture and claim that

‘Culture consists of patterns, explicit and implicit, of and for behaviour acquired and transmitted by symbols, constituting the distinctive achievements of human groups, including their embodiment in artifacts; the essential core of culture consists of traditional (i.e. historically derived and selected) ideas and especially their attached values; culture systems may, on the one hand, be considered as products of action, on the other, as conditional elements of future action.’ (Kroeber & Kluckhohn 1952: 181 in Adler 1997: 14)

Newmark's definition of culture is less fuzzy. The scholar maintains that he is “referring to culture only in anthropological sense i.e. the way of life and environment peculiar to the native inhabitants of a particular geographical area, restricted by its language boundaries, as manifested through a single language (Newmark 2010: 173 in Meaning in Translation. Ed. B.Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk).

The words related to the culture of a particular place have been referred to by different terms. Baker (Baker 1992: 21) uses the term “culture-specific concepts”, while Newmark (Newmark 2010: 173) speaks of cultural words, another scholar in the field of translation studies, Nord (Nord 1997: 34) uses the term *cultureme*, Gambier (Gambier 2004: 159) discusses culture-specific references, Davies (Davies 2003: 68) operates with culture-specific items but Robinson (Robinson 1997: 35) uses terms *realia* and culture-bound phenomena. For the purposes of the present research the term *realia* is chosen. Webster's New World College Dictionary defines *realia* as “real things, as the objects associated with everyday life in a culture, esp. as distinguished from theories based on such things” and it means that these are the words that are used to refer to objects and phenomena characteristic of some geographical locale.

To ensure a systematic analysis of cultural realia it is important to group them. A number of scholars, viz. Baker (Baker 1992: 21), Newmark (Newmark 2010: 173), Espindola (Espindola 2006: 49-50); Gambier (Gambier 2004: 159) and Aixela (Aixela 1997: 59) offer various approaches to realia categorization.

Baker has a very general division where the scholar speaks of two categories, viz. abstract or concrete (Baker 1992: 21). Being as broad and general as it is, this categorisation hardly meets the needs of this research.

Leemets (1992: 475) includes in the cultural realia taxonomy names of holidays, rituals, musical instruments, tools, national dishes, items of clothing, historical concepts, folklore terms, etc.

The typology of cultural categories offered by Newmark, P. (1988: 95-99) includes five major categories represented by a number of types. This taxonomy is based, to a large extent, on Nida's (1964: 91-96) categorization of cultural realia. Both scholars single out the following groups:

1. ecology: flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills, etc. (Nida 1964, Newmark 1988: 95)
2. material culture/ artefacts: food, clothes, houses, towns, transport, etc. (Nida 1964, Newmark 1988: 95)
3. social culture: work, leisure, etc. (Nida 1964, Newmark 1988: 95)

However, Newmark includes two more categories, namely:

4. organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts (political and administrative, religious, artistic, etc.)
5. gestures and habits

It should be mentioned that in his later publication of 2010, the scholar reconsiders this taxonomy and offers the sixth category, so-called *private passions* whereto he transfers religion and complements it by music, poetry and the like. (Newmark 2010: 173 – 177).

Hence, these are six categories, viz. ecology, which basically means geographical environment; public life that covers politics, law and government; social life including economy, occupations, social welfare, health and education; personal life in terms of food, clothing and housing; customs and pursuits which might be represented by body language; private passions, like religion, music, poetry and their different social organisations. (Newmark 2010: 173 – 177). Newmark's categorization is rather detailed, but anyway it does not cover all the aspects of culture as represented in language.

Espindola (Espindola 2006: 49-50) sets even more detailed taxonomy which includes ten entries: toponyms; anthroponyms; entertainment; transportation; fictional characters; local institutions; measuring system; food and drink; scholastic references; religious celebrations (Espindola 2006: 49-50). The classifications offered by both scholars, Newmark and Espindola might also pose some difficulties as at times it is rather difficult to decide on exact category the word might belong to, however, Newmarks classification was chosen for the purposes of this research as a seemingly friendlier classification proposed by Aixela, who divides realia into two categories, viz. proper names and common expressions, where common expressions include the words referring to “objects, institutions, habits and opinions restricted to each culture, which cannot be included in the field of proper names” (Aixela 1997:59) does not provide for the answer to the research question, namely, by what cultural realia British Columbia is represented the most in the Lonely planet travel guide.

1.2. The classification of Toponyms

To answer another research questions, that tackles the major influences that might be traced in the identified cultural categories of Canadian realia, it was decided to closely study place-names as those introduce us with the country, its nature, history, geography, politics and culture and hence, the present chapter is devised for the discussion of the same.

Place-names are the names of geographical, historical and cultural objects and thus, are referred to as toponyms. It should be mentioned that there is no standardized scheme to classify toponyms. One of the typologies was offered by H.L. Mencken in 1967 where the scholar suggested eight classes of toponyms but the typology was later criticised due to certain inconsistency and overlap, the same criticism was extended to other typologies based on motivation for place naming and offered by such scholars as Lewis A. McArthur, who studied Oregon geographic names (1928), Stewart George R. (1975), Ronald Baker and Marvin Carmony (1975), and a number of others.

According to Stewart George R., "The place-names are classified into ten categories." (Stewart George R., 1975:4). Thus, the types of place-names are: the names that describe the realia, the names that are associated with the object, the names that appeared as a result of some event or action, the names that reflect possession and the names that commemorate some persons or other places.

Rennick Robert claims that he managed to avoid the pitfalls of the earlier taxonomies and divides toponyms into eight categories, namely, “personal names, names taken from other places or features, local or descriptive names, historic events, subjective names, mistake names, names from more than one source, underived names” (Robert Rennick, 2005:291) but as mentioned in Australian National Placenames Survey (Blair David (2009: 13), this claim might be argued as the category “names from more than one source” suggests an overlap. The scholar suggests that personal names are given to the places to honour people who discovered them or to celebrate famous writers, artists and other people. For example, Vancouver Island is named after the English navigator George Vancouver, who discovered the island. The category of names taken from other places or features may be exemplified by Victoria port that is near Victoria City. Canada is big and often covered with snow; therefore, it is called Great White North and it is an example of local or descriptive names. The names of events in history are given to the places after the events that were in the past. Subjective names are given to the places after the names of culture or some humorous names. The names that appeared as a result of mistake are given to the places if people are mistaken about the places. The names of several sources are given to the places, if the names belong to several objects. For example, the name Victoria is not only the name of the city or the port, but also the name of the lake, island and peak as well. The names whose etymology is not clear are given to the places because of some unknown facts.

Gammeltoft Peder, the same as Stewart George R., reflects in his classification of the place-names the motivation of the giving the names. According to Gammeltoft Peder, "The toponyms are divided according to their relationships, nature and use." (Gammeltoft Peder, 2005:151). The place-names that are classified by the relationships reflect their relation to other places or people. The place-names that are classified by the nature reflect their view or structure. The place-names that are classified by their use reflect some professions or actions of people.

The place-names of relationships include:

1. The place-names of the relationship to the toponyms;
2. The place-names of the relationship to the institutions;
3. The place-names related to the persons;
4. The place-names related to the events.

The place-names of their nature include:

1. The size of the object;
2. The form of the object;
3. The colour of the object;
4. The age of the object;
5. The material of the object;
6. The place that is related to the object;

Place-names can be classified in different ways. According to Zelinsky Wilbur, "Place-names should be classified and researched coherently." (Zelinsky Wilbur, 2002:248). Thus, Zelinsky Wilbur suggests that place-names should be arranged in the way, which makes them easier to research.

The names that describe the objects reflect the view and nature of the realia. They can also depict the people's attitude towards the place. For example, White River has got its name from the colour of the water because it has the ash from the volcano. The names that are associated with the objects reflect the realia near which they are situated. For example, White Rock is the name of the city, which has the rock on the beach. The names that appeared as a result of some event or action reflect the actions of people or the animals that are common to the place. The names that reflect possession depict the nations that settled in the place. For example, British Columbia has got its name from the colony of the Brits. The names that commemorate some persons or other places reflect the famous people or places. For example, Brantford is the city named after British captain Joseph Brant. The names that are given to the places in honour of somebody reflect the memory of the persons who discovered the places or the names of some saints. For example, Saint John River got its name in honour St. John. The names that have similar origin reflect different places that have the same origin of their names. For example, St. Clair Lake has the same origin as St. Clair River.

The place-names of the relationship to the toponyms reflect other places. For example, Riverview is the town, and it is near the river. The place-names of the relationship to the institutions reflect different organizations. The place-names related to the persons reflect the famous people. For example, St. Stephen is the town, and it is named according to Stephen Pendleton, who was a surveyor. The place-names related to the events reflect different processes or actions. The place-names of the size reflect the size of the object. According to Barber Katherine, "Long Range Mountains are the mountains that are 500 km long". (Barber Katherine, 1998: 847). The place-names of the form reflect the form of the object.

The place-names of the colour reflect the colour of the place. For example, Red Lake got its name from the killing of one big animal in it. The place-names of the age reflect how old the place is. For example, Newfoundland is the island discovered recently. The place-names of the material reflect the substance from which the object consists. For example, Rocky Mountains consist from the rocks. The place-names related to the objects reflect plants, animals or other objects common in those places. For example, Oakville is a town, and it got its name from the oaks growing there.

The place-names related to the features that people perceive reflect the features that people feel. For example, Cold Lake got its name from the cold water because the water is cold the whole year. The place-names related to the professions or actions reflect the activities that happened in those places. For example, Slave Lake is the town, where Slavey were living. They were the aborigines of Canada.

Canada has its own classification of place-names because it is a big country, and it has a rather complex geographical division. The place-names of Canada reflect not only their etymological origin, but historical origin as well. The same as the place-names of other countries, Canadian place-names reflect also the people, other places, events and nature. According to Rudnycky J.B., "There are three groups of Canadian place-names:

1. The place-names of history;
2. The place-names of linguistics;
3. The place-names of onomastics." (Rudnycky J.B., 1958a:10).

Historical place-names reflect the events and periods in history that influenced the names. Linguistic place-names reflect the origin of the names from different languages. Onomastic place-names reflect the origin of the names from native and foreign nations. Onomastic place-names are also the names that appeared in recent time. All the three groups of Canadian place-names Rudnycky J.B. divides into smaller groups.

The types of the place-names of history are: the place-names of Indian period, the place-names of explorations related to Portuguese, Spaniards and Frenchs, religious place-names of French explorations, the place-names of the period of British Loyalists, and the place-names of the period of modernism or nationalism.

The types of the place-names of linguistics are the place-names of Amerindian origin, the place-names of Romance origin, including the origin from Portuguese, French and Spanish languages and the names of Germanic origin, including the origin from Anglo-Saxon, German and Scandinavian languages.

There are also the names of Celtic origin, including the origin from Scotch and Irish languages, the names of Slavic origin, including the origin from Ukrainian, Russian, Polish and other Slavic languages and the place-names from Hebrew, Greek, Latin and other languages. The types of the place-names of onomastic are the place-names of aborigines (Amerindians), the place-names of foreign origin (European and other continents) and Canadian neologisms of the place-names. The place-names of pre-distoric period appeared when the First Nations populated Canada. The place-names of explorations of Portuguese, Spaniards and French appeared when these nations discovered different places in Canada and gave them the names. Religious place-names of French explorations reflect French elements of religion. The place-names of the period of British Loyalists appeared when many people migrated to Canada because of the American Revolution. The place-names of the period of modernism and nationalism appeared in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. As mentioned above, the place-names of Amerindian origin appeared from the language of American Indians. According to Katherine Barber, "Winnipeg is the place-name of Amerindian origin, and it is the city." (Katherine Barber, 1998: 1668). The place-names of Romance origin came from the languages of Portuguese, Spaniards and French. For example, Quebec is the place-name of French origin, and it is the name of the province. The place-names of Germanic origin came from the languages of Anglo-Saxons, Germans and Scandinavians. The place-names of Celtic origin came from the languages of Scots and Irish. The place-names of Slavic origin came from the languages of Ukrainians, Russians, Polishes and other Slavic nations. The place-names of Hebrew, Greek, Latin and other origin came from the languages of Jews, Greeks and other nations. According to Rudnycky J.B., "Victoria is the place-name of Latin origin, and it is the city." (Rudnycky J.B., 1958a:10-11). The place-names of aborigines are the names that came from Amerindians. For example, Winnipeg Lake is the place-name of Cree and Ojibwa origin, and these are the aborigines of Canada. The place-names of European and other origin are the place-names that came from the languages of Europe and other continents. For example, Mont-Joli is the place-name of French origin, and it is the name of the town.

Canadian neologisms in the place-names are the names that appeared recently. The place-names of Canada have their origin and meaning.

The origin of the place-names includes the description of the places establishment or exploration, the sources of the place-names and the language from which the place-names are coming.

The meaning of the place-names include the explanations to what objects the place-names belong. Armstrong George H. presents a very detailed description of Canadian place-names. There are some examples of Canadian place-names with their meaning and origin. According to Armstrong George H., "Addington is a county, and it is in Ontario. The place-name first time was used in 1792." (Armstrong George H., 1930: 2). Thus, Addington is a county of English speaking part of Canada, and the place-name appeared in the end of the 18th century. The county has got its name after the British Commons House speaker Henry Addington. Later he became the Empire Prime Minister. However, Henry Addington did not give the name to the county himself because it was the decision of Simcoe, the Governor.

Another example is the description of Hepworth. It is a village, and it is situated in Grey County. The place-name "Hepworth" appeared as a result of the mistake in the pronunciation. In other words, the place-name appeared from the name of the town Epworth, which is in England. The decision to give the village the name belongs to Mr. Spencer, the English pioneer. The word "Epworth" comes from the personal name "Eppa" and the term "worth". This term has Old English origin, and it is from the word "farm". In general, Epworth means - Eppa farm. This description does not include the establishment of the village, but it presents etymological origin of the place-name.

There are also some examples of the description where the author presents only the year of the establishment of the place and the object, to which the place-name is related. According to Armstrong George H., "Oakland is the township in Ontario, and it is established in 1821." (Armstrong George H., 1930:120). There grew the oaks before the establishment of the township; therefore it has the name "Oakland".

Jones is the township in Ontario, and it is in Renfrew County. The township was established in 1863. It is named in honour of Judge Jones, who participated in the war, which was in 1812. Jones worked also in the Queen's Bench Court. His father was Ephraim Jones, and he worked in the first Parliament.

One of the best examples is the description of Wainfleet. It is the township established in 1798, and it is in Welland County. The place-name comes from England because there is the district with the name Wainfleet. The place-name is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and it comes from the words "fleet" and "wain". The word "fleet" means- a creek, but the word "wain" means- a wagon. Thus, the name of this township means "a wagon, which goes through the creek".

Armstrong George H. does not describe only the place-names of the objects created by the people.

He describes also the names of geographical places in Canada. Whitby is the place-name of the town and the township.

They both are in the county of Ontario, and the township was established in 1792. The place-name is of Danish origin, and it consists from the words "whitte" and "bye". The word "whitte" means "white", but the word "bye" means "village". Thus, Whitby means "the white village". The place-name might also came from the lighthouse, which was in the port.

There are some examples of the place-name of geographical object. According to Armstrong George H., "Pembina is a place-name of river and mountain that are in Manitoba." (Armstrong George H., 1930: 222). The place-name is of Indian origin and it means- the cranberry. Battle is the place-name of the lake and river that are in Alberta. There Indians were living, and they often had battles. Therefore both the lake and the river got the name "Battle". Thus, some place-names belong to several objects.

There are also the place-names that belong to both social and geographical places. For example, Pictou is the place-name of the village, county and island, and they are in Nova Scotia. The place-name is of Micmac origin, and it comes from the word "pictook". This term means "the fire of the gas" because there is the coal-mining area near Pictou. There is also the opinion that the place-name comes from the word "bucto", which means - the fire.

Michipicoten is the place-name of the island, harbour, river and village. The island is in Superior Lake, but other objects are in Ontario. The place-name is of Algonquin origin, and it means "the great bluff". The bluffs are considered great because they are rich in gold, copper and iron.

Pugwash is the village and the river. According to Armstrong George H., "The village is in Nova Scotia, but the river goes into the Pugwash Bay." (Armstrong George H., 1930:234). The place is of Micmac origin, and it means "a bank with sand".

Thus, realia and place-names reflect geography, culture and history of the country. The study of place-names is called toponymy, but the place-names are called – toponyms. Realia are divided into ecology, material realia, social realia, traditions, habits and religion with arts. Place-names are related to different realia, such as water places, relief, minerals, animals, plants, buildings, and people. The place-names are classified according to their nature, relation to other places or persons, plants and animals that are common in the places and events that happened in those places. Canadian place-names consist of the place-names of aboriginal origin, of European and other foreign origin and of neologisms.

2. The Research of British Columbia Realia

This chapter discusses the existent body of British Columbia's realia research. It includes the description of what the types of realia are most often presented in the geography, society and culture of British Columbia. The description includes the types of the place-names and influences according to what the places got their names.

British Columbia, the province of Canada, belongs to the transferred toponyms of European origin. The toponym belongs also to the social realia and the units of territory. It is influenced by the settlement, which is the realia of ethnography, and by the river, which is the geographical realia. It has also its name from the proper names and the ship, which belongs to the ethnographical realia and transport. Etymologically the province has its name from Old English and Latin languages.

The toponyms of native origin are given after Amerindians and their languages. According to the type of the places, there are more the social toponyms than the geographical toponyms.

Among the geographical toponyms, there are more instances of the sources of water than the types of the relief. The most sources of water are the lakes, but the main types of the relief are the beaches. Etymologically, the most sources of water have Middle English and Old French origin, but the types of relief are mostly of Old English origin. The natives, from who the sources of water have their name, mostly live in the south of British Columbia, but the types of relief have influence mostly from western natives. In general, the First Nations of British Columbia, from who the geographical toponyms have their name, mostly live in the west of the province. Some of the native toponyms are related to other places with the same name. They are only among the sources of water and they are the lakes that have their name from the rivers. The most of the geographical toponyms have their name from one realia. There is one toponym, which has both the native and the foreign influences. This is only among the types of the relief, and it is the island. It has influence from its English explorer. Among the social toponyms of native origin, the most are the details of the populated units. They mostly are the bridges and provincial parks. Etymologically, the most of the details of the populated places have Middle English and Old French origin.

In general, the natives, from who the social toponyms got their name, mostly are living in the west and the southeast of British Columbia.

The most of the social toponyms have influence from both the aborigines and other realia. These are mostly the geographical objects that are the rivers and fishes. The social toponyms that have their name only from other realia, mostly come from the mounts, trees and animals. The most of the social toponyms have their name from three realia.

In general, among the native toponyms, the most are the sources of water and the details of the populated units. There are more lakes than the bridges and provincial parks. Etymologically, the most of the native toponyms are of Middle English and Old French origin. The aborigines that influence the toponyms, mostly are living in the west of British Columbia. The most of the native toponyms that have their origin from both the aborigines and other realia, got their name from the geographical objects. These are mostly the sources of water, and they are the rivers. Among the plants and animals that influence the toponyms, the most are the trees and the fishes. The toponyms that have their origin just from other realia, mostly come from the trees. The most of the native toponyms have their name from one realia.

If to discuss the foreign toponyms, they are divided not only into the geographical and the social place-names, but into transplaced and transferred place-names as well. In general, the most of the foreign toponyms have their origin from the famous European people, and these are the transferred toponyms. The most of the transplaced toponyms have their origin from the towns and volcanos. The transplaced toponyms are mostly of European and American origin. The most of the foreign toponyms are the social place-names.

Among the geographical toponyms of foreign origin, the most are the types of the relief. These are mostly the islands. Among the geographical transferred toponyms, the most are of British and Irish origin. They mostly come from the explorers of Canada. Etymologically, the most of the geographical toponyms have Middle English and Old French origin. The geographical toponyms have their name mostly from one realia.

Among the social foreign toponyms, the most are the details of the populated places. They mostly are the avenues and the provincial parks. Among the administrative units, the most are the cities. Among the social transferred toponyms, the most are of British origin and they come mostly from the explorers of Canada. Etymologically, the most of the social toponyms are of Middle English and Old French origin. The social toponyms have their name mostly from two realia. Among the social toponyms, that have origin from foreign and other realia the most have their name from the cities.

In general, the most of the foreign toponyms are the details of the populated areas.

The foreign toponyms have mostly English origin and they come mostly from the explorers of Canada. Etymologically, the most of the foreign place-names are of Middle English and Old French origin. The toponyms mostly have their name from two realia. The most of the toponyms that have their origin from several realia that come from the sources of water and the cities.

If to discuss the new toponyms, the most of them are the social place-names. They mainly are the details of the populated places.

Among the geographical neologisms, the most have their name from the famous Canadian people. They mainly are the explorers of Canada. However, the most of them were born in America and Europe. The most of the geographical neologisms have their name from one realia.

Among the social neologisms, the most have their name from the organizations, activities, the size and the importance of the objects. The most of the details of the populated places are the streets. The most of the social neologisms have their name from one or two realia. There are also the neologisms that have their base on the native or foreign origin. These are mostly the airports.

In general, the most of the neologisms are the details of the populated places and they are the streets. The most of the neologisms have their name from one or two realia. They mostly have their name from the social and the geographical objects. The neologisms that have their name from several realia, mostly come from the cities. Among the geographical realia, from those the neologisms come, the most are the sources of water.

If to compare all the three types of British Columbia's toponyms, the most of them are the social place-names. They mostly are the cities. The biggest groups of the toponyms are the foreign toponyms and the neologisms. The most of the toponyms have influence from the proper names and they come from the famous Europeans, Canadians and Americans. They come mostly from the explorers of Canada, and among them are mainly the Europeans. The toponyms that have influence from the natives of British Columbia mostly got their name from the western aborigines. The toponyms that have influence from the foreign places got their name mostly from the volcanos and the towns. They have influence from Europe and the United States. The toponyms mostly have their name from two realia. The most of the toponyms that have their name from several objects, come from the geographical realia. They have their name from the rivers. The toponyms that have their name from the social realia mostly got their name from the cities.

The toponyms that have their name from the types of relief mostly got their name from the mountains. The toponyms that have their name from the plants and animals mostly got their name from the trees, the fishes and the beasts. Etymologically, the toponyms have mostly Middle English and Old French origin.

Thus, the major influences in the cultural categories of Canadian realia are from the European explorers of Canada. The cultural realia that represents British Columbia mostly on Lonely Planet travel guide are the social realia. The graphical representation of the above discussion is found in Appendix 4.

3. Etymology of British Columbia Realia.

This chapter presents the discussion of the etymology of Canadian province- British Columbia and realia of this province. There is also analysed etymology of BC toponyms. The toponyms of British Columbia and their etymological origin reflect geography, nature, society and history of the province. The toponyms of BC are geographical and social place-names. According to the source, the toponyms of British Columbia are native toponyms, foreign toponyms and neologisms of Canada.

British Columbia is a province of Canada, and it is in the west of the country near the Pacific Ocean. According to Akrigg G.P.V. and Akrigg H.B., "British Columbia got its name from the Boston trader Robert Gray and the English Queen Victoria." (Akrigg G.P.V. and Akrigg H.B., 1997: 29). Thus, the name "Columbia" was the idea of Robert Gray because he had the ship with this name. Firstly, he gave the name "Columbia" to the river, which he discovered in 1792, but later to the whole area. Columbia River is the geographical place-name, and it is an object of geography. The Queen Victoria had the idea to name the province "British Columbia", when she saw the name "Columbia" in the maps because Columbia is in the South America. She named the province according to the British colony. It is the social place-name, and it is the settlement. The proclamation of British Columbia was on 19 November of 1858. Thus, the toponym "British Columbia" is of foreign origin and it is transferred not only from the British colony and the queen, but from Columbia River, the Boston explorer of Canada and the name of his ship too. It is the social place-name, and it is an unit of territory. If to analyse the place-name etymologically, the term "British" is of Old English origin and it comes from the word "Brettisc". Though Columbia is in the South America, it has etymological origin too. According to Barber Katherine, "The name "Columbia" is of Latin origin and it comes from the word "Columba" that means "pigeon"." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 282). Thus, British Columbia has its name from the British colony and Columbia River. The province got its name according to the settlement and the source of water.

3.1. The geographical toponyms of native origin

Native toponyms are the place-names of American Indian origin. Amerindians are the aborigines of Canada and British Columbia.

The geographical toponyms of Amerindian origin include the relief and the sources of water. For example, Benson Island got its name from the aborigines – Tseshah people. The name of this nation means "Tsi'shaa people". They are living in the west of Vancouver Island. The Tseshah people belong to the ethnographical realia, and they are the group of ethnicity. However, the island got the name also from the British captain John Benson and his wife. He bought the island in 1893 and built the hotel there. When he died, his wife became the owner of the island and the hotel. John Benson is the proper name. According to Barber Katherine, "Island is a land around which is water." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 746). It is of Old English origin from "īgland". Island is the geographical toponym, and it belongs to the relief. Thus, Benson Island got its name from the ethnonym- the Tseshah people and from Benson, the surname of the British explorer of Canada. It is the geographical toponym.

Miners Beach has its name from the miners. The people called beach according to the workers- the miners. According to Barber Katherine, "Miners are the people working in the mines." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 921). The term is of Middle English and Old French origin from "minēor" and "minour". Miners belong to the ethnographical realia and they are the workers. Beach is a shore near ocean or lake. It is the geographical toponym and it belongs to the relief. Thus, Miners Beach has its name from the miners. It is the geographical place-name. Wickaninnish Beach got its name from Wickaninnish, the Tla-o-qui-aht people chief. The name of the nation means "Clayoqua people". The Tla-o-qui-aht people are living in the west of the Vancouver Island. They belong to the ethnographical realia and they are the type of ethnicity. Wickaninnish is the proper name. The toponym "Wickaninnish Beach" is the geographical place-name. It has its name from Wickaninnish, the name of the person, and from the ethnonym-Tla-o-qui-aht.

Squamish Spit got its name from the Squamish people. They are living in the BC's southwest. Squamish is the ethnographical realia and it is the type of ethnicity. Spit is a piece of land, which goes into the source of water. The term is of Old English origin from the word "spitu". Spit belongs to the geographical place-names, and it is the type of the relief. The toponym- Squamish Spit is the geographical place-name. It has its name from the ethnonym-Squamish.

Lillooet River has its name from the people of Lillooet. They are the nation, which live in the southwest of British Columbia and in the Vancouver's northeast. They speak in the Salishan language. It is the language of the natives, which live in the west of Canada. Lillooet are the ethnographical realia and they are the type of ethnicity. River is a water, which flows into sea or lake. The term is of Middle English and Old French origin from "river" and "rivere". It is the geographical place-name and it belongs to the sources of water. Thus, the toponym- Lillooet River has its name from the ethnonym- Lillooet. It is the geographical toponym.

Nitinat Lake has its name from the Nitinat people. They belong to the Nuu-chah-nulth who live in the south of Vancouver Island. They speak in Wakashan, and it is the group of west Canada languages. The Nitinat people belong to the ethnographical realia and they are the type of ethnicity. Lake is a source of water around which is the ground. The term is of Middle English and Old French origin from the word "lac". It is then geographical realia and it belongs to the sources of water. Nitinat Lake has its name from the ethnonym- Nitinat. It is the geographical toponym. Okanagan Lake got its name from the Okanagan people. They are the natives that live in the south of British Columbia. They belong to the ethnographical realia and they are the type of ethnicity. Okanagan Lake is in the south of BC too. According to Barber Katherine, "The name comes from the word "ookanawgan" and it means- the farthest place." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 1011). Etymologist suppose that the Okanagan gave the lake the name of their nationality because that lake is connected with Okanagan River. The river is near the high Falls of Okanagan and it is the highest place for salmon. Okanagan River and Okanagan Lake both are the geographical place-names and they belong to the objects of geography. Thus, the toponym- Okanagan Lake got its name from the ethnonym- Okanagan and Okanagan River, the source of water. It is the geographical toponym. Spotted Lake got its name from the people, who saw the lake as with spots. Spotted means- covered with spots. The toponym is the geographical place-name. Yakoun Lake got its name from the Yakoun River. The lake and the river are in the centre of Graham Island. They both are the geographical toponyms and they are the sources of water. Yakoun Lake and Yakoun River have their name from the language of Haida. They are the natives of the western Canada. The name-Haida means "the people". The toponym- Yakoun Lake is the geographical place-name. It has its name from the geographical object- Yakoun River and the ethnonym-Haida. Yew Lake got its name from the yews that grow near it. According to Barber Katherine, "Yew is a tree or bush with dark leaves and seeds that look like red berries because they are in red aril.

People often planted yews near churches, but the wood of the trees is useful for furniture." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 1688). Yew is the geographical object and it belongs to botanic. The term "yew" is of Old English origin and it comes from the words "īw" and "ēow". Thus, the toponym- Yew Lake is the geographical place-name. It has its name from the type of the trees- the yew.

3.2. The social toponyms of native origin

The social toponyms of Amerindian origin include the details of the populated places, the administrative units, the territorial units and the places of the culture. For example, Capilano Suspension Bridge got its name from the Capilano people. They belong to Squamish people, and they are the part of their group. The Capilano people are the ethnographical realia, and they belong to ethnicity. According to Barber Katherine, "Suspension bridge is a bridge with the construction of cables." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 1461). It is the social place-name, and it belongs to the constructions of the populated territories. Capilano Suspension Bridge got its name from the ethnonym- the Capilano people. Lions Gate Bridge has its name from the Lions, the mountains. They belong to the types of relief, the same as the gate. The toponym- Lions Gate Bridge is the social place-name. It has its name from the type of animals, the mountains and the gate.

The toponym- Kamloops Heritage Railway has its origin from the language of Shuswap. Shuswap is the nation, which lives near the Thompson Rivers. According to Barber Katherine, "The toponym "Kamloops" comes from the word "kahmoloops" and it means- the waters that are meeting. Shuswap gave such name to the place because of two Thompson Rivers confluence." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 770). Kamloops is the name of the city. It is the social place-name and it belongs to the administrative realia. Thompson Rivers are the geographical objects and they are the sources of water. Shuswap is the ethnographical term and it is the type of ethnicity. Railway is a steel road. It got its name from Kamloops city. Railway is the social place-name and it belongs to the details of the populated places.

Thus, the toponym- Kamloops Heritage Railway has its name according to the city and the ethnonym- Shuswap. The toponym- Kamloops Heritage Railway is the social toponym.

Cypress Provincial Park has its name from the trees that people mistakenly considered as the cypresses. They probably were the pines, but they were similar to the cypresses. Cypress is a hard tree, which has dark leaves. The term "cypress" is of Middle English origin, but it comes also from Old French word "cipres". It is the geographical realia, and it belongs to the plants.

Provincial Park is the Canadian toponym, and it means-a territory for the save of the nature. It is the social place-name, and it belongs to the details of populated territories. The toponym- Cypress Provincial Park has its name in the result of the mistake. Kokanee Glacier Provincial Park got its name from the language of Shuswap. Even the term "kokanee" is of Shuswap origin. According to Barber Katherine, "Kokanee is a type of salmon, which do not migrate and living in the lakes of western Canada." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 778). Thus, the name of the salmon is of native origin. Kokanee belongs to the geographical realia and it is endemism. The name of the park is from the fish, the ethnonym-Shuswap and the meteorological object-glacier. The toponym- Kokanee Glacier Provincial Park is the social place-name.

Liard River Hot Springs National Park got its name from the river and the hot springs along that the liards are growing. According to Akrigg G.P.V. and Akrigg H.B., "Liard River is a river with cottonwood trees." (Akrigg G.P.V. and Akrigg H.B., 1997: 153). Thus, the river and the park have their name from the environment. Liard River is the geographical place-name, and it belongs to the objects of geography. It got its name from the botanical objects-the liards. National park is a place with natural or historical value for the society. It is the social place-name, and it belongs to the details of populated places. The toponym- Liard River Hot Springs National Park has its name according to the liards, Liard River and the hot springs of it. Thus, the park got its name from the trees and sources of water. It is the social place-name.

National Marine Conservation Reserve & Haida Heritage Site has its name from Haida. They are the ethnographical realia, and they belong to the type of ethnicity. The toponym has also its name from the sea. The term "reserve" means- a place used for the save of nature. However, it is the general meaning of the term, and in Canada it has another meaning. According to Barber Katherine, "Reserve is a land for the native people."(Barber Katherine, 1998: 1226). The term is of Middle English origin, but it has also Old French origin from the word "reserver".

Reserve belongs to the social toponyms, and it is the detail of the populated territory. Site is an area for some actions. It is the social place-name too, and it belongs to the details of the populated area. The term has Middle English origin, but it comes also from Anglo-French word "site". The toponym- National Marine Conservation Reserve & Haida Heritage Site has its name from the geographical object- the sea and Haida, the ethnonym. It is the social place-name.

The toponym- Nanaimo comes from the language of Sne Nay Muxw. They are the aborigines living in the Vancouver Island. They speak in Salishan language and their nationality's name is of Salishan origin as well. It means- the strong people. Nanaimo is the port and city that are in the Vancouver Island's east coast. Port belongs to the social realia and it is the detail of the populated territory. City belongs to the realia of society too and it is the administrative unit. Thus, Nanaimo has its name according to the ethnonym- Sne Nay Muxw. It is the social toponym.

Similkameen Valley is a region and it got its name from the Nicola-Similkameen language, which belongs to the Athapaskan languages. Athapaskan languages are from the north of BC. Nicola-Similkameen people live in the centre of British Columbia. They belong to the ethnographical realia and they are the group of ethnicity. Similkameen Valley has also its name from Similkameen River. It is the geographical realia and it belongs to the sources of water. As Akrigg G.P.V. and Akrigg H.B. state, "The Scottish explorer of British Columbia Alexander Caulfield Anderson named the river "the river of salmon", when in 1848 he explored it." (Akrigg G.P.V. and Akrigg H.B., 1997:244). It is strange because in the same time the explorer said that salmon were not living in that river. Probably, he had a desire to notice any salmon there. Thus, Similkameen Valley has its name from the salmon, which is the geographical realia and the object of zoology and this name is in the result of the Scottish explorer's mistake. Similkameen Valley is the social realia and it belongs to the territorial units. The toponym got its name from the ethnonym- Similkameen, the type of the relief-valley, Similkameen River and the type of fish.

West Kootenays have their name from the Ktunaxa-Kinbasket people and Blackfoot people's language. According to Barber Katherine, "Ktunaxa-Kinbasket are the natives living in BC's southeast. They have also the names- Kutenai and Kootenay." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 790). The name- Kootenay is the pronunciation of Blackfoot people. Blackfoot people are living in Alberta, which is the neighbour province of British Columbia. Ktunaxa-Kinbasket and Blackfoot belong to the ethnographical realia, and they are the types of ethnicity. West Kootenays is the western part of the Kootenay region in the British Columbia. It belongs to the social realia, and it is the territorial unit. Kootenays have also their name from the Kootenay River, which is in the southeast of British Columbia. Definitely, Kootenay River has its name from the Blackfoot language too. Kootenay River is the geographical toponym, and it is the source of water.

West Kootenays is the social toponym. The toponym got its name not only from the ethnonyms- Ktunaxa-Kinbasket and Blackfoot, but from the source of water- Kootenay River too.

Whistler Olympic Park has its name from Whistler, a resort of ski. It is the social place-name, and it belongs to the cultural places. According to Barber Katherine, " Whistler got its name from the Mount of Whistler, which has its name from the marmots that whistle." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 1657). They belong to the geographical realia, and they are the objects of zoology. Whistler Mount is the geographical place-name, and it is the type of the relief. The toponym- Whistler Olympic Park is the social place-name. It got its name from Whistler, the place of sport, Whistler Mount, the hill, the type of animals and from the name of the games.

3.3. The geographical toponyms of foreign origin.

3.3.1. Transplaced toponyms.

Foreign toponyms are the place-names from Europeans or other nations. There are transplaced and transferred toponyms.

Transplaced toponyms are the place-names that have their origin from the place-names in Europe or other continents. They include the geographical and the social toponyms. The geographical transplaced toponyms are the relief and the sources of water. For example, HI Vancouver Jericho Beach is the transplaced toponym and it is not only from Hawaii, but from Palestine as well. HI is the abbreviation of Hawaii. According to Barber Katherine, "Hawaii includes 20 islands and they are near the Pacific Ocean. Honolulu is the capital city of Hawaii." (Barber Katherine, 1998:646). Before Hawaii Islands were the Sandwich Islands. They belong to the geographical toponyms and they are the relief. Jericho is the Palestine town and it is on the Dead Sea's west bank. Before Jericho was Canaanite, but Israel people destroyed it. Jericho is the social place-name and it is the administrative unit.

Thus, the toponym- HI Vancouver Jericho Beach has the United States and Asian origin. It is the geographical place-name. The toponym comes from the Hawaii Islands, the city of BC and the town of Palestine.

Vesuvius Bay is the transplaced toponym. It has its origin from Vesuvius, a volcano in Italy. Vesuvius volcano is the geographical realia and it belongs to the relief. Bay is a source of water, which has the curved line of the coast. The term is of Middle English origin, but it has also Old French origin from the word "baie".

It is the geographical realia too, and it is the source of water. The toponym- Vesuvius Bay is the geographical place-name. It is of European origin. The toponym has its name from the object of the relief in Italy.

3.3.2. Transferred toponyms

Transferred toponyms are the place-names that have their origin from the famous European or other continents' people. For example, Mayne Island has its name from Richard Charles Mayne, the admiral of England. It is the proper name. He explored the island in 1857. Mayne Island is from the Islands of Gulf. It is the geographical toponym and it is of European origin. The island has its name from the admiral. Northern Gulf Islands is the transferred toponym. It has its origin from Georgia Gulf, which has its name after the England and Ireland king-George III. It is the proper name. The king was not on those islands, but the gulf has its name in honour of George III.

According to Barber Katherine, "Gulf Islands are more than 200 islands in the Georgia Strait." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 626). They have the same origin as Northern Gulf Islands. Gulf is the place in the sea, where is a deep inlet. The term is of Middle English origin, but it has also Old French origin from the word "golfe". Georgia Gulf belongs to the geographical toponyms and it is the source of water. The toponym- Northern Gulf Islands is the geographical place-name. It is of European origin. The place-name has its origin from the king and the source of water. Queen Charlotte Islands have their name from Charlotte, the queen of England and Ireland. They have their name in honour of the queen. The islands are in the British Columbia's northwest. Queen is a woman, who rules a country and its nation. The term is of Old English origin and it comes from "cwēn", which means- a woman. It belongs to the social realia and the political life. Charlotte is the proper name. Thus, the toponym-Queen Charlotte Islands is the geographical toponym. It is of European origin. The name of the islands comes from the leader.

Bodega Ridge is the transferred toponym and it is the name of the mountains. The place-name comes to the hills from the Spanish explorer of Canada Francisco and the stores. Francisco explored the ridge in 1775. The term "bodega" is common in the regions where the Spanish language is the general. Bodega is a shop of food and drink. It belongs to the social realia and it is the institution of trading. Ridge is a range of hills. It is the geographical realia and it belongs to the relief. The term is of Old English and Germanic origin from the word "hrycg".

Bodega Ridge is the geographical place-name. It is of European origin. The toponym comes from the name of Spanish explorer of Canada and the trading organization.

Stuart Lake is the transferred toponym. It has its name from the British factor John Stuart. The lake got its name in his honour. It is the proper name. Stuart Lake is in the centre of British Columbia. It is the geographical toponym. This source of water has European origin and its name comes from the British proper name.

Northwest Passage is the transferred toponym. It comes from Robert McClure, the Irish officer of sea, who researched the passage in 1850-1854, and Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer of Canada, who researched the passage in 1903-1906. These are the proper names. The explorers named the passage- Northwest because it is along the coast of the north, and it goes through the Arctic of Canada. The passage extends to the Pacific Ocean from the Atlantic Ocean. According to Barber Katherine, "Passage is away of the sea around the land and between the oceans." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 1062). The term is of Middle English and Old French origin and it is similar to the word "pass". Passage belongs to the geographical realia and it is the source of water. The toponym- Northwest Passage is the geographical place-name. It is of European origin and it comes from two explorers of Canada.

3.4. The social toponyms of foreign origin

3.4.1. Transplaced toponyms.

Transplaced social toponyms of foreign origin include the details of the populated places, administrative units and territorial units. For example, Burlington Northern Rail Trail is the transplaced toponym. According to Barber Katherine, "The toponym- Burlington is the name of the city, and it is from England town-Bridlington." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 189). Thus, the name of Canadian city is replaced from Great Britain town. Burlington city is the social realia, and it is the administrative unit. Burlington has also its name from Burlington bay. It is the geographical realia, and it belongs to the sources of water. The term "trail" has several meanings. In general, trail is a way in the park or forest for the travellers. It can be also a railway. In Canada trail is a road of the highway for the travellers. It is a part of the big way. According to Barber Katherine, "The term is of Middle English origin, and it has also Old French origin from the word "traillier"." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 1539). The term "traillier" means- to tow. Trail belongs to the social realia, and it is the detail of populated place. The toponym- Burlington Northern Rail Trail is the social place-name.

It has its name from the Bridlington town in England, Burlington city in British Columbia and Burlington bay. The place-name is of European origin.

Richmond is the transplacé toponym and it is the name of the city. It is of Australian origin because there is the town Richmond too. The place-name belongs to the social toponyms and it is the administrative unit. Richmond of BC got also its name from one farm. It is the ethnographical realia and it belongs to the work. Richmond is the social toponym. It is of Australian origin. The toponym comes from the Australian administrative unit- Richmond and from the place of work in BC.

Diamond Head/Power Smart area is the transplacé toponym, and it comes from the Diamond Head, the crater on the island of Hawaii. According to Barber Katherine, "The crater is from one volcano, and it is not far from the Honolulu port, which is on Oahu Island." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 387). Diamond Head is the geographical realia, and it belongs to the relief. Thus, the name of the BC's area has its origin from the crater in the United States. The term "area" has several meanings. According to Barber Katherine, "Area is a district, a place for some purpose or some object's part." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 65). The term is of Latin origin and it means- empty part of ground. Area is the social place-name, and it is the territorial unit. The toponym- Diamond Head/Power Smart area is the social place-name, but it has its origin from the geographical place-name. Its name comes from the Hawaiian crater and the mineral. The toponym is of the United States origin.

Kimberley's Underground Mining Railway is the transplacé toponym. It got its name from the diamond place in the South Africa. It is the ethnographical realia and it belongs to the work. The city of Kimberley, which is in the southeast of British Columbia, has the South African origin too. It is the social realia and it belongs to the administrative units. Underground Railway has the Canadian meaning and it is the transport and houses for the help to the slaves, who escaped to Canada from the south of the United States. It belongs to the social realia and it is the social institution. The toponym- Kimberley's Underground Mining Railway is the social place-name. It is of African origin. The toponym has its name from the African place of work and the city of British Columbia.

3.4.2. Transferred toponyms

Social transferred toponyms of foreign origin include the details of the populated places, administrative units, territorial units and the institutions.

For example, Mackenzie Ave is the transferred toponym. According to Akrigg G.P.V. and Akrigg H.B., "Mackenzie Ave got its name from the white Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who reached the Pacific Ocean in 1793, when crossed Canada." (Akrigg G.P.V. and Akrigg H.B., 1997: 160). He was the Scottish man, who explored Canada. It is the proper name. The term "Ave" is the abbreviation of "avenue". Avenue is a road in the city or town. The term is of French origin, and it comes from "avenir". Avenue belongs to the social toponyms, and it is the detail of the populated places. The toponym- Mackenzie Ave is the social toponym. It is of European origin, and it comes from the Scottish explorer of Canada. Orton Ave is the transferred toponym. It has its name in honour of Joe Orton, the English writer of plays. He wrote black comedies and they are famous because the playwright reflects in them corruption and violence. Orton belongs to the proper names. Ave is the social realia and it is the detail of the populated place. The toponym- Orton Ave is the social place-name. It has its name from the English playwright. The place-name is of European origin.

Queen Elizabeth Park Rhododendron Walk is the transferred toponym. It has its name in honour of the English Queen Elizabeth, who visited British Columbia in 1939. According to Barber Katherine, "Walk is a path for going. The term is of Old English origin from "wealcan"." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 1633). It is the social realia and it belongs to the details of the populated places. The toponym- Queen Elizabeth Park Rhododendron Walk is the social place-name. It is of European origin. The walk has its name from the leader- Elizabeth, the detail of the populated place- the park and from the type of the flowers- rhododendrons.

Mt Geoffrey Provincial Park is the transferred toponym. It got its name in honour of Geoffrey, the Welsh writer of chronic. It is the proper name. Mt is the abbreviation of the term "mountain". Mountain is the high surface of the earth. It belongs to the geographical realia, and it is the relief. The term is of Middle English and Old French origin from the word "montaigne". The mountain got its name from the Welsh writer too. Thus, Mt Geoffrey Provincial Park is the social place-name, but Mt Geoffrey is the geographical toponym. Mt Geoffrey Provincial Park is of European origin. The toponym has its name from the Welsh writer and the mountain in BC. Shannon Falls Provincial Park is the transferred toponym. It has its name from Shannon Falls and in honour of the American engineer Claude Elwood Shannon. He invented the theory of mathematical communication and it was useful for the electronics. Claude Elwood Shannon is the proper name.

The toponym- Shannon Falls Provincial Park is the social place-name, though Shannon Falls is the geographical place-name. The place-name is from the American engineer and the source of water. It has American origin.

Pacific Rim National Park Reserve is the transferred toponym. It comes from the Portuguese navigator Ferdinand Magellan, the same as the Pacific Ocean. He reached the ocean in 1520. Ferdinand Magellan is the proper name. According to Barber Katherine, "Pacific Rim National Park is a reserve in the west of the island of Vancouver. In 1970, it was established along the Pacific Ocean." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 1043). It belongs to the social toponyms and it is the detail of the populated area. The Pacific Rim is the group of the countries that are near the Pacific Ocean. They have similar views in politics, economics and the saving of environment. The Pacific Rim belongs to the social realia and it is the unit of territory. The toponym- Pacific Rim National Park Reserve is the social place-name. It is of European origin. The place-name comes from the Portuguese explorer of Canada- Ferdinand Magellan and from the group of the countries near the Pacific Ocean.

Barkerville Historic Park is the transferred toponym. It has its name from the site of the city Barkerville and from the English prospector of Canada William Barker. He was the first person who found gold in the area of Barkeville in 1840s. Barker is the proper name. Historic Park is the detail of the populated places, but the site of the city is the administrative unit. The toponym- Barkerville Historic Park is the social place-name. It is of European origin. The toponym has its name from the famous English prospector of Canada and the site of the city.

Digby Island is the transferred toponym and it is the name of the town, which is in Nova Scotia. The town belongs to the social toponyms and the administrative units. According to Akrigg G.P.V. and Akrigg H.B., "Digby Island got its name from the British lieutenant Henry Almarus Digby." (Akrigg G.P.V. and Akrigg H.B., 1997:63). He was at the ship "Malacca" in the Pacific Ocean in 1868-1870. Digby is the proper name. Thus, Digby Island is the social toponym. It is of European origin and it comes from the type of relief and the lieutenant.

North Vancouver is the transferred toponym and it is the name of the city. That city is in British Columbia southwest. North Vancouver belongs to the social toponyms and it is the administrative unit. The same as Vancouver, North Vancouver has its name from the English navigator George Vancouver. He discovered the island in 1792. George Vancouver is the proper name. North Vancouver is of European origin and it is the social toponym. The name of the part of the city comes from the English explorer of Canada.

South Granville is the transferred toponym. According to Barber Katherine, "It is a previous Vancouver's name, and it is in honour of the British man of state Granville Leveson-Gower." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 610). It is the proper name. The toponym "Granville" consists of the words "gran" and "ville". It belongs to the social toponyms and it is the administrative unit. South Granville is the social toponym. It is of European origin. The toponym has its name from the British political leader, and it is the southern part of the city.

UBC Botanical Garden is the transferred toponym. It has its name from the British Colony and the Columbia River, the same as British Columbia. UBC is the abbreviation of the BC's University. Thus, the Botanical Garden belongs to the University like in other regions and cities. According to Barber Katherine, "University is an institution of education for students." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 1588). The term is of Middle English origin, but it has also Old French origin from "universite". It belongs to the social realia and it is the institution of education. Botanical garden is a big garden of plants where the scientists research them. It is the detail of the populated place. UBC Botanical Garden is the social toponym. It is of European and American origin. The toponym has its name from the province, its explorers, English colony, Columbia River and BC's institution of education.

Victoria Butterfly Garden is the transferred toponym. It has its name in honour of the England and Ireland Queen Victoria, the same as the capital of British Columbia- Victoria. The Queen Victoria belongs to the proper names, but the city- Victoria is the social toponym and it belongs to the administrative units. The toponym- Victoria Butterfly Garden is the social place-name and it belongs to the cultural organizations. It is of European origin. The place-name comes from the city of BC- Victoria, the leader and the butterflies that belong to the geographical realia, objects of zoology and the type of the insects.

3.5. The geographical neologisms

Neologisms of Canada are the place-names that appeared recently. They have their origin from the Canadian famous people or the realia that appeared recently. Some neologisms have origin from other people, but they are new as the objects. The same as native and foreign toponyms, neologisms include the geographical and the social place-names. Neologisms of geography are the types of relief and the sources of water. For example, Fraser Canyon has its name from Simon Fraser, the same as Fraser River. Simon Fraser is the proper name.

According to Barber Katherine, "Simon Fraser was the Canadian explorer and the trader of furs, who born in the United States." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 552). He discovered the Fraser River in 1808, but he thought that it was the Columbia River. It is the geographical toponym and it belongs to the sources of water. Canyon is a gorge, through which a river or a stream flows. The toponym- Fraser Canyon is the geographical place-name. It has its origin not only from the surname of the Canadian explorer, but from the Fraser River too. Thus, the toponym- Fraser Canyon has its origin from the famous Canadian person and the source of water.

Sunshine Coast is a new toponym because it is informal place-name. It is the territory of the BC's southwest shore and it has its name according to sunny weather. Sunshine is the light and warm of the sun or nice weather. It is the geographical realia and it belongs to the objects of meteorology. Coast has two meanings- the general and the North American meaning. According to Barber Katherine, "In general, coast is a territory near ocean or sea. In North America coast is a land near the Pacific Ocean." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 272). It is the geographical realia and it belongs to the relief. The toponym- Sunshine Coast is the geographical place-name. It has its name according to the weather, which characterizes the area.

Helmcken Falls has its name from the Canadian politician John Sebastian Helmcken, who arrived in BC in 1850. John Sebastian Helmcken is the proper name. Falls is the falling stream of water. It belongs to the geographical realia and it is the source of water. The toponym- Helmcken Falls has its name from the famous Canadian. It is the geographical toponym.

Thompson River has its name according to the Canadian explorer and surveyor David Thompson. He born in England, but he had big achievements in the exploration of Canada, when in 1784 he went there. He first created the maps of the Canada's west in 1792. The second achievement of David Thompson was that in 1797 he drew Canada's and the United States boundary. David Thompson is the proper name. Thompson River is the geographical toponym. It has its name according to the famous Canadian explorer.

3.6. The social neologisms.

The social neologisms include the details of the populated places and administrative units. For example, Expo Line is the new toponym because it has its name from the fair in Vancouver. Expo is the social realia and it belongs to the establishments. Line is a way of railroad.

It is the social realia and it belongs to the details of the populated places. The toponym has its name from the organization of trading. It is the social place-name.

Ave St. is the neologism of Canada, which got its name from the avenue. According to Barber Katherine, "Ave is not only a street in the city, but it is also a perpendicular road of a street." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 86). The second meaning of "avenue" is a typical meaning in the cities of North America. St. is the abbreviation of "street". This term has the general and the North American meaning, the same as avenue. In general, street is a city's road. In North America street is a perpendicular road of an avenue. Both the realia belong to the society and they are the details of the populated areas. The toponym- Ave St. is the social place-name. It has its name from the perpendicular road. Government St. is the neologism because it has its name from the politics. According to Barber Katherine, "Government is the act or the system of the leading, and it can be also the people who govern the country." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 606). It is the political realia and it belongs to the activities in politics. The toponym- Government St. is the social place-name. Main St. is the neologism because it is the general street in the city. It is the social toponym and it belongs to the details of the populated places. The street has its name from its size and importance.

Canadian Pacific transcontinental road is the neologism because the road is related to several continents or countries. Canadian is an object or event of Canada or the nation of this country. The name- Canada includes not only its explanation, but its etymological origin as well. Canada is a country in North America, which has French and English languages as the official. It is the second biggest world's country, and its capital city is Ottawa. The country was proclaimed in 1867, but it became independent only in 1982. Canada had dependence from the United Kingdom. The name of the country is of Iroquoian origin, and it comes from the term "canata", which means- a village. Iroquoian is a general group of the native languages in Canada or something belonging to this group. Thus, the toponym- Canada is of native origin. It belongs to the social realia and it is the administrative unit. Transcontinental road is a railroad or another way, which extends through the continent or country. The word consists of two parts- "trans-" and "continental". It is the social toponym and it belongs to the details of the populated areas. The place-name has its origin from the country and the Pacific Ocean, which is the geographical toponym and belongs to the oceans. It is the social toponym. The road has its name also from its length and importance.

Commercial Dr. has its name from trading. Commercial is an object or event related to commerce. According to Barber Katherine, "Commerce is the actions when people sell and buy goods."(Barber Katherine, 1998: 285). It belongs to the ethnographical realia and it is the branch of work. Dr. is the abbreviation of the term- drive. It is a road with curve. Drive is the social toponym and it is the detail of the populated place. The toponym-Commercial Dr. is the social place-name. It has its name according to the type of work.

Some neologisms have their base on the native and foreign toponyms. For example, Kelowna airport is the neologism because airport is a new object. However, it is based on the native toponym. It has its name from the city of Kelowna. Airport is the place where the airplanes take off and land. The term is a compound and it includes two parts- air and port. It is the social toponym and it belongs to the details of the populated places. According to Barber Katherine, "Kelowna is in BC's centre and it is near Okanagan Lake. The name of the city means- grizzly." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 774). Kelowna is the social toponym and it belongs to the administrative units. Thus, the toponym has its name from the city- Kelowna and the ethnonym- Okanagan. It is the social toponym.

Prince Rupert Airport has its name from Prince Rupert, a port and city, and from Rupert, a prince. The toponym has its base on the foreign transferred place- name. According to Akrigg G.P.V. and Akrigg H.B., "Rupert was the English governor of the cavalry. He became the leader of Hudson's Bay Company on 2 May of 1670." (Akrigg G.P.V. and Akrigg H.B., 1997: 216). It is the proper name. Prince Rupert is in the west of British Columbia. Both the port and the city belong to the social realia and the port is the detail of the populated place, but the city is the administrative unit. The toponym- Prince Rupert Airport is the social place-name. It is also of European origin because it comes from the English leader-Rupert. Thus, the toponym has its name from the port, the city and the proper name.

University Endowment Lands have their name from the University and its endowment. University is the social toponym and it is the institution of education. Land is the part of ground or the property on it. The term is of Old English and Germanic origin. Land belongs to the social toponyms and it is the detail of the populated area. The toponym- University Endowment Lands is the social toponym. It has its name from the institution of education and the social phenomena.

HI-Yoho National Park is the new place-name because it has its name from the international organization. HI is the abbreviation of Hostelling International.

It is the organization of travel and it belongs to the social realia. However, the toponym- HI-Yoho National Park is based on the native place-name. The native origin of the toponym comes from the language of Cree and it means- awe. According to Barber Katherine, "Cree is the Algonquian language group's member and his language. Cree are living in the province's east. The name of the nation and its language comes from the Canadian French term "Cris"."(Barber Katherine, 1998: 331). Cree belongs to the ethnographical realia and it is the type of ethnicity. It has also Algonquian origin. Algonquian is the biggest native group of languages in Canada or its member. They are living in many provinces of Canada. Algonquian belong to the ethnographical realia and the type of ethnicity as well. The park has its name from the travel organization and two native ethnonyms- Cree and Algonquian. It is of American and native origin. The toponym- HI -Yoho National Park is the social place-name.

Dinner Bay Park has its name from the meal in memory of the Japans' community on Mayne Island and from Dinner Bay. Dinner belongs to the ethnographical realia and it is the meal in honour of event or famous person. It belongs also to the culture and the celebrations. Dinner Bay is the object of geography, and it is the source of water. The toponym- Dinner Bay Park is the social toponym, but it comes from the geographical toponym- Dinner Bay.

Thus, the park has its name according to the source of water and the celebration in memory of the Japans. Grandview Park has its name from the nice view of the territory. The name- Grandview consists of two words-"grand" and "view". The toponym- Grandview Park is the social toponym. It has its name from its sight and people's attitude to the park. The place-name has the origin according to its nature.

Big Easy Terrain Garden is a neologism because the garden and its territory are considered comfortable. Therefore, the place-name has the words "big" and "easy". According to Barber Katherine, "Terrain is a territory used for the travels or other actions." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 1497). Big Easy Terrain Garden is the social place-name. It has its name from the size of the garden and the detail of the populated place- the terrain.

Town site area has its name from the towns. According to Barber Katherine, "Town is an urban place, which has its name, but has not that big territory as a city." (Barber Katherine, 1998: 1536). It belongs to the social realia and it is the administrative unit. The toponym- Town site area is the social place-name. It has its name from the towns.

Dawson Creek is the name of the city, which is in British Columbia's northeast. It has its name according to George Mercer Dawson, the geologist of Canada. He researched the north of BC and in 1887, he became the leader of this research. Dawson is the proper name. The toponym- Dawson Creek is the social place-name. It has its name from the proper name of the geologist and the source of water. Thus, the city got its name according to the famous Canadian.

Metro Vancouver is the new toponym because metro is rather new object. It has its name from the Vancouver city. The term- metro has different meanings and origin. This term has the general and the North American meaning. In general, metro is a system of subway in the cities. It is the abbreviation of the word "metropolitan". In North America, metro is a metropolitan and it is an abbreviation too. The toponym-Metro Vancouver has the North American meaning; therefore, it is a metropolitan of the city. It belongs to the social toponyms and it is the administrative unit. According to Barber Katherine, "Metropolitan is an object or event of metropolis or something that joins a town with the suburbs."(Barber Katherine, 1998: 913). Thus, both the meanings of metro are the abbreviations. The toponym- Metro Vancouver has its base on the transferred foreign place-name. It is the social place-name. The place-name is from the abbreviation of the administrative unit and George Vancouver. It is of European origin too because George Vancouver is the English navigator.

Thus, the toponyms of British Columbia are of aboriginal, foreign and new origin. Aboriginal toponyms have their origin from Amerindians and their languages. Amerindians have many nations and languages. Foreign toponyms can be from other places or famous people.

Neologisms are the place-names that appeared recently or have their origin from Canadian famous people. All the three types of the toponyms have their origin mostly from the geographical, ethnographical, social realia and the proper names. The place-names belong to the geography and the society. Some realia have both the general and the Canadian meanings. The abbreviations are the toponyms too, though they are not many among the place-names.

CONCLUSIONS

The theoretical findings of the research are the methods of the classification of realia and the existent body of the research of British Columbia's realia. The empirical considerations of the research are the types and the etymological origin of British Columbia's realia. The goal of the research is to analyse cultural realia of British Columbia. The following research question is: What major influences are in the cultural categories of Canadian realia? What cultural realia represents British Columbia mostly on Lonely Planet travel guide? The answer of the research is: The major influences in the cultural categories of Canadian realia are from the European explorers of Canada. The cultural realia that represents British Columbia mostly on Lonely Planet travel guide are the social realia.

Cultural realia reflect the geography, history, culture and society of the country or the city. There are different types of cultural realia and the scholars have various methods of their classification. They have also the terms of the culture. Newmark has the term- cultural words; Gambier uses the term – culture-specific items, but Robinson's terms are- realia and culture-bound phenomena. Cultural realia are the objects that reflect the culture. Newmark and Nida divide cultural realia into geography, material realia, and culture of society, organizations, traditions, habits and private passions. Aixela divides cultural realia into proper names, objects, organizations, traditions and views. Toponyms, the same as cultural realia, depict the country's geography, society, history and culture. Toponymy is the research of the toponyms. Blair David relates toponyms to seas, oceans, and other sources of water, plants, animals and other objects of nature, relief, buildings and society. Rudnycky J.B. divides the toponyms of Canada into the place-names of history, linguistics and onomastics. Armstrong George H. has very detailed description of the Canadian toponyms because he analyses not only the types of the place-names, but their etymological origin as well.

The existent body of research of British Columbia's cultural realia presents the most often types of the realia in the Lonely Planet travel guide. It presents also the major influences on the toponyms. The most often types of the realia that represent BC in Lonely Planet travel guide are the social toponyms and they mostly are the cities. The biggest groups of BC's toponyms are the foreign toponyms and the neologisms.

The major influences on BC's toponyms are the proper names and they mainly are the European explorers of Canada. Etymologically, the toponyms of British Columbia are mostly of Middle English and Old French origin.

British Columbia is a province in the west of Canada. It has its name from the British colony and the Columbia River. The province has its name also from the Boston explorer of Canada Robert Gray, his ship and the England Queen Victoria. It is the transferred toponym, which has American and European origin. There are three types of British Columbia's toponyms: the toponyms of native origin, the toponyms of foreign origin and the new toponyms. The toponyms of native origin have influence from the languages of Amerindians. These are Lillooet River, West Kootenays and others. The toponyms of foreign origin have influence from Europe and other continents. They are divided into transplacated toponyms and transferred toponyms. Transplacated toponyms have their origin from the places in other continents. These are Vesuvius Bay, Kimberley's Underground Mining Railway and others. Transferred toponyms have their origin from the famous European and other persons. They mostly are the explorers of Canada. The transferred toponyms are Stuart Lake, Digby Island and others. The neologisms have their origin from the famous Canadian persons. There are also the neologisms that have their base on the native or foreign toponyms. These are Thompson River, Kelowna airport and others.

The strengths of the research are the detailed analysis of the cultural realia, many examples and the comparison of different types of the realia. The weaknesses of the research are the limit of time. The recommendations and suggestions for further research are the analysis of the realia of other Canadian provinces or another country.

THESES

1. Cultural realia depict geography, history, society and traditions of the country. The terms that are used to discuss cultural realia include culture-specific concepts, cultural words, culture-specific references, culture-specific items, realia and culture-bound phenomena.
2. Toponymy is the research of toponyms. Toponyms are the names of the objects related to geography, history and culture.
3. The scholars have different methods of the classification of toponyms. They divide toponyms into the sources of water, relief, plants, animals, buildings, society, history, linguistics and onomastic.
4. British Columbia is the province in the west of Canada near the Pacific Ocean. It is the transferred toponym of American and European origin and it belongs to the social realia. The province has its name from the British colony, Columbia River, the Boston trader Robert Gray, his ship and the English Queen Victoria.
5. The biggest groups of British Columbia's toponyms are the foreign toponyms and the neologisms.
6. The toponyms of BC belong mostly to the social realia and they are the cities. The most of the toponyms have their name from two realia. The toponyms that have their name from several realia mostly come from the geographical realia and they are the rivers. The toponyms of BC are influenced mainly by the proper names and they are given after European explorers of Canada. Etymologically, the most of the toponyms have Middle English and Old French origin.
7. The toponyms of British Columbia have three types: the native toponyms, the foreign toponyms and the neologisms. All the three types include the geographical place-names and the social place-names. The geographical place-names consist of the relief and the sources of water. The social place-names consist of the details of the populated areas, administrative and territorial units, the organizations of culture and education.
8. The native toponyms are given after Amerindians and their languages. Some of the native toponyms come from other realia. The examples of the native place-names are Squamish Spit, Lillooet River, Yakoun Lake, and Cypress Provincial Park, West Kootenays, Whistler Olympic Park and others.

9. The foreign toponyms are given after European or other places and famous persons. The foreign toponyms include transplaced and transferred place-names.
10. Transplaced toponyms are given after foreign places. The examples of the transplaced toponyms are Vesuvius Bay, Burlington Northern Rail Trail, Richmond, Kimberley's Underground Mining Railway and others. The most of the transplaced toponyms are transplaced from Europe and the United States.
11. Transferred toponyms are given after foreign famous persons. The examples of the transferred toponyms are Queen Charlotte Islands, Stuart Lake, Digby Island, UBC Botanical Garden and others. The most of the transferred toponyms were given after the British explorers of Canada.
12. Neologisms are the toponyms that were given after the famous Canadians. Some of the neologisms are the realia that appeared recently or they are common in the informal language. The examples of the neologisms are Sunshine Coast, Thompson River, Kelowna airport and others.

REFERENCES

Books and dictionaries:

1. Adler N. (1997) *International Dimensions of Organizational Behaviour*. 3rd edition. Ohio: South-Western College Publishing.
2. Agnes M. and Guralnik David B. (1999) *Webster's New World College Dictionary*. USA: Webster's New World.
3. Aixela, Javier Franco (1997) "Culture-Specific Items in Translation." In *Translation, Power, Subversion*. Ed. Roman Alvarez and Carmen M. - Africa Vidal. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters, (pp. 59).
4. Akrigg G.P.V. and Akrigg H.B. (1997) *British Columbia Place Names*. Vancouver: UBC Press.
5. Armstrong George H. (1930) *The Origin and Meaning of Place Names in Canada*. Toronto: Macmillan.
6. Baker Mona (1992) *In Other Words: A Course Book on Translation*. London: Routledge.
7. Barber K. (1998) *The Canadian Oxford Dictionary*. Canada: Oxford University Press.
8. Davies Eirilies E. (2003) "A Goblin or a Dirty Nose? The Treatment of Culture-Specific References in Translations of Harry Potter Book." In *the Translator* 6. Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing, (pp.68).
9. Espindola E. (2006) *The Use and Abuse of Subtitling as a Practice of Cultural Representation: Cidade de Deus and Boyz "N the Hood"*. Santa Catarina: Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina.
10. Gambier Y. (2004) *Doubts and Directions in Translation Studies*. The Netherlands: John Benjamins.
11. Gammeltoft Peder (2005) "In Search of the Motives behind Naming: A Discussion of a Name-Semantic Model of Categorisation." *Proceedings of the 21st International Congress of Onomastic Sciences*. Vol.1. Ed. Eva Brylla and Matts Wahlberg. Uppsala: Sprak-och Folkminnesinstitutet, (pp.151).
12. Kadmon Naftali (2000) *Toponymy: The Lore, Laws and Language of Geographical Names*. New York: Vantage Press.

13. Lee John, Sainsbury Brendan, Berkmoes Ryan Ver (2014) *Canada. British Columbia*. 12th edition. USA: Lonely Planet Publications, (pp. 631-771).
14. Leemets Helle (1992) *Translating the "untranslatable" words*, in H.Tommola, K.Varantola, T.Salmi-Tolonen and J.Schopp (Eds.). Papers submitted to the 5th EURALEX International Congress on Lexicography, in Tampere, Finland. Part 2, Tampere: University of Tampere, (pp.475).
15. Newmark Peter (1988) *A Textbook of Translation*. New York and London: Prentice Hall.
16. Newmark Peter (2010) *"Translation and Culture"*. In *Meaning in Translation*. Ed. B. Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk. Frankfurt: Peter Long GmbH, (pp.173-177).
17. Nida Eugene A. (1964) *Linguistics and Ethnology in Translation-Problems*. In D.Hymes, *Language in Culture and Society*, New York, Evanston & London: Harper and Row and Tokyo: John Weather Hill, Inc., (pp.91-96).
18. Nord C. (1997) *Translating as a Purposeful Activity: Functionalist Approaches Explained*. Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing.
19. Rennick Robert (2005) *How to Study Place-Names*. Names 53. USA: American Name Society, (pp.291).
20. Robinson D. (1997) *Becoming a Translator: An Accelerated Course*. London: Routledge.
21. Rudnycky J.B. (1958a) *Classification of Canadian Place- Names*. Studies in Onomastic, II Toponymy. Onomastica 15. Winnipeg: Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, (pp.10-11).
22. Stewart George R. (1975) *Names on the Globe*. New York: Oxford University Press.
23. Zelinsky Wilbur (2002) *Slouching Toward a Theory of Names: A Tentative Taxonomic Fix*. Names 51. USA: American Name Society, (pp. 248).

Internet sources:

24. Available from Blair David (2009) *A Standard Geographic Feature Catalogue for Toponymic Research*. <http://www.anps.org.au/documents/ANPSTechPaper1.pdf> [Accessed on March 10, 2015].

25. Available from <https://www.ice.cam.ac.uk/language-learning/language-learning-resources> [Accessed on March 11, 2015].

Appendix 1

The Cultural Realia of British Columbia

Vancouver

Geographical and environmental realia: black bear, blue heron, blue whale, Bowen Island, Burrard Inlet, Camosun bog, Ceperley meadow, crags, eagle Gerome, English Bay, English Bay Beach, False Creek, Fraser River, Granville Island, grizzly, Grouse Mountain, Habitat Island, Horseshoe Bay, Jericho Beach, Kermode bear, Kitsilano Beach, koi carp, Langdale, lobsters, Lost Lagoon, Mt Assiniboine, Nanaimo's Departure Bay, Nanaimo's Duke Point, North Shore, North Vancouver's Grouse Grind, Northwest Passage, Second and Third Beach, Southern Gulf Islands, Steller's jay, Sunshine Coast, Swartz Bay, Vancouver Island, West Coast, West Coast salmon.

Social realia: Acme Café, acorn, Agro Café, Air Canada, Alibi Room, Amtrak, Aquabus Ferries, Attic Treasures, Ave St, Avis, Bao Bei, Barclay Heritage Sq., Barefoot Contessa, BC Ferries, BC Lions Canadian Footballs League, Bird on a Wire Creations, Bloedel Conservatory, Brick House, British Columbia, Buchan Hotel, Budget, Burnaby, Cambie Village, Camosun St, Canada Line, Canada Post Main Outlet, Cannibal Café, Cape Scott, Capilano Suspension Bridge, Cascade Room, CBC Radio One, Central City Brewing, Chambar, Chestnut City, Chinatown Millennium Gate, Chinatown Night Market, City Hall, City of Vancouver, Coal Harbour Coast, Commercial Dr, Compass, Corkscrew Inn, Crannog, Creekside Community Recreation Centre, David Lam Park, Davie St, Denman St, Diamond, Dine Out Vancouver, Douglas Guest House, downtown, Drake St, Driftwood Brewing, Drive, English Bay Inn, Evergreen Line, Expo Line, Fairmont Pacific Rim, Fairview, False Creek Ferries, Flying Pig, Gage Towers, Gastown, Georgia Straight, Glacier, Grandview Park, Granville Bridge, Granville Island Hotel, Granville Island Public Market, Granville St, Gulf Islands National Park Reserve, Hamilton St, Hastings St, Inside Vancouver, Kamloops North, Kelowna, Kootenay, La Bodega, Lions Gate Bridge, Lower Mainland, Main St, Maple Tree Sq., Metro Vancouver Cycling Map, Nelson St, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Olympic Village, Pacific Central Station, Pacific Centre, Pacific Coach Lines, Pacific Spirit Hostel, Pacific Spirit Regional Park, Queen Elizabeth Park Rhododendron Walk, Richmond, Robson St, South Granville, South Terminal, Templeton, Thrifty, Vancouver,

Vancouver Aquatic Centre, Vancouver International Airport, Vancouver Magazine, Victoria, West Vancouver, Whistler, Yoho.

Ethnographical and art realia: Apple Festival, Atlantic lobster, Canada Line Sky train, Coastal Art, First Nations, Gallery of BC Ceramics, Kitsilano Pool, Pacific National Exhibition, Vancouver Art Gallery, Vancouver Folk Music Festival, Vancouver International Children Festival, Vancouver International Jazz Festival, Vancouverites, Vancouver Maritime Museum, Vancouver Writers Fest.

Proper names: Bramwell Tovey, Doc Martens, Frank Pabst, George Vancouver, Jack Deighton, Morris Panych, Pierre Trudeau.

