

## Slavic Regional (Ukrainian-Polish) Oikonymy from the Perspective of Typological Studies in Onomastics

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**Abstract.** In the present study the author proposes new theoretical and methodological approaches to study of Western Ukrainian and Eastern Polish oikonymic systems. The author proposes three major onomastic methods: comparative-typological, comparative-historical, and descriptive. Specific derivational types of place names of the area in the specified time span are analysed in the paper. Important conclusions about cultural-historical, ethno-linguistic, and physical-geographical realia that had an impact on the evolution of the Ukrainian and Polish peoples, common territory of their living are drawn in the study.

**Keywords:** place name, toponym, oikonym, typological onomastics, oikonymic system, Slavic onomastics, historical onomastics.

At present we have analyses about productive development of comparative typological studies of non-cognate language toponymic systems, in particular Ukrainian and American, German, French [1], [2], Ukrainian and German [3], and Ukrainian and Rumanian [4], [5].

But, alas, at present there are practically no monographic typological studies of cognate toponymic systems, such as toponymic systems of Ukrainian and Polish Languages. It is extremely important to fill in such a gap in Slavic linguistics. When we analyse similar and different characteristics in the structure and semantics of Ukrainian and Polish oikonoms, we can draw important conclusions about cultural, historical, ethnolinguistic and geographical and physical realia that objectively formed potential motivational basis for coining this class of names.

The logic of modern onomastic science development (particularly its interdisciplinary character), accumulated material, and theoretical and lexicographical works in the world of toponymics urges us to transfer from descriptive and comparative historical study of toponymic (in particular oikonymic) systems within cognate and non-cognate languages, and to their further typological interlingual analysis, to the establishment of similarities and differences at different structural levels that have significance both for national and general linguistics.

Typological study of oikonoms opens up wide vistas, specifically in the direction of comparing cognate toponymic systems in cognate (Slavic) languages. It requires from onomasts a deep knowledge of the regularities of oikonym coinage in each of the compared languages, perfect knowledge of typological methods, and – when needed – application of comparative historical and historical typological methods.

We believe that the proposed study is stipulated by the very character of Ukrainian and Polish oikonoms that affects the linguistic practice of both peoples (Ukrainian and Polish) and accompanies it in all spheres of life. Such disciplines as *linguistic geography*, *areal linguistics*, *dialectology*, *history of linguistic contacts*, *history of settlement of territories*, *history*, *geography*, *literary studies*, and *sociology*, cannot do without toponymic studies results, i.e. the information that a place name carries through time and place of its creation, about the people who coined it, and the surrounding physical and geographical realia.

On the other hand, the data of the above mentioned sciences provide the necessary information for onomastics

about realia of separate countries and epochs, about types of landscape, and the social significance of notions reflected in lexical stems of the names. The linguistic character of the typological study of oikonymic systems extrapolates into a wide circle of extralinguistic ties, promoting and singling out onymic systems from common linguistic ones, and uniting oikonymic vocabulary on the basis of its extralinguistic focus. Analysed typology of the systems is determined by its connection with the objects they signify, their landscape characteristics, and different anthropogenic, social, and legal factors. As the same place names stems are repeated in the names of Ukrainian and Polish locales, we can speak about onym clusters that have their own forms, and regularities of formation and development that are changeable in time **structurally, spatially, and functionally**. Thus, the place name *Судова Вишня Sudova Vyshnia* [Court Cherry], situated in Lviv Oblast, played different role in the Ukrainian and Polish toponymic systems having live lexical ties with different place names and appellatives, and comprised a different critical mass in the systems.

Thus, in the Middle Ages, when the area belonged to the Polish state, congresses of Polish kings took place in this locale, as did court sessions. In the new times, the Ukrainian population associated the place with the tree name (< appellative *вишня vyshnia* cherry), losing the collective memory of the semantics of the adjectival component *судова* “appointed for court” as unimportant realia. The specific character of these separate oikonymic clusters is designated by specific stages of historical and cultural development of the Ukrainian and Polish peoples. As a result of comparative study of the oikonymic systems of both peoples and their functioning in different life situations, we shall get additional evidence about the national character of Ukrainian and Polish Languages.

The topicality of comparative typological analysis of oikonymy enables us to deeper understand the regularities of the toponymic system of a native language and its specific character compared with other languages. Typological study of oikonoms will lead the present study beyond traditional stereotypes (outdated methodology of studies, understanding nomination processes of cognate oikonymic systems etc.), i.e. it will be of enormous significance for further theoretical and practical studies in Slavic and world onomastics as a whole.

Therefore, typological comparison of oikonoms of Western Ukraine and Eastern Poland (synchronic and

diachronic aspects) will widen general onomastic theory and the general typology of language concerning its specific branch, and comparative typological analyses of onyms (in our case – place names/onyms) will enable us to speak about “onym universals” that vouches for common trends in human thinking in the sphere of place names nominations, and about **anthropological peculiarities of people, geographical environment, historical, social, economic** and other factors. The common and stereotypical character of these factors for both peoples stipulates the availability in the Ukrainian and Polish Languages certain universal features. Due to the establishment of the typology of Ukrainian Polish oikonymic systems of Western Ukraine and Eastern Poland, and the substantiation of the character of genetic relations among them, we can validate a number of oikonymic regularities.

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Calculations allow us to state that: territorially, Galicia and Lviv Lands had an area of 28171 km<sup>2</sup> (51,72%); Sianotska, Belzka, and Peremyshlianska – 26291 km<sup>2</sup> (48,27%); 2) and from the point of view of existing settlements, the ratio of Galicia and Lviv Lands (Western Ukraine) to Sianotska, Peremyshlianska, and Belzka (Eastern Poland) – comprises respectively – 44.05% : 55.95%.

We can draw preliminary conclusions from the above mentioned information that in the period (when almost on all territories the appearance of new lands was almost completed), e.g. Galicia, having larger area, was less densely populated than other three lands of Ruske Voivodeship. The explanation of that fact (taking into account comparatively later commencement to settle Galicia Lands with village density 1:3.5 compared with Sianotska Land, and 0.57% higher than on average in Ruske and Belzke Voivodeship) can be attributed to the frequent plunders of these lands by Tartar hordes (1605-1633). This led to the founding of towns of a defensive character

with the dominance of the village population in them, which did not encourage the founding of villages on that land. The positive trend for village foundation was the formation of new folwark serf economic relations. According to modern administrative division, our research focuses on Lviv, Ternopil, and Ivano-Frankivsk Oblasts of Western Ukraine and the territory of Podkarpackie (20 districts) and Liublin Voivodeships of Eastern Poland.

Contradictory etymologies of place names suggested by Polish and Ukrainian scholars will be solved by analysing linguistic material of the same type from the above mentioned Slavic lands. We shall work out criteria to differentiate place names derived from anthroponyms and appellatives. According to derivational structure and semantics of basic appellatives, Western Ukrainian and Eastern Polish oikonymy of the region will be divided into place names of oikonymic and pre-oikonymic level of derivation. Among oikonymic place names we can hypothetically single out oikonyms derived from anthroponyms ending in Ukr. *-ychi* / Pol. *-ice*, Ukr. *-ivtsi* / Pol. *-owce*, Ukr. *-yntsi*, Pol. *-yńce* Ukr. *-any(-yany)* / Pol. *-any*, those ending in *-y/-i*, formed from ethnic, generic, official names; and those derived from appellatives with suffixes *\*-jb*, *\*-je*, *\*-ja*; those derived from hydronyms ending in *-ets*, possessives ending in Ukr. *-iv (-ova, -ovo, -ove)* / Pol. *ów(-owa, -owo)*, oikonyms with suffix Ukr. *-ivka* / Pol. *-ówka*; composite oikonyms and oikonyms-phrases. From the point of view of comparative analysis in old Ukrainian and old Polish period we can single out such oikonyms: those, mentioned in written records in the twelfth to fourteenth centuries and those – mentioned after fourteenth century (the latter belong to Ukrainian and Polish or ancient Ukrainian according to their suffixes and stems). Names in *\*-jb*, *\*-ychi /-ice*, *\*-ivtsi /-owce*, *-\*yntsi* / *-yńce*, *-\*any* / *-any*, *\*-iv* / *ów*, *\*-yn* / *-yn* is to demonstrate that the Western Ukrainian and Eastern Polish oikonymic systems was formed. Productivity of different toponymic models will be shown from twelfth to fourteenth to twenty-first centuries (from *\*-jb* to *\*-ivka / -ówka* model). We shall trace the names changes on morphological, semantic, structural, typological-etymological, social-functional, and psychological-cognitive levels, reasons why some ancient place names should be restored will be justified. Typological analysis of place names in the dictionary entries listed alphabetically in the part of *Typological Etymologico-Motivational Dictionary of Oikonyms of Western Ukraine and Eastern Poland* will enable to establish common Slavic (Ukrainian and Polish) linguistic peculiarities reflected in anthroponymic and appellative stems. Historically it can be explained by the fact that this area belonged to Polish state in the fourteenth to eighteenth centuries with constant contacts between the two peoples.

But only typological analysis of the two oikonymic systems can provide the answer to the question stated in the objective and task of the proposed study.

The proposed study should be based on a comparative and typological synchronic and diachronic study of the structural and functional peculiarities of the Ukrainian and Polish oikonymic system of Western Ukraine and Eastern Poland and the establishment of the character of genetic relations between them.

Based on the objective, we address the following tasks:

1. to establish the essence of names and appellatives and their differentiation against the background of a wide typological onomastic space, the basis of which is made up by the *Oikonymic Systems of the Western Ukraine and Eastern Poland in synchronic and diachronic aspects*;

2. to establish the typological peculiarities of the structural and derivational composition, and the classification of oikonyms of Western Ukraine and Eastern Poland;

3. to establish the semantic structure and lexico-semantic background in the place names of separate oikonymic systems of Western Ukraine and Eastern Poland;

4. to establish the motivation for oikonyms and to analyze the cognitive reaction of society in Ukrainian and Polish language communities in social, functional, psychological and cognitive aspects.

The research is based on the following hypothesis: 1) repetition of the same oikonymic stems in Ukrainian and Polish place names enables us to single out whole oikonymic layers that have their own forms, regular structure and development, and are not changeable in time in their structure, volume and functionally; 2) typological analysis of oikonymy leads to establishing regularities of toponymic system within Ukrainian language and shows its specific features in comparison with Polish one (and vice versa); 3) comparative-typological analysis of oikonyms establishes "language universals" as an evidence of commonality of mechanisms of thinking and mental features of Ukrainian and Polish ethnoses in the sphere of place name nominations.

We propose the following methodology of the research:

1. Separate typological comparison of oikonymic systems of Western Ukraine and Eastern Poland on the **structural and derivational level**, taking into account the Polish Language as Western Slavic and the Ukrainian Language as East Slavic: a) structural derivational analysis of oikonyms of Western Ukraine; b) structural derivational analysis of oikonyms of Eastern Poland. Previous analysis of the systems should be homogenous, not due to some similarity of the material, but due to the same sequence of analysis with application of the same theoretical tenets. As a basis for typological structural derivational comparison we put the idea of invariantness where the language that is a standard is an invariant. A number of structural models, common for the oikonymy of the languages under study are used for structural derivational level.

2. Typological comparison of the oikonymic systems of Western Ukraine and Eastern Poland in **lexico-semantic aspect**: conducting analysis of the semantics of words comprising the basis for oikonyms, and the semantics of place names, that will enable the tracing of the development of semantic structures. We can trace the lexical semantic background of Ukrainian and Polish place names which is very important for ethnological and cultural planes, as a language is a phenomenon of the ethnos, people, nation, and genetic code of a national culture. Linguistics of the ethnos is impossible without the sphere of proper names, in particular place names.

3. Typological comparison of oikonymic systems of Western Ukraine and Eastern Poland in **functional, psychological and cognitive aspects**. If the first (structural

derivational) and second (lexico-semantic aspects) ways have intralingual character, then the social, functional, psychological, and cognitive aspects aim at creating an ontological picture of analysed oikonymy as a social phenomenon. Here we plan to study the problem of oikonym motivation in Polish and Ukrainian linguistic environments, and to analyse the cognitive reaction of the societies to them, i.e., a typological study of oikonyms taking into account extralinguistic realia on a wide extralinguistic background basis. To be more precise, aspects 1 and 2 envisage the analysis with common typological inventory, and the third one envisages taking into account and the understanding of "the conditions of onomastic thinking, onomastic traditions and tastes, onomastic ideas that are implemented, reflected in the toponymy by similar or different means".

The typological aspect of studies of closely related onomastic systems plays an important role for theoretical onomastics; for probability material check it plays an important role in historical onomastics; for principles of nomination production it plays an important role in applied onomastics. The typological aspect of onomastic research is based on the commonality of people's psychology of a certain epoch and culture. Due to this fact, under certain conditions, heterogeneous multi-language inhabitants may produce mono-typical toponyms (with similar semantic structure and derivational pattern), in particular, oikonyms. The topological approach stipulates a demonstration of similar onomastic phenomena in closely related languages for their toponymic (oikonymic) classification. Manifestation and comparison of similar lingual and extra-lingual categories in oikonyms of similar or different languages produces material which identifies their place in the onomastic system, as well as their classification and universals identification.

We believe that it would be expedient to apply three onomastic methods and a number of methodological approaches: **comparative-typological, comparative-historical, and descriptive**. These three methods have their own concrete application and implementation approaches, in particular: **1. Material inventory** (national Western Ukrainian and Eastern Polish oikonymikons) aimed at detecting a typology of concrete semantic fields and hierarchical relations, and dependent micro-fields. **2. Oikonyms classification**. Application of a classical classification by W. Taszycki, and S. Rospond, using the following principles: typological, chronological, and genetic similarity of oikonyms, establishing the character of oikonymic lexical stems, and singling out of formal indicators. **3. Stratigraphic analysis**. Research that is aimed at identification of oikonymic systems from the twelfth to the twenty-first centuries by means of comparison of separate stages of their development and comparison of the oikonymic state during different periods. Also establishing the primary reference to an oikonym ("the method of small types"). **4. Differential and genetic analysis**. Classification of related Ukrainian-Polish oikonymic material and the differentiation of heterogeneous material (especially during archival sources searches). **5. Reconstruction of primary form of oikonyms**. A morphological reconstruction of a primary form of an oikonym (forms of nominative case), taking into account extra-lingual information (refers to anthroponymic

oikonyms). **6. Etymological analysis.** Authenticating etymology of a basic appellative that was the stem for the oikonym and substantiating the logic of oikonymic motivation while naming the settlement (we take into account not only separate oikonyms, but parallel sets to identify derivational and pragmatic ties). Total analysis of the derivation process of oikonyms that belong to certain models will enable the author to conduct a proper division into morphemes, and single out stem and formants as “transparent” and “vague” names. **7. Derivational analysis (considering onomastic etymologization).** Research of Western Ukrainian and Eastern Polish oikonymic systems implies uniting geographical territory with the available Ukrainian-Polish substrate. Oikonymic derivational forms a sub-system within the derivational system of a dominating language at the specific period (Ukrainian or Polish), while borrowed oikonyms, as a rule, are adapted. **8. Structural analysis.** Establishing oikonymic models (stems and affixes that are part of the models) and taking into account stem redistribution during appellatives toponymization (considering loss of ties of an oikonym with the appellative from which it was formed, which allows a understanding of cultural and historical facts). **9. Statistical analysis.** Statistical count of the structure and types of oikonyms, as well as certain onym components within concrete Western Ukrainian and Eastern Polish oikonymic systems (contemporary and historical). Calculation of a percentile correlation of separate types of oikonyms during different periods (the twelfth to twenty-first centuries) to trace the evolution tendency of the named systems. Statistical analysis contributes to inventory (see. 1) of an oikonymic material allowing the author to demonstrate its sufficient completeness (calculations of different selections of analogous material produce identical results) as well as indicating resettlement of Ukrainian and Polish ethnoses during a certain epoch and within a certain territory. Hence, the author can demonstrate a percentile correlation of Ukrainian and Polish oikonyms that comprise the particular regional onomastic system or a percentile correlation of oikonyms separately coined in the Polish and Ukrainian languages that contain miscellaneous derivational elements. **10. Authenticating onomastic universals.** Comparison of Ukrainian and Polish oikonymy during different historical periods on the territory of Western Ukraine and Eastern Poland should reveal the fact that along with specific features, the author may single out a number of universal inherent characteristics (onomastic universals). This is a clear indicator of a human mental commonality, common principles of nomina-

tion, and single approaches of an evolution of such oikonymic systems. **11. Probabilistic audit (self-audit).** The analysis of material from the perspective of a reality match. Consideration of different explications of analysed oikonyms on the basis of different languages (Ukrainian or Polish) and diverse structural models of the same language. Specification of facts concerning a certain language is indispensable to the comparison of components of a certain oikonym, as well as to identify its level of reliability and analysis on the basis of the Ukrainian and Polish languages on a certain territory and their cultural environment.

Hence, taking into account the above mentioned methods and approaches that are indispensable to identify the typology of an Oikonymic System of Western Ukraine and Eastern Poland in the synchronic and diachronic aspects, the author may draw the following conclusions: 1. establishment of a connection of a settlement name with a named object; 2. establishment of nomination motives; 3. establishment of ways to transform toponyms into other onyms; and 4. establishment of typological similarity of structural and semantic models to facilitate the coining of oikonyms of separate types.

The analysis is conducted with the author’s awareness of the natural or artificial formation of an oikonymic system of Western Ukraine and Eastern Poland, taking into account the natural and cognizant development of onym space.

Therefore, monographic typological research of cognate oikonymic systems of Western Ukraine and Eastern Poland will enable to start a new trend in typological linguistics – typological onomastics of close cognate toponymic (oikonymic) systems. Typological analysis of the oikonymic systems revealed the regularities of their formation within separate Ukrainian and Polish languages, and will reveal their common and specific features in oikonymy nomination. Application of new methodological principles compared with stereotypical will be a considerable theoretical and practical substantiation for typological Slavic and world onomastics. Establishing and comparing linguistic and extralinguistic categories in oikonyms of Ukrainian or Polish languages will enable to establish the place of oikonyms in onomastic system, clearly classify them and substantiate onomastic universals. Based on the conducted analyses we shall be able to reach important conclusions about cultural-historical, ethno-linguistic, and physical-geographical realia that had an impact on the evolution of the Ukrainian and Polish peoples, common territory of their living.

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#### **Славянская региональная (украинско-польская) ойконимия с перспективы типологических исследований ономастики**

**Аннотация:** В этой статье автор предлагает новые теоретические и методологические подходы к исследованию западно-украинской и восточно-польской ойконимических систем с использованием трех основных ономастических методов: сравнительно-типологического, сравнительно-исторического и дескриптивного. В работе представлена попытка анализа конкретных словообразовательных типов топонимов указанной территории в определенный временной период. На основании исследования могут быть сделаны важные выводы о культурно-исторических, этнолингвистических и физико-географических реалиях, которые повлияли на эволюцию украинского и польского народов, общую территорию их проживания.

**Ключевые слова:** ойконим, топоним, типологическая ономастика, ойконимическая система, славянская ономастика, историческая ономастика.