HISTORY OF STUDYING PROPER NAMES OF SMALL GEOGRAPHICAL OBJECTS OF NORTHERN KHMELNYTSKYI REGION


Keywords: proper name of a small geographical object, microtoponym, microtoponymics, microtoponymist, microtoponymy.

Problem statement. Among the onomastic studies, the most productive in Ukraine are anthroponimic, poetonymic and toponymic studies, which analyze proper names, propriatives that exist in artistic speech and have characteristics of hydronyms, oikonyms, and microtoponyms.

Recent research and publications. Microtoponymic studies are mainly based on the material collected in Western Ukraine (in particular: Bukovyna, Volyn, Halychyna, Transcarpathia, Podillya).

At the same time, the characterization of these proper units is based on the model of studying microtoponyms, certified in other regions of Ukraine.

In addition, the obtained results should be compared with the peculiarities of proper names of small geographic objects, primarily certified in adjacent territories. Finally, it is necessary to state the source of the research base, including lists, registers, dictionaries and similar editions, from which it is possible to obtain information, first of all, on...
the former denotation names, many of which are not already certified in the initial practice of the inhabitants of that region.

Thus, the purpose of our article is to describe the bibliographic bases of the microtoponymy study of Northern Khmelnytsky region. Microtoponymic studies are important among other onomastic studies; they are represented in dissertations, monographs, dictionaries, articles and other publications. The West Ukraine toponyms are better covered (Bukovyna, Transcarpathia, Lviv, Podillya, Prykarpattya, Ternopil) than the microtoponymy of Northern Khmelnytskiy, the latter has not yet been the subject of a separate research, which has led to the choice of the topic of our paper.

Presentation of the main material. It should be noted that one of the first to study the names of small geographical objects (usually in combination with oikonyms, hydronyms and other varieties of proper names) was M. Kordub in the work "What Names of Settlements Tell Us" (Lviv, 1938), later in his dissertation research V.V. Loboda analyzed the Northern Black Sea toponomy: "Northern Black Sea Toponymy General and Regional Problems of the Ukrainian Toponymic System" (Kyiv, 1979), T.I. Poliarush in 1971 conducted "Comparative Study of the Word Formation of Hydronymia, Microtoponymy and Oikonymy (based on the Toponymy of the North-East Left Bank of Ukraine) and L.P. Stykhshyn researched "Problems of adjacent toponymy (on the material of the interdistribution of Kodyma and Savranka and adjacent territories" (Kyiv, 1976).

Much attention was devoted by scholars to the characterization of the actual microtoponyms (all or individual varieties) of certain regions. This is, in particular, the study of V.F. Banyoi (Uzh river basin), N.I. Bytsko (upper-middle Dniester), L.P. Bilinskaya (Pokutia), O.B.Vasylik (Uman region), N.V. Weber (Ivano-Frankivsk region), A.B. Galay (Transcarpathia), O.V. Zainchikovskaya (southeastern Podillya), Kh.I. Zikan (Uzhgorod), R.O. Lyashenko (Kropyvnytskyi), O.I. Mikhailchuk (Podgorye), N.M. Pavlikovskaya (Vinnytsia), V.E. Polyakova (Simferopol), O.I. Prots (north of Lviv region), N.V. Sokil (Skolivschina), I.G. Chekhovsky (Chernivtsi region), N.R. Yanysytska (central and eastern Lviv regions). Of course, these studies are relevant to us in their methodology, methods of describing the microtoponym material, as well as the ability to compare the results with data related to other regions of Ukraine (especially adjacent territories).

Thus, N.I. Lisnyak, having surveyed 335 settlements of West Podillya (Ternopil), found more than 6000 geographical objects. The onyms (anthroponyms, macrotoponyms, oikonyms, microtoponyms, and hydronyms) served as the base of their names. The structural features distinguish two groups of names: simple (monosyllabic) and compound microtoponyms. The most productive way of word formation of microtoponymy is the lexical-semantic, and among the morphological the suffixal one.

