Toponymic entry: microstructures for hydronyms

Verbete toponímico: microestruturas para hidrônimos

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Resumo: O objeto de estudo da Toponímia são os topônimos, analisados sob diferentes perspectivas, como a sua origem, sua significação, sua transformação, sua classificação taxionômica. Neste artigo será apresentada a proposta de três modelos de microestrutura para verbetes toponímicos a partir dos pressupostos teóricos da Toponímia e da Terminologia: um para verbetes cujas entradas designam conceitos relativos a elementos hidrográficos e a conceitos-chave do conjunto toponímico, outro para a constituição dos verbetes que têm como entradas os sintagmas toponímicos e um terceiro remissivo. O *corpus* que serviu como base para formulação dos modelos foi o repertório das unidades léxicas que designam o nome dos elementos geográficos referentes à água, *arroio, baía, cabeceira, cabo, cachoeira, canal, catarata, corixão, corixo, córrego, foz, lago, lagoa, nascente, represa, riacho, ribeira, ribeirão, rio, riozinho, salto, sanga, vazante* e *volta*. Esses hidrônimos foram obtidos no banco de dados do projeto Atlas Toponímico do Estado de Mato Grosso do Sul – ATEMS. As microestruturas propostas poderão ser opção para subsidiar a elaboração de dicionários toponímicos que, além de registrarem os nomes próprios com sua respectiva localização e causas que motivam a nomeação, também contribuem para o resgate e o registro social, histórico e cultural de uma região.
Palavras-chave: Toponímia; Terminografia; topônimos; microestrutura.

Abtract: The object of study of Toponymy are toponyms, seen from different perspectives, such as their origin, meaning, changes, and categorization. This paper will present the proposal of three microstructure models for toponymic input words based on the theoretical assumptions of Toponymy and Terminography: one for input words whose input words designate concepts related to hydrographic elements and key concepts of the toponymic set, another for the constitution of input words that use toponymic syntagmas as their input words, and a third that is cross-referencing.

The corpus that served as basis for the formulation of the models was the repertoire of lexical units that designate the name of the geographic elements referring to water, brook, bay, headland, cable, waterfall, channel, cataract, *corixão*, *corixo*, stream, estuary, lake, lagoon, spring, dam, creek, river, *sanga*, ebb, and curve. These hydronyms were obtained from the Atlas Toponímico do Estado de Mato Grosso do Sul (ATEMS). The proposed microstructures may be an option to subsidize the development of toponymic dictionaries that, in addition to registering proper names with their respective location and causes that motivate their naming, also contribute to the recovery and social, historical, and cultural records of a region.

Keywords: Toponymy; Terminography; toponyms; microstructure.

1 Introduction

The variety of significant nuances that comprise a place name and the diversification of the information that can be extracted, after the analysis of a toponym (DICK, 1992, p. 15) has resulted in the difficulty of situating the Toponymic Science within a branch of knowledge, since, for many, it could very well be affiliated with studies from History, Geography, or Social Sciences. Nonetheless, none of these fields' positions, when taken in an isolated manner, could handle the toponymic analyses in their most diverse aspects, since, as explained by Dick (1990, p. 16), "[...] it is legitimate to consider Toponymy, above all, as a lingual-cultural compound, in which the data from other sciences intersect necessarily, and not exclusively," thus constituting Toponymy as an interdisciplinary science.

In the present article, we present a proposal of the microstructural models for toponymic entries. The proposal was drafted in our doctoral dissertation when we used, as the corpus of our research, the hydrotoponyms available in the Projeto Atlas Toponímico do Estado de Mato Grosso do Sul[1] databank, in which we participate as member researchers. One of the stages of the project is the formulation of a

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[1] Ongoing Project at Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul (UFMS under the coordination of Prof. Dr. Aparecida Negri Isquerdo).

dictionary of toponyms, and in our study, we seek to provide a proposal that could serve as the basis for data from the region in question. In thesis, we would develop a macrostructure organized by means of a conceptual system, and we proposed three microstructural models, which we will treat in this work, which can be adapted to the Project data, as well as to other toponymic data that can be added to a dictionary.

The dictionary is an instrument for the systematization of lexicons, which can be registered in its greatest possible totality. The most common lexicographic production is the general language dictionary, which is considered to be ideal when it presents the language in its standard and colloquial use, since, in this way, it becomes an object of the society's language records. In this sense, Biderman (1984, p. 166) observes that:

> In such a socially diversified society as ours, stratified in social classes, a wide range of diastratic varieties coexist. Although the dictionary privileges the written language, it must also describe the different levels of language, the social records and, thus, not only identify the vocabulary and its uses, marked as typical of the cult and formal language, but also that of the colloquial language, pinpointing the lexical items that are characteristic of a popular, vulgar, low-grade, slang use, as well as obscene words and expressions.

The analysis of a dictionary, confronting, comparing the content of its input words, analyzing their differences, illustrates that these, to a certain extent, build an image of society, since they record the historical moment in which they were first created. This is no different for a toponymic dictionary, and, though quite rare, it is quite relevant, since it records, in addition to the proper names of a region and their respective localizations, causes that led the designators to choose a specific word to name a location, thereby contributing to the social, historical, and cultural recovery and record of the region.

2 The object of study of Toponymy: the toponymic syntagma

According to the affirmation from Dick (1992, p. 10), when a toponymic syntagma acts in both a compound and juxtaposed manner, the terms that comprise it constitute a single block around two elements. We observed, through the analysis of the corpus comprised of hydronyms

from the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, that, when referring to a toponymic wording, we understand that there is a meaning that depends on distinct signifiers, but which construct one sole syntagma. It is in this light that we view the toponyms that name the physical elements analyzed in this study: these only produce a sense and attribute a meaning when they are a toponymic wording formulated by a generic term and a specific term.

The generic term, always understood as a term in an area of expertise, in the case of our data, hydrography, semantically complements the specific term, since, within toponymic texts, such as maps and dictionaries, its dismemberment appears to be impossible. In the context of the map, there are no waterways identified only by one or another term. The wording appears in a complete form: "rio da Quitéria", "córrego do Cupim", "cabeceira do Mimoso" ("Quitéria river", "Cupim stream", "Mimoso headwaters"). Dick (1992, p. 10) calls this relationship between the term referent to the geographic element and its name of "binomial relationship" or "symbiosis", formulated by a "geographic entity that will receive the denomination and the other, the toponym, which will specify the spatial notion, identifying it and singling it out among other similar entities" (DICK, 1992, p. 10). When the physical element is representative, such as the Paraguay River, the Paraná River, the Taquari River, the Sucuriú River, what may happen orally is the reference only to the toponym "Paraguai", "Paraná", "Taquari", "Sucuriú". However, this must occur within a communicative situation where the interlocutors specify that they are speaking of the river and not the country, the state, the city, the falls, or settlements that received their names in homage of the rivers.

As we have noted, it is the complete specification of the toponymic syntagma that allows it to be attributed meaning, especially since the name will have a very restricted reference. In addition, the placing os a preposition in a toponymic syntagma more evidently indicates the attempt of the nomiator to express particular aspects and differentials form the other named elements. These names are characterized by the fact that they are more descriptive, and thus the need to maintain the complete syntagma occurs. The prepositions, therefore, promote the union between the generic term and the specific term (*Ribeirão da Divisa, Ribeirão da Constança, Ribeirão do Garimpeiro*). Nothing is more natural, since we found, in both dictionaries as well as in grammar books, the definition of prepositions exactly with the function of indicating subordination, belonging, and origin.

We can observe that the toponymic syntagmas of this nature are thus formed by two (or more) lexical elements and by one grammatical element. That is, two or more words that revert back to the external world, configuring a representation of the extra-linguistic reality and a word with internal meaning, which has the function of establishing relationships within the restricted context of the wording, given that, according to Neves (2000, p. 601) "the prepositions belong to the semantic sphere of the relationships and processes, and act specifically in joining the elements of the discourse, that is, they occur within a specific point of the text, indicating the manner in which the successive portions connect."

In the same light as this author's explanation, Borba (2003, p. 286) affirms that the prepositions "establish semantic relationships of syntactic subordination between the words, making them dependent upon each other." Bechara (2009, p. 313-314) develops an explanation through which we can presuppose the existence of the preposition establishing a relationship of belonging between the geographic element and the proper name, even if it is omitted in the naming process, not being inserted together with the geographic element. We can perceive this occurrence in toponymic syntagmas, such as "Arroio Glória", "Cabeceira Rio Branco", "Cabeceira Sucuri". In this sense, we can see that the meaning of the toponyms depends on its context within the wording. A proper name that is isolated from the named place does not present a full meaning. Although we believe that this characteristic is present in all of the toponyms of physical elements, especially through the context in which they are inserted (maps, for example), this is observed more clearly through prepositioned toponymic syntagmas when the relationship occurs at the syntactic level, in accordance with that explained above.

In this particular light, Dick (1992, p. 18-19) does not analyze the fusing of the geographic element to the proper name through prepositions, but he does admit that in some types of naming, this can happen:

> The onomastic expressions would exercise referent functions so long as their constitutive elements illustrated the existence of a link between them and their referent. Under such circumstances, the linguistic sign in a toponymic function would represent a projection that would come close to the real, making the semantic nature or the transparence of its meaning clear. There would be, so to speak, an unequivocal relationship between the implied terms when they translate references to color, shape, size, natural formation.

Although the author affirms that "upon designating the proper name of the place, in its formalization within the onomastic nomenclature, it connects itself with the geographic element that identifies it, with it constituting a group" (DICK, 1992, p. 10), to better distinguish its formational terms, the author (1992, p. 13 e 14) separates this toponymic wording and classifies only the proper name as simple, compound, and hybrid. Hence, as regards the morphological composition, the specific term, that is, the toponym, can be simple, compound, or hybrid. A simple specific term is that which is defined by one single forming element, which can, however, also appear accompanied by suffixations (DICK, 1992, p. 13). A compound specific element is that in which more than one forming element appears, of diverse origins among them, from the point of view of content. The indigenous elements *mirim* (small) and *guaçu* (big), for example, present distinctions of the meaning of the name and collaborate with the formation of compound toponyms, such as the city names *Ituguaçu* (big falls) and *Itumirim* (small falls). There are also compound formations that involve sacred names, formations that are quite common in Brazilian toponymy, such as the human elements *Santo Antonio das Trepes*, *Santo Antonio do Rio Abaixo*, *São Pedro de Ratos* (DICK, 1992, p. 14). By contrast, the hybrid specific elements that make up the toponymic wording are formed by placing the lexical units coming from different languages in a single designation. According to Dick (1992, p. 15), the formation that has been most widely used in Brazil was comprised of the following structure: Indigenous + Portuguese or Portuguese + Indigenous, and the toponyms of human elements – *Lambari do Meio* and *Marabá Paulista* – among many others, illustrate this.

It is important to emphasize that the ATEMS team expanded the items referent to the morphological structure, considering the linguistic reality in which the toponyms are inserted. This expansion proposed in the Project is in relation to the specific hybrid element, which becomes a subclassification both for the simple as well as the compound. For example, the toponym, *Rio Félix Cuê*, is understood as a hybrid compound, as it consists of two linguistic extracts, one from the Portuguese language and another from the Guarani language. By contrast, the toponym, *Córrego Pirizal*, is classified as a simple hybrid, as it is made up of a morpheme with its origins in the Tupi language and a suffix of Portuguese origin.

The toponym structure, particularly the linguistic nature of the specific term, addressed in the synchronic plane, backs the investigation of the motivational causes, organized in taxonomic categories. The method formulated by Dick (1992) was adopted as the methodological base in our study. The author presents the taxonomies through two aspects: physical nature and human nature. In the scope of this study, entries are presented that refer to the toponyms of physical nature with names related to water, *hydrotoponyms* – Rio Aporé e Rio Apa (Aporé River and Apa River) – to the chromatic scale, *chromotoponym* – Rio Branco (Rio Branco) – and a name related to vegetation, *phytotoponyms* – Arroio Curupaí (Curupaí Stream) as well as human nature toponyms: Arroio Corá (Corá Stream), an *ergotoponym*, which is classified as such because the name is related to the material culture and Rio Betione (Betione River), an *anthropotoponym*, related to a person's proper name.

3 Models of microstructure for toponymic entries

The search for Terminography as a basis for the drafting of a microstructure for a toponymic dictionary is the consideration, on the part of this science, of the context as a determining factor to express the characteristics that make up this term. The context is defined by Barros (2004, p. 109) as the wording where the studied term is updated. To construct a toponymic dictionary, we take advantage of what the cited author explains as being the encyclopedic context, which is essential in the drafting of encyclopedic dictionaries and characterized as an element that "conveys data of extralinguistic, referential, historical nature, without adding definition" (BARROS, 2004, p. 11). For our proposal of a dictionary, this is crucial data, since we take the toponymic syntagmas from their insertion within maps, and the context in which the elements occur determine the geographic information that composes the microstructure.

We would also like to highlight, as a specific feature of terminographic proposals, the information that make up the texts of entries that are restricted to offering specific data to the chosen lexical repertoire, as compared to what happens with Lexicography, which seeks to offer in the entry a greater amount of information and possible meanings for a lexical unit. In this sense, the toponymic entries proposed in this article also do not intend to be exhaustive, but rather offer relative information to the names as regards their motivational and encyclopedic

aspects. This constitutive element finds support in the words of Krieger & Finatto (2004, p. 53) when these authors claim that "since the terminographic works gives preference to information about specialized knowledge, and as such of extralinguistic nature, it can be said that they become similar to encyclopedias."

The microstructure is, according to Barros (2004, p. 156), the "organization of the data contained in the entry, or even better, the program of information about the wording available in the entry." We must focus on three elements for the distribution of the data in the microstructure:

> The amount of information transmitted by the lexicographic/terminological wording; constancy of the program of information in all entries within the same work; the sequential order of this information.

Based on the elements that guide the regularity, the uniformity of the wording, and the nature of the units, we propose three types of microstructure: two main forms, one for entries whose input words designate concepts relevant to the hydrographic elements and the key concepts of the terminological set; another for the constitution of the definitions that have toponymic syntagmas for their input words. For these, we also focus on the lexicographic-toponymic record conceived by Dick (2004, p. 131).

For the main entry, we understand that in which all of the linguistic and extralinguistic information about the terms and the toponymic syntagmas are available. These entries are called as such within the scope of this work as they differentiate themselves from the third model, which is cross-referencing. As an input words of this last fact, other denominations of the toponyms appear, which constitute input words from the second model of the main entry.

To better understand these differences, we present, in a more detailed manner, each proposed microstructural model.

3.1 Microstructure of the entries whose input word is a term which designates geographic elements

The first microstructural model proposed here has the core function of describing the concepts relative to the hydrographic elements, to which the toponyms refer. In this sense, the definition does not

contemplate meanings that are not relevant to the meaning attributed to the geographic element in its hydrographic context.

The terms that designate the hydrographic elements constitute input words from the first microstructural model. These include: *arroio, baía, cabeceira, cabo, canal, catarata, corixo, corixão, córrego, foz, lago, lagoa, nascente, represa, riacho, ribeira, ribeirão, rio, riozinho, salto, sanga, vazante*, and *volta*. (In English: water, brook, bay, headland, cable, waterfall, channel, cataract, *corixão*, *corixo*, estuary, lake, lagoon, spring, dam, creek, stream, creek, river, *sanga*, ebb, and curve). Also found were input words of definitions with this same microstructure, in terms such as *águas correntes*, *águas em queda* and *águas lênticas* (In English: running water, waterfalls, and standing water)*,* which designate the key concepts that constitute the system of concepts[2] proposed in the same research that served as the origin of this work. The structure of the definition is comprised of the following microparadigms:

> *1. Entry + 2. Grammatical information (grammatical class and genre) + 3. Etymology (etymological source) + 4. Definition (source of definition) + 5. Code in the conceptual system*

As an example of this microstructural model, with an entry of a term that designates a concept relevant to a hydrographic element, we can cite:

> **Rio**. *S.m.* From the Latin *rivus* (CUNHA, 2007, p. 686). Liquid current resulting from the concentration of the aquifer within a valley; the river can be defined by the thalweg, through the slopes and terraces. A river consequently constitutes a meeting of the aquifer in a channel whose continuous slope allows for a ranking of the hydrographic network. These have many headwaters that give origin to their water course and receive many tributaries. These are limited laterally by the banks and by the slopes, which give it shape, that is, the type of valley. They arrive at the sea, at a lake, leading, at times, to a long channel; other times the waterfall is comprised of a series of islands. As regards the elements that

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[2] On this theme, we have submitted the article entitled, "Conceptual system for a toponymic encyclopedic dictionary: proposed model", which has been accepted for publication in vol. III of the collection Sciences of the Lexicon: Lexicology, Lexicography, and Terminology.

> form the rivers, we should consider the headwaters, the smaller
> and larger riverbeds, tributaries, and sub-tributaries, confluence,
> falls and their different types, hydrographic basins, thalwegs, and
> watersheds. The rivers and various waterways of lesser importance
> depend greatly upon the region that they cross; thus, what is called
> a river in the South of Brazil could be a mere stream in the Amazon
> region (GUERRA; GUERRA, 2011, p. 545-546). *Code in the
> conceptual system*: 1.2.13

As an example of this microstructural model, having as an entry a
term that designates a key concept, we can mention that of *running water*.

> **Running water**. *S.f.* From the Latin *aqua + currens –entis*
> (CUNHA 2007, p. 23 and 220). Said about the waters that move
> along the surface of continents. In a strict sense, this is used only
> to refer to water courses, as opposed to the calm waters, which
> refer to lakes (GUERRA; GUERRA, 2011, p. 22). *Code in the
> conceptual system*: 1.2.

We now move on to the explanation of each microparadigm that
constitutes the highlighted entries.

The *input word* of the entry, in the case of the example *river*, is
the term that designates the concept of one of the hydrographic elements
addressed in our study and can be found in bold, followed by a period;
running water is the term that designates the key concept that covers the
hydrographic elements that have this classification characteristic, such
as stream, river, brook, run-off, etc.

The *grammatical information* is indicated in italics and
abbreviated with the classification initials: *s.m.* (male noun), *s.f.* (female
noun). It is important to note that the terminology normally does not
accept a entry in the plural form, unless it deals with *pluralia tantem*.
In the case of entries whose input words are the terms *running waters,
waterfalls,* and *standing waters*, we opt to maintain these in the plural
form, as these refer to more than one hydrographic element.

The *etymology* can be found directly after the grammatical
information. In the chosen examples, we can observe the etymology of the
input word *river* "from the Latin *rivus*" followed by the reference to the
consulted work, as in the case of "Cunha, 2007, p. 686". The etymology
of the lexical unit *running waters*, which constitutes the input word of
the entry, is also presented followed by the reference to the data source.

Both the grammatical information and the etymology have the following works as search sources: *Dicionário Etymológico da Língua Portuguesa* (NASCENTES, 1955), *Dicionário Etymológico da Língua Portuguesa* (CUNHA, 2007), *Dicionário Eletrônico Houaiss* (HOUAISS, 2009), and *Dicionário Eletrônico Aurélio* (FERREIRA, 2004).

The definitions were not rewritten by us, as they were retrieved from the following specialized works: *Vocabulário Básico de Recursos Naturais e Meio Ambiente* (IBGE, 2004), *Novo Dicionário Geológico-geomorfológico* (GUERRA & GUERRA, 2011), *Glossário dos Termos Genéricos dos Nomes Geográficos Utilizados no Mapeamento Sistemático do Brasil* (IBGE, 2010), *Dicionário Eletrônico Houaiss* (HOUAISS, 2009), and *Dicionário Eletrônico Aurélio* (FERREIRA, 2004). After each definition, the reference is presented.

Finally, the indication of the code within the conceptual system leads the consultant to identify the localization of this hydrographic element in the structured system of concepts which composes the proposed macrostructure, considering its characteristic of classification and taxonomy.

Certain terms that designate concepts relative to hydrographic elements contain different concepts according to the region in which they are located. We sought to illustrate in the definitions provided to the consulter, some particularities that occur in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul regarding its hydrography.

As an example, we can site the term *bay*, which, in the Pantanal region, has a different concept of the term bay than in a Brazilian costal region. When we refer to this term, we attribute to it a specific regional concept: "in the Pantanal region, the bays are immense lakes that are separated by high lands" (GUERRA; GUERRA, 2011, p. 79), a concept that is different than that attributed to the term national context "in the coastal stretch, any concave region where one can dock" (HOUAISS, 2009).

The same occurs with the term *corixo* (small stream), according to the dictionary by Guerra & Guerra (2011, p. 163), is a term used specifically in the region of our study: "Pantanal regional denomination, for the small permanent streams that connect the bays", and with the term *vazante* (ebb), for which the same dictionary attributes the following definition: "Regional term, found in the Pantanal region. Denomination given to the small temporary creeks that connect the bays, since the permanent streams are called *corixos*" (GUERRA; GUERRA, 2011, p. 634).

We opted to include this microstructure, predicting that we would encounter a consulter that is not of the specialized area of Geography and that probably does not have knowledge of the features that differentiate the term "river" from the term "creek", or the term "lake" from the term "lagoon", the term "falls" from the term "waterfall", etc.

Thus, through our first proposed microstructural model, the consulter is able to access both to the regional concepts designated by some terms (bay, stream, and ebb) as well as to the concepts that shed light on the particularities of the terms whose classification characteristics are the same (*rio/ribeirão/ribeira, lago/lagoa, salto/cachoeira/catarata*, etc).

3.2 Microstructure of the entries whose input words are toponymic syntagmas

The second microstructural model of entries of our proposal was conceived through the lexicographic-toponymic record from Dick (2004, p. 130) and adapted to the description needs of the linguistic and extralinguistic data from the toponymic syntagmas of the corpus, organized in the following manner:

> *Entry (toponymic syntagma) + 2. Taxonomy + 3. Etymology (+ source)+ 4. Encyclopedic information (+ source) + 5. Other denominations + 6. Code in the conceptual system.*

All of the microparadigms that comprise the microstructure of this model of entry are organized and represented in the following manner:

> **Entry** *Tax.*: *Etym.*: *Encyclopedic information*: *Other denominations*: *Code in the conceptual system:*

The abbreviations of *Tax*. and *Etym*. Represent, respectively, *Taxonomy* and *Etymology*. As an example of this type of microstructure, we present the following entry that offers data about Rio Aporé:

> **Rio Aporé** *Tax.*: hydrotoponym *Etym.*:. From the Tupi, *abá-ry*, Indian river (TIBIRIÇA, 1985, p. 20). *Encyclopedic information:* "the Aporé river begins near Capela and serves as the border for our state (Mato Grosso do Sul) with Goiás, from its headwaters to its river mouth in the Paranaíba river" (RONDON, 1970, p. 42). "There is no doubt that Anhanguera transverses the Paranaíba, Aporé river, and then falls into the Araguaia and Tocantins"

> (CUNHA, 1988, p. 91). "The region included in the Aporé, Paranaíba, Paraná, Pardo, Camapuã, Coxim, and Taquari rivers, with more dense vegetation in the valleys and savannas in the higher parts, was occupied, in the 18th century, by the Caiapós, persecuted from Goiás to Camapuã, in the middle of that centuria by the feared Pai-Pirá" (CAMPESTRINI, 2002, p. 17). "We rested on a plateau where you can see the sky and the fields wherever you are; so flat that it tires the eyes. We walked toward the sunset and rested on the edge of the Rio Peixe" (REVISTA DO IBGE, 1998, p. 57). The Aporé river is located in the microregion of Cassilândia, beginning in the town of Costa Rica, bordering the states of Goiás and Mato Grosso do Sul, forming the natural border between these two states, and falls into the Paraná river. The main city on its right margin is the Mato Grosso do Sul town of Cassilândia. The Aporé river is also registered in the maps as the Peixe river. *Other denominations*: Rio do Peixe (Peixe River). *Code in the conceptual system*: 1.2.13.3.3.

Of the microparadigms that make up the second microstructural model, five are *mandatory* and two are *optional*. The mandatory, that is, those that appear in all of the entries are: *input word, taxonomy, encyclopedic information,* and *code in the conceptual system*. By contrast, the optional microparadigms are *etymology* and *other denominations*.

The *input word* of the entry is constituted by the toponymic syntagma, that is, the lexical unit about which all of the information of the definition is provided. The entry is highlighted in bold and with the first letter of each lexeme that formulates the toponymic syntagma in a capital letter, as observed in *Rio Aporé*.

In the microparadigm *taxonomy*, the taxonomic classification of the toponym is informed according to the model proposed by Dick (1992, p. 31-34). In congruence with the lexicographic-toponymic record proposed by Dick (2004, p 130), we inserted the taxonomy directly after the input word of each entry to recover its hypernym, in such a way as to illustrate the relationship maintained between them, when presented together with the conceptual system. For this option, we also found proof in Barros (2004, p. 122), when the author, by explaining the organization of terminographic works, clarifies:

> The organization of the terminological units that make up the nomenclature of a vocabulary term in a structured set of terms allows for the precise identification of the conceptual relationships

established among them. The semantic-conceptual analysis of these linguistic units equally allows for the identification of the zone of semantic intersection that exists between them and of the specific traces of each one.

We understand that, in the data that we use to sketch the microstructural models, the specific trace and the semantic intersection that occurs between the toponyms occurs through taxonomies. In the example, the toponym *Rio Aporé* as a figure in the input word of the entry is part of the *hydrotoponym* taxonomy.

The microstructure also contains the microparadigm etymology, which provides data about toponyms of indigenous origin. This conforms to the information relative to the language to which the name belongs (Tupi, Guarani, Bororo, Guaicuru, etc.) and the translation to the Portuguese Language. To exemplify this microparadigm, we present the following definition:

> **Arroio Corá** *Tax.*: Ergotoponym. *Etym.*: From the Guarani *korá*, *enclosure*, *pen*, *corral*, *boundary* (ARNAUD SAMPAIO, 1986, p. 91). *Encyclopedic information*: The Arroio Corá begins in the central region of the town of Amambai and is configured as a short tributary from the left margin of the Córrego Ponteí (Ponteí Creek). *Other denominations*: – *Code in the conceptual system*: 1.2.1.2.3.1.

As we can see, the microparadigm *etymology*, which in the definition exemplified above appears abbreviated as *Etym.*, contemplates the information about the origin of the lexical unit *corá* "from the Guarani *korá*", followed by the equivalent lexical units in the Portuguese language "*enclosure*, *pen*, *corral*, *boundary*."

In the etymological search, we use the following dictionaries as parameters Houaiss (2009), Aurélio (2004), Nascentes (1952 and 1955), Cunha (2007 and 1998), Tibiriçá (1985), Sampaio (1987), Arnaud Sampaio (1986), and Guasch (1961), in addition to the glossaries that integrate the works of Vasconcellos (1931), Sampaio (1928), and Cardoso (1961).

The etymology is an optional microparadigm, since the majority of the toponyms belong to the Portuguese Language, and we resolved to only insert them into entries whose input word is of indigenous origin. This is the case of the following definition:

> **Baía Conceição** *Tax.*: Anthropotoponym. *Etym.*: -. *Encyclopedic information*: Baía Conceição (Conceição Bay) is located near Arroio Conceição (Conceição Stream) and the main offices of the town of Corumbá. *Other denominations*: -. *Code in the conceptual system*: 1.1.1.2.1.1.

As we can see, *Etym*. was not completed in the definition, since the entry belonged to the Portuguese Language. Even if it is not completed with the information, it is mentioned in the definition, followed by a trace, as occurs with the example of *Baía da Conceição*, *Etym: -*, indicating that the Etymology does not exist in this entry.

The microparadigm *Encyclopedic information* contains extralinguistic information and is subdivided into *geographic, historical,* and *contextual data*. Of these, *historical* and *contextual* are optional, but the geographic data are mandatory in all entries.

In the *geographic data*, information referent to the hydrographic element is mandatorily recorded, extracted by us through the reading of the official maps, such as the indication of the spring and river mouth, established boundaries, tributaries, and extensions. As regards the consultation of the map, which is essential in the case of this study, Dick (1999, p. 129) stresses that:

> […] interpreted, traditionally, as a symbolic representation of the outlines of a physical and urban landscape, the maps are characterized by the fact that they also allow two planes of interpretation: the verbal, expressed in the names of the elements and in other linguistic information, and the non-verbal, characterized, preferentially, by the distinct conventional symbols, according to the nature of the element (water courses, ridges, highways, railways).

In this stage of the study, we systematically consulted the topographic maps of the towns from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) which belonged to all of the towns of the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, scale 1:100,000.[3]

We illustrate the geographic data through the following entry:

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[3] All of the maps were found on the IBGE webpage. Available at: <http://downloads.ibge.gov.br/downloads_geociencias.htm>. Retrieved on: July 30, 2011.

> **Arroio Curupaí** *Tax*.: Phytotoponym. *Etym*.: From the Tupi, *kurupa'y*, tree similar to the ka'ahoví, from the family of Acácias astringens Mart. It is a dyeing tree (which serves to dye) (ARNAUD SAMPAIO, 1986, p. 96). *Encyclopedic information*: The Arroio Curupaí (Curupaí Stream) is located in the Southern region of the town of Naviraí and is configured as an intermittent tributary of short length on the right banks as the Rio Laranjaí (Laranjaí River). *Other denominations*:- *Code in the conceptual system*: 1.2.1.1.3.1.

We can perceive, in *Encyclopedic information*, that there is data about the localization of the hydrographic element, as well as the town to which it belongs, "Naviraí", as regards its geographic position "in the southern region of the town." The information about the localization is present in all of the entries.

In this microparadigm, we also point out data about the extension of the geographic element, which can be short or long, in the case of the "short length" of the above example. This data is present in the entries whose input words are toponyms that denominate water courses that can be seen on the map: *arroio, cabeceira, cabo, canal, corixão, corixo, córrego, riacho, ribeirão, rio* and *sanga*. We did not insert information about the extension of the elements of *ebb* and *flow*, since, although they are water courses, the first has a temporary course, emerging only in the flood periods of the Pantanal, and the second is configured as a sinuosity of a larger water course.

For the hydrographic elements that are characterized by standing water – such as *baía, lago, lagoa, represa* (bay, lake, lagoon, dam – or by waterfalls) – such as a *catarata*, *cachoeira*, *salto* (large and small waterfalls), we also did not insert information about the extension, since the map did not indicate data about their dimensions.

We did insert information about the river mouth of the water course, indicating where this water empties into: "tributary of the right margin of the Rio Larajaí (Larajaí River)", in the case of the above example, and in which we also observed the information "intermittent tributary", indicating a piece of data that we deduced from the map and that indicates that part of the water course of the hydrographic element occurs underground.

In *Encyclopedic information*, we add optional data about the *history* of the toponym and it *context*, when the data is available. The

history brings information about the motivation of the name and the *context* presents the piece of a regional work in which the toponym was cited. Below, we highlight the context through the definition of *Rio Apa*:

> **Rio Apa** *Tax.*: Hydrotoponym *Etym.*: From the Tupi, *apa* is an adjective that characterizes that which is collapsing, tumbling (SAMPAIO, 1928, p.153). *Encyclopedic information*: <u>"On the left margin of the Rio Paraguai (Paraguay River), approximately fifty kilometers from the rest of the Rio Apa (Apa River) dam, the company, Mate Laranjeira, built a port, which received the name of the famous man from Cuiabá, Joaquim Murtinho, from which all of the peas harvested by the company's entourage were exported. Hence the name of the town, Porto Murtinho (Murtinho Port)"</u>. (FERREIRA NETO, 2004, p. 123). The APA River begins in the western region of the town of Ponta Porã, follows along the water course towards the southern region of Bela Vista, and establishes the territorial boundary between Brazil and Paraguay, at Bela Vista, Porto Murtinho, and Caracol, when it empties into the Paraguay River. *Other denominations*: -. *Code in the conceptual system*: 1.2.13.1.3.1.

What we call *context* is the part between the quotation marks that the underlined text in the example's entry, followed by the bibliographic reference from which it was taken. The search for this information is done through the reading of books that depict the researched region.[4]

We insert the information of the reference so that the consulter, if he/she wishes to complement the referred information, can directly access the work and the cited page.

The history that we can also insert as part of the microparadigm, *Encyclopedic information*, is optional, such as cities, towns, villages,

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[4] The works used as data sources for the history and context of the toponyms are from the following authors: Almeida (2003); Almeida; Silva (2011); Alves (2003); Amarilha (1973); Campestrini (1991); Campestrini (2002a); Campestrini (2002b); Campestrini e Guimarães (2002); Cattanio (1976); Cuchiaro & Paulichi (1994); Cunha (1992); Dutra (2011); Ferreira Neto (2004); Gomes (s/d); Gressler; Vasconcelos (2005); Levorato (1999); Lopes (1984); Luz Filho (2004); Martin (2000); Martins (2003); Martins; Marinho (2007); Moreira (2006); Parra (2001); Passos (2011); Pedrosa (1986); Queiroz (1974); Revista do IBGE (1998); Rondon (1970); Santos (s/d); Baés (1980); Souza (2003); Taunay (2005); Spengler (2007); Weingartner (2002).

streets, etc. Recovering the history of the name of a geographic element is even more rare and would depend on a study based on oral data.

The varying orthographic or lexical form of the toponymic syntagma, when identified on the map, was recorded in the item *Other denominations,* as highlighted below:

> **Rio Inhanduí** *Tax.*: Zootoponym *Etym.*: From the Tupi, alteration of *nhandu-y*, river of rheas (TIBIRIÇA, 1985, p.19). *Encyclopedic information*: "In the proximities of the headwaters of the Rio Anhanduí (Anhanduí River), in the region of the city of Campo Grande, during the work of archeological surveying, an open-sky, licit site was located in the proximities of the córrego Rabicho (Rabicho creek), tributary of the Anhanduí in its high waters" (MARTINS, 2003, p. 47).

The Inhanduí River begins in Campo Grande, near the city's main offices, and along its water course establishes the territorial boundary between Campo Grande de Nova Alvorada do Sul and Sidrolândia; Ribas do Rio Pardo with Nova Andradina and Bataguassu. Its river mouth is in the right margin of the Pardo River. In some points along its water course, it is recorded as Rio Anhanduí (Anhanduí River). *Other denominations*: Anhanduí River. *Code in the conceptual system*: 1.2.12.1.2.19.

In the entry highlighted above, the hydrographic element is recorded by the toponymic syntagma, *Rio Inhanduí* as well as *Rio Anhanduí*. On the map, along the course of this river, we found two names, but, as the toponymic syntagma *Rio Anhanduí*, it appears fewer times. We stipulated that his would figure as an 'other denomination' of the hydrographic element in question, while *Rio Inhanduí* would be appear as the input word of a main entry.

Therefore, in *Other denominations*, other toponymic syntagmas that denominate the same hydrographic element were included. As criteria to choose which of the toponymic syntagmas would be included as *Other denominations*, we stipulated: those that appear fewer times; those that appear after the conjunction "or", for example, Córrego Limoeiro *or* Jatobá; and those that appear closer to the river mouth; all of these characteristics were observed exactly as they appeared on the map.

The toponymic syntagmas that we included as *Other denomination* are those that create the input words of the cross-referenced entries, as we explain in the following item.

As the last microparadigm of this microstructural model, we propose the *Code in the conceptual system*, which refers to the localization of the toponymic syntagma in the formulated conceptual system. Its function is to guide the consulter to the level at which the toponym in the system can be found.

In the next topic, we will explain our proposal of the system of cross-referencing, including the microstructural model of the cross-referenced entries adopted by us in our toponym dictionary.

3.3 The system of cross-referencing

The system of cross-referencing plays a role, according to Barros (2004, p. 174), of

> [...] recovering the semantic-conceptual relationships that exist between the lexical and the terminological units that comprise the nomenclature of a lexicographic or terminographic work, correcting the isolation of messages, connecting variations, creating semantic fields.

To set up this system, we opted for two types of cross-referencing: *see also* and *Code in the conceptual system*. Both are indicated in the microstructure.

The cross-referencing presented in the form of *see also* is explicit and, according to Barros (2004, p. 177), is commonly used to indicate the presence of variations. For this reason, we opted to insert it as cross-referencing, since, in its nomenclature, the only situation that it appears for the constitution of cross-referencing as a complementation of information is in the varying forms of the toponymic syntagmas found on the maps.

The system of cross-referencing using *see also* was drafted with input words whose entries direct the consulter to another definition, with the complete information. For example:

> **Rio Betione** *See also*: Rio Betiono.

> **Rio Betiono** *Tax.*: Anthropotoponym *Etym.*: -. *Encyclopedic information*: Rio Betiono (Betiono River) begins in the southern region of the town of Bodoquena and is configured as a tributary of long length on the left margin of the Miranda River. *Other denominations*: Rio Betione (Betione River). *Code in the conceptual system*: 1.2.13.2.3.1.

In the example cited above, the toponym *Rio Betiono (Betiono River)* was located on the map together with the denomination *Rio Betione* and, as we can see, the system of cross-referencing is established through the form *see also*, which indicates the presence of a variation.

The other mechanism of cross-referencing that we applied is that of *Code in the conceptual system*. This cross-referencing plays the role of indicating to the consulter how the toponym or term is available in the conceptual system. For example:

> **Rio Branco** *Tax.*: Chromotoponym *Etym.*: -. *Encyclopedic information*: The Rio Branco (White River) is located in the northern region of the town of Porto Murtinho, beginning near the ridges of Bodoquena. It included the córrego Santa Maria (Santa Maria creek) as a tributary. *Other denominations*: -. *Code in the conceptual system*: 1.2.13.1.5.1.

Observing this example, when the consulter locates the number *1.2.13.1.5.1* in the conceptual system, he/she can deduce that this indicates that the toponymic syntagma *Rio Branco* contains, respectively, the following classification characteristics, according to each number: 1: is a hydroym; 2: belongs to the classification characteristic "Running Waters"; 13: denominates a hydrographic element whose designation is the term "River"; 1: belongs to the category of physical nature; 5: belongs to the taxonomy of the chromotoponyms and, finally, the number 1, which indicates the syntagma itself, organized in alphabetical order.

In this sense, the indication of the code directs the reader to the set of dictionary input words, leading them to find the toponymic or terminological unit inserted in one of the levels of abstraction of the conceptual system of hydronyms, thereby illustrating the relationships that this maintains with the other terminological units or toponymic syntagmas of the system.

We believe that this system of cross-referencing, using the mechanisms of *see also* and *Code in the conceptual system*, the consulter will be able to view the presence of variations as well as understand the conceptual relationships that the toponymic syntagmas maintain between themselves and with the terms that comprise the proposed conceptual system of hydronyms.

The third microstructural model that we propose contemplates the cross-referenced entry. This has as an input word the variations of

toponyms found on the maps. As criteria to determine which toponym should constitute the input word of the cross-referenced entry, we consider four aspects observed on the map: a) the toponym that appears in second place in the naming of the hydrographic element; b) the toponym that appears closest to the river mouth of the hydrographic element; c) the toponym that appears fewer times along the water course; d) the toponym that is located on the written map in a distinct form of the toponym found in the databank.

As regards the "a" criterion, we chose to consider it because we found various hydrographic elements on the map with two successive names separated by the conjunction "or". We understand that the main name is that which is together with the hydrographic element: this is the toponymic syntagma that constitutes the dictionary input word and which the conjunction indicates that the following naming can be used as the second option. Within this criterion are toponyms such as "*Córrego Limoeiro* or *Jatobá*", whose cross-referenced entry will have the input word of "Córrego Jatobá". In this sense, we consider *Córrego Limoeiro* as the toponymic syntagma that must constitute the input word of the main entry, while *Córrego Jatobá* will be the input word of the cross-referenced entry.