Lower Mainland

Geographical and environmental realia: Bowen Island, Burnaby Mountain, Capilano Canyon, Daisy Lake, Douglas firs, Fraser Valley, Howe Sound Crest, Squamish Spit, Yew Lake.

Social realia: Alexandra Rd, Alice Lake Provincial Park, Cheekeye Fan trail, Cypress Provincial Park, Deer Lake Park, Goldie Lake Trail, Mavis Ave, Metro Vancouver, Simon Fraser University.

Ethnographical and art realia: Burnaby Village Museum, Colony of British Columbia, Squamish Valley Music Festival, West Coast Railway Heritage Park, Yukon bacon.

Proper names: Baden Powell, James Douglas, Royal Hudson.

Whistler

Geographical and environmental realia: Green Lake, Squamish Rivers, Whistler and Blackcomb Mountains.

Social realia: Creekside Railway, Habitat Terrain Park, Snow Cross, Whistler Creekside, Whistler Mountain Bike Park, Whistler Olympic Park, Whistler Visitors Centre.

Ethnographical and art realia: Okanagan Apple Cheesecake, Whistler Film Festival, Whistler Museum.

Sunshine Coast.

Geographical and environmental realia: Coast Mountains, Davis Bay, Davis Creek, Lower Mainland Roberts Creek, Strait of Georgia, Sunshine Coast.

Social and political realia: Alchemist Restaurant, Government Dock, Gumboot Restaurant, Sunshine Coast Transit System, Sunshine Kayaking.

Ethnographical and art realia: Gibson Public Art Gallery, Sunshine Coast Festival of the Written Arts.

Vancouver Island

Geographical and environmental realia: Alder Bay, Benson Island, Cow Bay, Gibraltar Island, Gordon River, Hot Spring Cowe, Nitinat Lake, Wickaninnish Beach, Wild Pacific Trail.

Social and political realia: Bastion St, Beacan Books, Nanaimo Airport, Nanaimo Regional Transit.

Ethnographical and art realia: Alberni Valley Museum, Pacific Opera Victoria, Victoria Symphony, Victoria Tee Festival.

Proper names: Bing Crosby, Emily Carr, John Wayne, Robert Bateman.

Southern Gulf Islands

Geographical and environmental realia: Active Pass, Bodega Ridge, Mayne, Vesuvius Bay.

Social realia: Bodega Ridge Provincial Park, Salt Spring Café, Wild Thyme Coffee House.

Ethnographical and art realia: Blue Horse Folk Art Gallery, Mayne Island Glass Foundry.

Fraser & Thompson Valleys

Geographical and environmental realia: Fraser Canyon, Rocky Mountain, Thompson River.

Social realia: Abbotsford, Kamloops Heritage Railway, Rockies, Wells Grey Provincial Park.

Ethnographical and art realia: Shuswap First Nation.

Proper names: David Thompson.

Okanagan Valley

Geographical and environmental realia: Okanagan Beach, Okanagan Falls, Okanagan Lake, Shuswap Lake, Similkameen Valley, Spotted Lake.

Social realia: Green Mountain Rd, Pandosy Village.

Ethnographical and art realia: Art Gallery of Southern Okanagan, Kelowna Art Gallery.

Proper names: Rod Butters.

The Kootenays & The Rockies

Geographical and environmental realia: Arrow Lakes, Balsam Lake, Elk Valley, Kicking Horse Valley, Paint Pots, Takkakaw.

Social and political realia: East Kootenays, Mackenzie Ave.

Ethnographical and art realia: Aboriginal people, Fernie Museum.

Appendix 2

The Toponyms of BC

Geographical toponyms: Active Pass, Benson Island, Daisy Bay, Miners Beach, Nitinat Lake, Vancouver Island, Vesuvius Bay.

Social toponyms: Beacon Ave, British Columbia, Commercial Dr, Canadian Pacific transcontinental railroad, Prince Rupert airport.

Appendix 3

Onomastic Classification of BC Place-Names

Amerindian place-names: Adams Lake, Kokanee Glacier Provincial Park, Lillooet River, Miners Beach, Nitinat Lake, Squamish Spit.

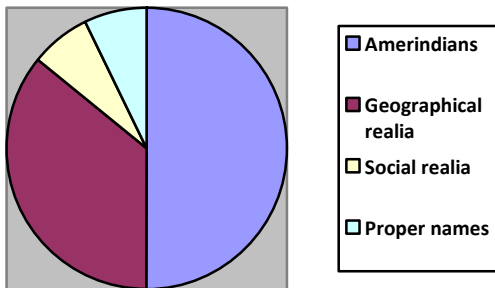
Transplacated and transferred European place-names: a) Burlington Northern Rail Trail, Vesuvius Bay, b) British Columbia, Digby Island, Mackenzie Ave.

Canadian neologisms of toponyms: Expo Line, Government St, Sunshine Coast, Thompson River.

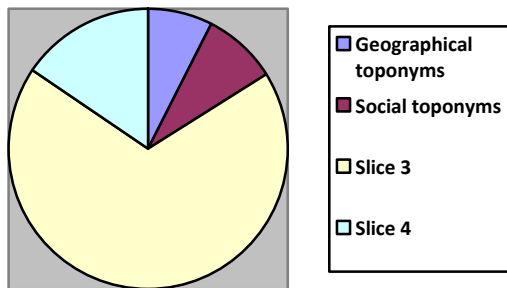
The main influences on the native toponyms of Canada are from the Amerindians and their languages. The most of the native toponyms that represent British Columbia on Lonely Planet travel guide are the social toponyms. The main influences on the foreign toponyms of Canada are from the proper names of the explorers of Canada. The most of the foreign toponyms that represent British Columbia on Lonely Planet travel guide are the social toponyms. The main influences on the neologisms of Canada are from the social realia. The most of the neologisms that represent British Columbia on Lonely Planet travel guide are the social toponyms. The major influences in the cultural categories of Canadian realia are from the European explorers of Canada. The cultural realia that represents British Columbia mostly on Lonely Planet travel guide are the social realia.

Appendix 4

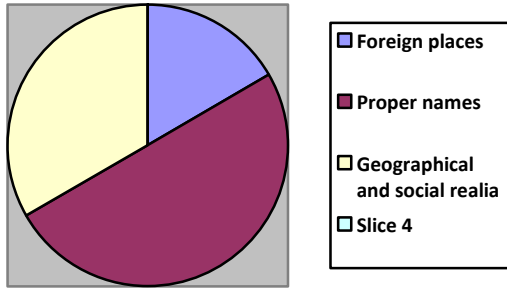
The Main Influences and the Types of the Toponyms in BC



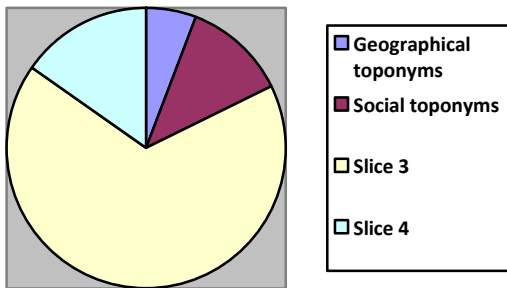
The Figure 2.1. The main influences on the native toponyms



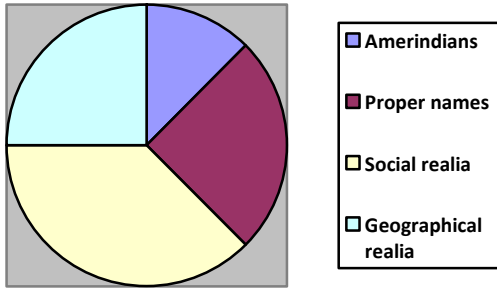
The Figure 2.2. The main types of the native toponyms



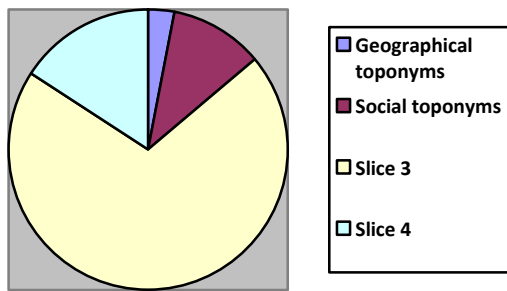
The Figure 2.3. The main influences on the foreign toponyms



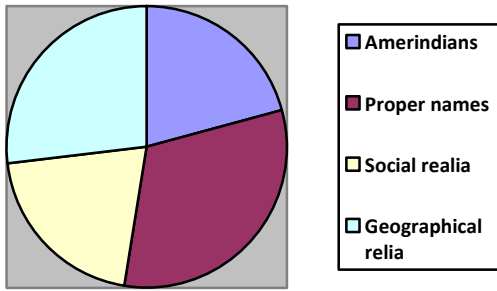
The Figure 2.4. The main types of the foreign toponyms



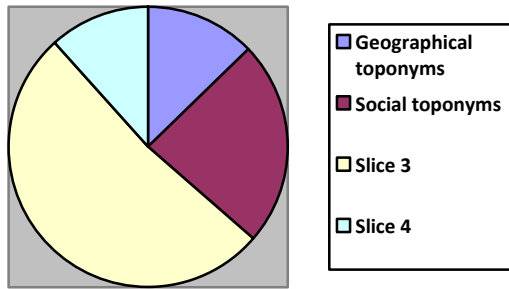
The Figure 2.5. The main influences on the neologisms



The Figure 2.6. The main types of the neologisms



The Figure2.7. The main influences on the toponyms in BC



The Figure 2.8. The main types of the toponyms in BC

Dokumentārā lapa

Bakalaura darbs "Etymological Analysis of Canadian Realia" (Kanādas Reāliju Etimoloģiskā Analīze) izstrādāts LU Humanitāro zinātņu fakultātē.

Ar savu parakstu apliecinu, ka pētījums veikts patstāvīgi, izmantoti tikai tajā norādītie informācijas avoti un iesniegtā darba elektroniskā kopija atbilst izdrukai.

Autors: Margarita Ustinova

Rekomendēju/nerekomendēju darbu aizstāvēšanai

Vadītāja: lektore Dr.Philol. Margarita Spirida

Recenzents:

Studiju metodiķe: Sintija Zankovska

Darbs iesniegts anglistikas nodaļā

Darbu pieņēma

Darbs aizstāvēts bakalaura gala pārbaudījuma komisijas sēdē

2015. gada jūnijā, prot. Nr. , vērtējums

Komisijas sekretāre:

