

MODERN UKRAINIAN OIKONYMICON: STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE RESEARCH

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INTRODUCTION

"Obviously, there was not so much amateurism, dilettantism and self-will in any field of Ukrainian science, as in the study of the origin and value of local names, or in toponymy. The infinite number of explanations which in science are called "folk etymology", prevailed and (with few exceptions) still prevails in the names of localities", – contemplated Ya. Rudnytskyi in the middle of the last century¹. Nowadays, when onomastics has become a part of linguistics with a myriad of research units, the part which studies their own names, their essence, specificity, structure, grouping, regularities of functioning, origin and development, when scientists even suggest that it is "not a part, but a separate science, coordinating with linguistics"², the study of all classes of onyms is becoming more versatile and multi-vectored.

It is not easy to separate linguistic onomastic researches from historical and geographical, ethnographic, cultural ones. The existence of onym in time is history, in space it is geography, in the outlines of national specificity it is ethnography and culture. However, the name of a settlement is first of all a linguistic sign, a word, and every word is born according to certain laws of language. Understanding of this generated onomastics – the science of proper names, the active formation of which in Ukraine goes back to the middle of the last century.

The first Republican Summit on Toponymy and Onomastics in 1959 and the establishment of the Ukrainian Onomastic Commission in 1960 (initiated by the Commission on Toponymy and Onomastics of Ukraine), headed by K. Tsiluiko, caused the appearance of fundamental general theoretical works on onomastics and the inception of the idea of regional implementation of onomastic researches, the collection of

¹ Rudnicki J. O nazwie miejscowej Trembowla. *Język Polski*. Rocznik XXII, 1937. S. 134.

² Карпенко Ю. О. Ономастичні міркування. *Записки з ономастики*. Вип. 9. Одеса : Астропринт, 2005. С. 11.

source material, its systematisation and interpretation in order to comprehensively study the onymic vocabulary. Since then, at the republican level, and with the achievement of independence of Ukraine – at the state level, Kyiv, Potebnia Institute of Linguistics, the Institute of the Ukrainian Language of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, has become the centre and coordinator of the onomastic work, and powerful onomastic schools have been established and consolidated in higher educational institutions of almost all regions.

Despite the fact that the study of Ukrainian proper names was not initiated by philologists, but by ethnographers, historians and geographers, today it is the linguists who have the honour of asserting that they were and are still able to explore the multitudinous vastness of onyms the most thoroughly and rationally. Due to the openness of the nominative system, onomastics is, in essence, an "eternal science" because every day new onyms are born which become the object of comprehensive researches. But also we can observe an opposite phenomenon: onyms disappear along with indicating objects, they are erased from memory, and therefore, they must be fixed and guarded.

Onomastics which is linguistic in its basis includes historical, geographical, ethnographic, sociological, cultural studies components, uses separate vectors of the analysis of these sciences, but it constantly develops and improves its own. Since the second half of the twentieth century there has been a development of descriptive and theoretical, historical and ethnical, applied and literary onomastics, and at the beginning of the twenty first century cognitive onomastics confidently stated about itself, socioonomastics is making attempts to find expression in the direction of linguistic researches. Since the birth and for all the time, onomastics has never been unpractical, the results of its researches are significant for both scientists and ordinary citizens, and logically motivated achievements always conduct an honest struggle with manifestations of folk etymology.

Due to the theme we have declared the aim of our research – to analyse the current state of the study of oikonymicon of Ukraine and outline the prospects for further onomastic researches.

1. Oikonymy of Western, Central and Northern Ukraine

The oikonymy of western and northwestern Ukraine has been researched the most thoroughly today. The author thinks that this is due to the archaicity of population of the territory, to the anciency of

preserved oikonymy here, to scientists' deep interest in autochthonous naming, which are often the names of local settlements.

Transcarpathian region. In 1979 K. Halas denominated the names of researchers at the beginning of the nineteenth century – I. Foharshiy and M. Pop-Luchkai, who directly or indirectly, from national-type or scientific, somewhat false or well-reasoned and well-considered approaches studied thoroughly, or only briefly touched on the issues of toponymy and, in particular, of oikonymicon of Transcarpathia. "Of course", wrote the scientist about the works of M. Luchkai, "that we cannot even talk of the correspondence of Luchkai's etymologies with the requirements of scientific analysis; they all (except for *Verkhovyna*) are a fruit of pseudo-etymological exertions which are characteristic of the nineteenth century and were based exclusively on his imagination"³. It was K. Halas who became the author of the first candidate's thesis on regional onomastics⁴. The study of onomastic works of some prominent scholars (I. Pankevych, O. Petrov, O. Sobolevskyi, the founder of Slavic onomastics F. Miklosich, famous Czech onomatologists A. Profouss, J. Svoboda, Hungarians L. Dege, F. Pesti, I. Sabo and others), the analysis of contemporaries' researches made it possible for the scientist to critically synthesise and reproduce in his own interpretation everything that was directly related to the toponymy of Transcarpathian territories. Unfortunately, "Slovnyk ukrayinskykh toponimiv Zakarpattia", which has 5000 pages of typed text, includes oronyms, hydronyms and oikonoms of the territory, the work about which P. Chuchka, the master of Transcarpathian anthroponymics, said that it has no equal in Ukraine, nor by the coverage of the actual material, nor by the depth of its historical and etymological analysis⁵, has not been published. That is why, we know of oikonoms of Transcarpathia in the interpretation of K. Halas only from his candidate's thesis and from the scientific articles of following years.