By contrast, the 'b' criterion option, that is, the toponym that appears closest to the beginning of the hydrographic element, appears due to the fact that there are some hydrographic element names with two toponyms that vary in spelling. This happens in "Córrego Piquirici/Piquiri", which is named as 'Córrego Piquiri' near the river mouth, and for this reason figures as an input word of the cross-referenced entry, while *Córrego Piquirici*, as it is recorded near the beginning of the hydrographic element, will be the input word of the main entry.

For the adoption of the 'c' criterion, we considered the fact that in the corpus there are some occurrences in which a toponym is more recurrent in the same geographic element. This is the case of *Rio Piquiri* and *Rio Itiquira*. *Rio Itiquira*, appears more times on the map than *Rio Piquiri*, in such a way that we can only presuppose that *Rio Itiquira* is the most used toponym and for this reason must be a part of the main entry, whereas *Rio Piquiri* is part of the cross-referencing. This also occurs with the toponymic syntagma *Rio Anhanduí*, which is recorded fewer times as compared to *Rio Inhanduí*, given that the first form is that which constitutes the cross-referenced entry, according to the criterion

established above, since 'Rio Anhanduí' is recorded fewer times than 'Rio Inhanduí' along the extension of the water course.

The 'd' criterion takes the data of the map into consideration but now in relation to the toponyms recorded in the databank of the ATEMS project, since there one can find toponyms catalogued on IBGE maps printed with the scale of 1:250,000 and digital maps with a scale of 1:100,000. For this study, we worked with the consultation of digital maps, in such a way that there are records in the databanks that appear in different forms on these maps. Therefore, in this criterion, for the formation of the cross-referenced entry, we adopt the hydrographic elements that have different records. For example: in the databank, we found a geographic element named 'Baía da Marreca' in the city of Corumbá and, on the map of the same town, we found 'Vazante da Marreca'.

In this sense, the toponymic syntagma that appears in the databanks forms the input word of the main entry, while what we found on the map forms the cross-referenced entry. The same occurs with *Cabo do Retiro/Cabeceira do Retiro* and *Riozinho do Uval/Vazante do Uval*. We chose to place the syntagma that appears on the map as the input word of the cross-referenced entry, taking into account one of the criteria adopted for the constitution of the macro-structure, which stipulated the first toponym of each taxonomy of the conceptual system, which was organized, using the toponymic syntagmas referent to the hydronyms available in the ATEMS data as its foundation.

The microparadigms that constitute the cross-referenced entry are *Input word* and *see also*; according to that demonstrated in the definitions below:

> **Rio do Peixe.** *See also*: Rio Aporé
>
> **Corixo das Amoreiras.** *See also*: Baía das Amoreiras
>
> **Córrego Tamanduazinho.** *See also*: Córrego Alegre.
>
> **Rio Betione.** *See also*: Rio Betiono.
>
> **Cachoeira da Laje.** *See also*: Cachoeira da Lage.

Hence, we will have a cross-referenced entry constituted by the microparadigm *Input word* constituted by the variation in bold and *see also*:, with an indication pointing to the main entry, where the complete

information can be found about the toponymic syntagma. We stress that, in the toponymic corpus, whose sources are maps, the variation that occurs, to a great extent, is related to the presence or not of the preposition – "de, da, do, dos, das" – as in *Córrego Palmito/do Palmito* and *Córrego Onça/da Onça*, as well as to the change in a letter, such as *Rio Inhanduí/ Anhanduí*, *Lagoa Areré/Araré*, and *Cachoeira da Laje/Lage*.

4. Final considerations

The core aim of this study was to present a proposal for three microstructural models for a toponymic dictionary: two main models – one for entries whose input words designate concepts relevant to hydrographic elements and one for the key concepts of the terminological set treated in this study; another model for the constitution of the entries that have toponymic syntagmas as input words; as well as third model of cross-referenced entries.

The first microstructural model was drafted considering a consulter who, even if he/she has knowledge of Geography, does not necessarily have knowledge relevant to specific elements and that, in our proposal, can understand what differentiates a river from a stream or a creek, and who can explore the regional concepts that are attributed to some terms that refer to hydrographic elements, such as a small stream, a bay, and an ebb-tide.

The second microstructural model has the toponymic syntagmas as its input words and was formulated to contain linguistic data, such as Taxonomy and Etymology for indigenous names, as well as to contain the Encyclopedic information of the designated hydrographic element, such as its localization, its extension, its tributaries, its representativeness of the region through which it passes, its river mouth, etc.

The cross-referenced entry, by contrast, has as its input words the variations or synonyms of the toponymic syntagmas, which are input words of the main entries. With the proposed system of cross-referencing, which counts on the microparadigms of *See also* and *Code in the conceptual system*, we sought to lead a possible target public toward the understanding of the toponymic variations and toward perceiving the semantic-conceptual relationships that the toponymic syntagmas and the terms, which are an integral part of the conceptual system that would construct the macrostructure, establish among themselves.

Through the microstructural model proposals, we concluded that, in the realm of the study that resulted in this article, we could not fragment the toponymic syntagma in 'generic term' and 'specific term' (DICK, 1992), or 'term' and 'proper name of the place', since we believe that it is exactly through the association of these two lexical units that a place designation is formulated. In this sense, we chose to maintain the toponymic syntagma and not only the toponym, both in the conceptual system as well as when figuring as an input word in our proposed microstructure.

We also observed, after the analyses about the profile and nature of the lexical units that constitute the hydronyms that serve as the corpus, and considering the microstructures that we propose, that the work that comes to record toponymic data must be characterized as an encyclopedic dictionary. This characterization is justified by the fact that both extralinguistic data (such as geographic and historical information regarding the geographic element, which is information inherent to the toponymic studies) as well as linguistic information (such as the grammatical category of the terms that designate the hydrographic elements, the Etymology for the indigenous units, and the Taxonomy of the toponyms) figure into the entries. Finally, we hope that the proposal of this study can serve as data for future works related to making of dictionaries of toponymic data.

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