A characteristic feature of the micro-toponymy of the Western Podillya is the transfer of the names of one object to another, adjacent to it [4]. O.V. Zainchikovska described more than 3000 names of micro-objects of southeastern Podillya (based on the material of Kirovograd region) and found that the basic terminology of such names is predominant geographical terminology [2]. N.M. Pavlykivska performed lexico-semantic and word-forming analysis of about 3,000 names of stagnant reservoirs (lakes, swamps, ponds, wells, digs, peatlands, etc.) of Vinnytsia and partly those of Khmelnytsky regions [see: 5].

A systematic study of the 1,500 stagnant water names recorded by L.B. Kostyk in towns and villages of the Chernivtsi region and in individual villages of the Suceava district of Romania, made it possible to clearly establish the quantitative correlation between the appellative and onym derivatives. Hydronyms originating from the appellate bases make up 71% of the total denomination and 29% of the onym basics. It is characteristic that the names of ponds originate mainly from oikonyms, and anthroponyms serve as the sources of new names of wells and digs. In most cases, the names of lakes and swamps derive from geographical nomenclature words or lexemes that indicate the features of hydroobjects.

Geographical terminology is the most productive layer of the basic vocabulary for generating names of water objects. Appellative vocabulary in the hydronymy of the region is predominantly slavic in origin, but there are borrowed terms, primarily from Turkish, Romanian, German and Latin. The word formation of Bukovynian hydronyms is according to the models and methods characteristic of other regions of Ukraine. Among them, within the lexical-semantic mode of creation, the most productive are the hydronyms formed as a result of the animation of geographical terms (34%); within the morphological range, the possessive formations dominate (24%), less numerous are hydronyms (21%) based on lexicalizing and animating word combinations [3].

An attempt to analyze the upper-middle Dniester hydronyms within the complex approach was made in the work by N.I. Bytsko, who analyzed interlanguage and inter-dialect connections and their reflections in hydronyms. Further development was provided for the interaction between microhydronymy and corresponding oikonymy. The analysis of primary and secondary origin of microhydronym is reduced to etymologization of not only the onyms themselves, but also their etyonyms (oikonyms, anthroponyms, appellatives) [1].

A.B. Vasilik's research is devoted to the analysis of more than 700 phonetic, grammatical, lexical, graphic-spelling variant names of the micro-objects of the Uman region, fixed in cartographic and written sources of the 17-19th centuries. It was determined that the appellative and onym vocabulary was the basis for the creation of microtoponyms. The appellative names (51.2%) are divided into two subgroups: naturogenic and anthropogenic in origin. The first subgroup includes microtoponyms that reflect the animal and plant life of the region, indicate the natural features of the area and contain the physical and geographical characteristics of the objects (size, shape, structure and properties of the soil, terrain, etc.). The source of names nomination of the second subgroup is the economic and practical activity of people.

Some microtoponyms indicate the tendency to create colonies, farms, and villages (related to the settlement policy of the Commonwealth and later
that of the Russian Empire). The performance of lexico-semantic groups varied within different time periods. The microtoponyms, which designate flora and videoorthony, were most characteristic for the XVIIIth century. The advantage of a simple (one-lexem) form of expression is revealed.

Conclusions. Microtoponymic studies are prominent among other onomastic studies; they are represented in dissertations, monographs, dictionaries, articles, and other publications. The Western Ukrainian parts are better covered (Bukovyna, Transcarpathia, Lviv, Podilia, Prykarpattya, Ternopil), but the microtoponymy of Northern Khmelnyskii has not yet been the subject of a separate study, which has led to the choice of the topic of our paper. Local geographic nomenclature has a particular bearing on microtoponymy (often it is even difficult to distinguish whether a lexeme is a proper geographical name or a dialect term); in addition, local geographical terminology actively motivates microtoponyms. Both theoretical and applied aspects of the analysis of proper names of small geographical objects are analyzed in numerous articles and abstracts.

We emphasize the importance of our work, first of all, for those works that were used as sources of illustrative material; this is "Oykonymy of northern Khmelnysk region" by N.M. Gereta, "Dictionary of proper geographical names of Khmelnysk region" and "Toponymy at School: on the materials of Khmelnysk region".

References: