**TOPONIMIJA KAO ELEMENT PROSTORNOG IDENTITETA LAŠVANSKO-LEPENIČKO-FOJNIČKE DOLINE**

**Sažetak:**

Glavni predmet istraživanja ove doktorske radnje su toponimi koji se u izvjesnoj mjeri fungiraju kao kulturna baština. Spoj toponimije i kulturne baštine geografskog prostora daje geografski pogled na vernakularnu regiju Lašvansko-lepeničko-fojničke doline, izraženu kroz prostornu percepciju njenih stanovnika, te su kao takvi i odraz prostornog identiteta. Problem definiranja toponimije i kulturna baštine danas je veoma izražen te će se ovdje govoriti uglavnom o geografskim odrednicama istih. U cjelini promatrano, kultura je složena tvorba koja podrazumijeva interakciju shvaćanja, znanja, vjerovanja, umjetnosti, zakone, moral, običaje i, naravno, toponime koje je čovjek razvijao, mijenjao, gubio. Toponimija koja predstavlja kulturno-povijesnu baštinu okvir je zavičajne prepoznatljivosti i posebnosti svakog područja. Geografskim istraživanjem vrednovani su toponimi s obzirom na njihovu geografsku semantiku, analizirani kroz različita povijesna razdoblja što je omogućilo iščitavanje tijeka povijesnih zbivanja (od migracija stanovništva, utjecaja različitih država koje su upravljale ovim prostorom, do različitih gospodarskih aktivnosti kojima se stanovništvo bavilo). U radu se primjenjuju metode analize, sinteze, kartografska metoda, metoda mozaika, statistička metoda, metoda terenskih opservacija, grafička i statistička metoda te metoda anketiranja.

Radom se iznalazi mogućnost za pravljenje sasvim novog pristupa u istraživanju tradicionalne regije kroz analizu toponima i izdvajanje vernakularne regije Lašvansko-lepeničko-fojničke doline unutar geografske regije središnja Bosna. Pojmom vernakularna kulturna regija definira se određeni prostor s kojom se stanovnici identificiraju. Ovakva regija nema oštre granice, ali može imati svoj nodus, tj. središnju točku. Ona često nema organizaciju kao što to ima funkcionalna regija, ali ima percepciju stanovnika o zajedničkoj kolektivnoj svijesti pripadanja danom prostoru.

Rad je koncipiran na način da su metodom deskripcije, analize i sinteze dane glavne prirodno-geografske i kulturno-geografske odrednice analiziranog područja. Nakon terenskih opservacija, kartografskom metodom istraživanja došlo se do uvida u opće stanje i razmještaj toponima. Zatim je uslijedio kabinetski rad gdje se vršila analiza toponima kao kulturne baštine ovog područja, a potom i analiza statističkih podataka u podjeli toponima. U istraživanju koje uključuje analizu toponima odabranog prostora korištena je statistička, interpretativna, komparativna i egzemplarna metoda, a glavni izvor podataka su topografske karte (TK 1:25000 i austrijska topografska karta (1:50000). Izdvojeno je 2113 toponima koji su analitičkom geografskom podjelom i sintetiziranim značenjskim odrednicama kroz prostorni razmještaj podijeljeni u skupine prirodno-geografskih i društveno-geografskih obilježja pružajući uvid u bogatu toponimijsku baštinu Lašvansko-lepeničko-fojničke doline. Pri tome su utvrđeni osnovni uvjeti oblikovanja i razvoja toponima te njihove glavne značajke. Na temelju tako dobivenih rezultata izvršena je sinteze istih s ciljem izdvajanja vernakularne regije Lašvansko-fojničko-lepeničke doline unutar geografske regije središnje Bosne.

Kako bi se istražila percepcija stanovnika o zajedničkoj, kolektivnoj razina prostranog identiteta i stupanj povezanosti stanovnika s vernakularnom regijom, Lašvansko-lepeničko-fojničkom dolinom, izvršeno je anketiranja stanovnika na uzorku od 584 ispitanika. Svi su podaci statistički obrađeni, deskriptivno analizirani te tabelarno i grafički prikazani.

Kroz kvantitativnu i kvalitativnu analizu toponima iz skupine ojkonima utvrđena je razina prostornog (lokalnog) identiteta u vernakularnoj regiji Lašvansko-lepeničko-fojničkoj dolini. Kartografskim metodom (GIS metodom) geovizalizirani su odabrani setovi tematski povezanih toponima u geobaze podataka prema određenim atributima i eksportirani u formi tematskih geografskih karata.

Ključne riječi: *Lašvansko-lepeničko-fojnička dolina, toponimija, toponimi, vernakularna regija, prostorni identitet*

**TOPONYMY AS AN ELEMENT OF THE SPATIAL IDENTITY OF THE LAŠVA-LEPENICA-FOJNICA VALLEY**

**Abstract:**

This dissertation's main topics are toponyms as names in a geographical area. Thanks to toponyms habitats can be identified, homeland can be observed, languages ​​and people from which they originate can be recognised, the directions of their migrations and the presence of other nations in that area can be identified. Thus, toponyms can be rightfully considered, to a certain extent, as a part of cultural heritage. The geographic point of view of the geographic area of the toponym and cultural heritage gives a geographical view of the vernacular region of the Lašva-Lepenica-Fojnica valley, expressed through the spatial perception of its inhabitants, and as such, a toponym, a reflection of spatial identity. The issue of defining toponymy as a part of cultural heritage is quite emphasized today and mainly the geographic determinants of it will be discussed in this thesis. In full observation, it can be said that culture is a complex constitution which implies, amongst other things, the interaction of understanding, knowledge, belief, art, law, morality, customs and, of course, the toponyms that man evolved, changed, lost. Toponymy that represents the cultural and historical heritage is a framework of indigenous distinctiveness and specialty of each area. The aim of the thesis is to extract the vernacular region of the Lašva-Lepenica-Fojnica valley within the geographic region of central Bosnia through the analysis of the toponymic characteristics of the mentioned area as well as determining the level of spatial identity of the inhabitants through surveys. Based on the aim set in it, hypotheses of the research were also established:

The main hypothesis: **Toponyms form an element of spatial identity - local and regional.**

-Auxiliary hypothesis 1a: Topologies are reflection of spatial identity and the basis for the separation of vernacular regions

-Auxiliary hypothesis 1b: Topologies are reflection of the historical-geographical development of the Lašva-Lepenica-Fojnica valley;

 In order to confirm these hypotheses by geographical research, the toponyms were evaluated in terms of their geographical semantics and analyzed through different historical periods, enabling the reading of historical events related to the migration of the population as well as the influence of different countries that governed this area, and also the various economic activities that the population was undergoing. Methods of analysis and synthesis, cartographic method, mosaic method, statistical method, field observation method, graphical and statistical method, and survey methods are applied in this paper.

 The methods applied in the paper provide an opportunity for the creation of a completely new approach in the traditional region research through the analysis of toponyms which served as one of the supporting components for the separation of the vernacular region of the Lašva-Lepenica-Fojnica valley within the geographical region of central Bosnia. The term vernacular cultural region defines a certain area with which the inhabitants identify. This region has no sharp boundaries, but it can have its nodus, ie the central point. It often does not have an organization as functional region has but has a perception of the population on the collective consciousness of belonging to a given area.

The dissertation is structured in such a way that the main natural-geographical and cultural-geographical determinants of the analyzed area are given by descriptive analysis and synthesis methods. After field observations, the mapping method of investigation revealed general state of view and deployment of toponyms. Then there was a cabinet work where the analysis of the toponyms was carried out as the cultural heritage of this area. The end of the dissertation, through the analysis of the statistical data, makes a synthetic division of the toponyms. In the research involving the analysis of the toponyms of the selected area, statistical, interpretative, comparative and exemplary methods were used, and the main source of data consisted of topographic maps (TK 1: 25000 and the Austrian topographic map (1: 50000). There were 2113 toponyms in the area. Through analytical geographical distribution and synthesized meanings, they are divided into groups of natural-geographical and socio-geographical features, thus providing an insight into the rich toponymic heritage of the Lašva-Lepenica-Fojnica valley. It was a framework used to determine the basic conditions for the formation and development of toponyms and their main features. Based on the results thus obtained and the synthesis carried out, with the aim of separating the vernacular region of the Lašva-Lepenica-Fojnica valley within the geographical region of Central Bosnia, the pre-established hypotheses were confirmed.

In order to explore the perception of the population on the common, collective level of spatial identity as well as the degree of connection of the inhabitants with the vernacular region of Lašva-Lepenica-Fojnica valley, a survey method of population of 584 respondents gave another factor about the hypotheses. All data is statistically processed, descriptively analyzed, tabulated and graphically shown.

Through the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the toponyms, from the group of oeconyms, the level of spatial (local) identity in the vernacular region of Lašva-Lepenica-Fojnica valley was determined. Cartographic method (GIS method) geovisualized the selected sets thematically linked to geobase toponyms according to certain attributes and exported in the form of thematic geographic maps. The results of the dissertation confirmed the main hypothesis.

**Hypothesis 1: Toponyms reflect the spatial identity and are the basis for the separation of the vernacular regions**-the quantitative analysis of the oeconyms by the location quotient has determined the level of spatial identity proneness, and the result has shown the expression of the local spatial identity. Since the vernacular region is the type of region that exists in minds of its inhabitants and the results of the survey have confirmed the expression of local spatial identity, together with cultural-geographical specificities (language, customs, sacral and profane architecture) also confirmed through the analysis of toponymy the distinction of Lasva-Lepenica-Fojnica valley as vernacular region within the geographical region of Central Bosnia.

**Hypothesis 1 a: Toponyms are a reflection of the historical and geographical development of the Lašva-Lepenica-Fojnica valley**. Comparative analysis results of toponyms with TK 1: 25000 and Austrian-Hungarian TK 1: 50000, their semantics and etymology have proven that the toponyms are a reflection of the time in which they were produced, and as a result of a given historical-geographical context. This was reflected in the very names from which the meaning and the time period of its origin (from the Ancient, through the Medieval / Slavic to the Modern Age (Ottoman and Austrian-Hungarian periods) are read in. Toponyms are also divided into categories of cultural-geographical and natural-geographical characteristics which confirmed the entire complexity of the historical and geographical development and the formation of the recent cultural landscape. The cause-and-effect relation between the naming of toponyms is especially important, the historical circumstances of their creation and the natural environment, reflecting the time of origin and motivation of the appointment of certain toponyms, as well as the emotional relation among people and toponyms.

**Hypothesis 1 b: Toponyms form an element of spatial identity - local and regional.** In order to confirm the above hypothesis, toponyms from the group of oeconyms were specifically analyzed. Locational quotient was used to determine the expression of spatial identity. The results have shown that local spatial identity is more expressed in relation to regional or national ones. In this way, it can be concluded, and as the previous survey results showed that toponyms are one of the elements of local spatial identity.

Keywords: *Lašva-Lepenica-Fojnica valley, toponymy, toponyms, vernacular region, spatial identity*