Individual oikonoms of the region have been analysed in the works of V. Nimchuk. Transcarpathian onomatologists V. Banioi, L. Belei, A. Balei, S. Pakhomova, M. Siusko, P. Chuchka and others, having anthroponomy, zoonomy, literary and artistic onyms, ergonomy,

³ Галас К. Й. Українська топонімія Закарпаття в лінгвістичному аспекті : Учбовий посібник. Ужгород : УжДУ, 1979. С. 6.

⁴ Галас К. И. Топонимика Закарпатской области: (Названия населенных пунктов) : автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук: 10. 02. 01. Ужгород, 1960. 20 с.

⁵ Чучка П. Галас в ономастиці і ономастика у Галаса. *Сучасні проблеми мовознавства та літературознавства* : зб. наук. праць. Вип. 6. Ужгород, 2002. С. 39.

microtoponymy etc. in the field of their scientific interests, repeatedly touched on the notion of local oikonymic range.

Lviv region. The study of the names of settlements in the territory of the present-day Lviv region was started in the middle of the nineteenth century by I. Vahilevych and I. Sharanevych, and in the twentieth century was continued by M. Korduba, V. Tashytskyi and by the first researchers of toponymy of ethnographic regions, partly belonging to the present-day Lviv region, to Boykivshchyna – Ya. Rudnytskyi, to Lemkivshchyna – Z. Shtiber.

A comprehensive analysis of the oikonymicon of Lviv region falls to the second half of the twentieth century. The author can refer to the works of D. Buchko, L. Humetska, I. Kovalyk, O. Kupchynskyi, M. Khudash, E. Cherniakhivska and others. If the works of L. Humetska and I. Kovalyk are of a general theoretical character and the oikonymy of Lviv region is presented there as illustrative material, if in the middle of the 60s O. Kupchynskyi and D. Buchko initiated a regional investigation of oikonymy of Ukraine in the diachronic aspect, then the works of E. Cherniakhivska fell directly within the entire oikonymic system of Lviv region, while those of M. Khudash fell within the territory of the Carpathians and Prykarpattia.

The thesis by Ye. Cherniakhivska "Toponimiya Lvivshchyny" was completed in 1966.⁶ The appendix to the work was based on carefully compiled maps with information on the localisation of individual word-building models. More than 50 years since that time could not but affect the further systematically new approaches to the development of oikonymy of Ukraine in general and such a historically populated region as Lviv, in particular. Therefore, in further onomastic researches of D. Buchko, S. Verbych, S. Kupchynska, O. Kupchyskyi, V. Kotovych, V. Luchyk, Ya. Redkva, M. Khudasha, V. Yatsiy and other scientists appears new information about the genesis of names of Lviv region settlements.

Ivano-Frankivsk region. From the territories of the present Ivano-Frankivsk region, scientists got interested in toponymy of Hutsulshchyna first of all. I. Vahylevych, B. Hake, S. Hrabets, A. Onyshchuk, Ya. Falkovskyi touched on the geographical names of this region in their works. In the middle of the twentieth century Ya. Rudnytskyi researched

⁶Черняхівська Є. М. Топонімія Львівщини : автореф. дис. ... канд. філол. наук: 10. 02. 01. Львів, 1966. 20 с.

Boykos' settlements, including, of course, those which are localised in the territories of the present Ivano-Frankivsk region.

The researchers took into consideration the names of the settlements of Pokuttya and Opillia, which later became a source basis for the doctoral dissertation and the monograph by D. Buchko⁷ published on its basis, and the candidate's thesis by V. Kotovych⁸.

Since the end of the 90s, the oikonymy of Outer Subcarpathia has been investigated by M. Haborak⁹, and V. Yatsiy ended up the research on oikonymy of the region with his scientific work "Oikonimiya Ivano-Frankivskoyi oblasti" and with his historical and etymological dictionary¹⁰ of the same name.

Ternopil region. The first attempt at a whole study of the names of Ternopil settlements was carried out in 1939 by the Krakow linguist Ya. Zaleski. However, his work "Mistsevi nazvy Ternopilshchyny", unfortunately, remained incomplete: many titles of dwellings do not give dates of first fixations in historical sources, the etymology of a number of oikonyms is not defined, and the offered explanations of the origin of particular names of settlements here are unconvincing and such that did not stand the time test.

In the chronicles of Kyiv Rus were recorded more than ten oikonyms from the territory of the present Ternopil region. They became the first object of interest of such scientists as D. Buchko, O. Kupchynskyi, L. Masenko, V. Neroznak, V. Nikonov, S. Rospond, M. Khudash and others.

The study of oikonymy of Ternopil region began from its northern part. The author indicates the candidate's thesis by I. Volianiuk "Stanovlennia i rozvytok oikonimiyi Pivnichnoyi Ternopilshchyny XII-XX st."¹¹ D. Buchko began an investigation of genesis of all names of Ternopil region settlements in its contemporary territorial boundaries. Today there are a number of scientific works of the researcher to which we can add his onomastic dictionary "Pokhodzhennia nazv naselenykh

⁷ Бучко Д. Г. Походження назв населених пунктів Покуття. Львів : Світ, 1990. 143 с.

⁸ Котович В. Походження назв населених пунктів Опілля. Дрогобич : Посвіт, 2000. 156 с.

⁹ Габорак М. Топонімія Галицької Гуцульщини: етимологічний словник-довідник. Івано-Франківськ : Місто НВ, 2011. 656 с.

¹⁰ Яцій В. О. Ойконімія Івано-Франківської області: історико-етимологічний словник. Київ : Наукова думка, 2015. 387 с.

¹¹ Волянюк І. О. Становлення і розвиток ойконімії Північної Тернопільщини XII–XX ст. : автореф. дис. ... канд. філол. наук: 10. 02. 01. Тернопіль, 2009. 19 с.

punktiv Ternopilshchyny"¹², revised and published by us in co-authorship with the professor after his death in 2017.

The work on the study of oikonymy of Ternopil region is being continued by S. Verbych, M. Tyshkovets, Ya. Redkva, O. Shulhan and other researchers.

Khmelnyskyi region. Despite a wide historical, geographic, ethnographic study of oikonymy of Khmelnytskyi region, onomastic researches began here relatively late. Due to them appeared two candidate's theses by M. Torchynskyi and N. Hereta, which later resulted in the first systematic study of toponymicon of Khmelnytskyi region "Slovnyk vlasnykh heohrafichnykh nazv Khmelnytskoyi oblasti"¹³. There scientists emphasise that the unpublished period of the history of oikonymicon in the studied region is represented by the remains of almost 500 settlements. In the dictionary articles devoted to the consideration of toponyms of Khmelnytskyi region N. Torchynska, M. Torchynskyi call the names of the linguists (L. Masenko, V. Neroznak, etc.), historians, geographers, ethnographers (S. Babyshyn, I. Harnaha, E. Murzayev, M. Yanko, etc.), whose thoughts in one way or another motivate a diverse consideration of genesis of individual oikonyms of the region.

Chernivtsi region. The collection and interpretation of toponyms in Bukovyna has ancient traditions. The earliest reminiscence of the numerous toponyms of the present Chernivtsi region is evidenced in the Ukrainian-Moldavian charters of the XIV-XVII centuries. A purposeful, systematic study of toponymy of the region in the 60s of the last century was begun by Yu. Karpenko. His doctoral dissertation "Toponimiya Bukovyny"¹⁴ was preceded by three collections of the so-called lectures notes on toponymy of the mountain, central and eastern regions of Chernivtsi region.

The monograph "Toponimiya Bukovyny" is not only a study of oikonyms, but also hydronyms of the region. As for the issues of the Pre-Slavic toponymy, Ukrainian-Moldovan, Ukrainian-Russian, Ukrainian-Polish, Ukrainian-German interaction, Turkish elements in the Bukovinian toponymy, they are the researches with which

¹² Бучко Д., Котович В. Походження назв населених пунктів Тернопільщини. Дрогобич : Посвіт, 2017. 315 с.

¹³ Торчинська Н. М., Торчинський М. М. Словник власних географічних назв Хмельницької області. Хмельницький : Авіст, 2008. 549 с.

¹⁴ Карпенко Ю. О. Топонімія Буковини. Київ : Наукова думка, 1973. 238 с.

Yu. Karpenko began a linguocultural aspect in onomastics, although he did not mark his researches with that term.

D. Buchko, V. Luchyk, Ya. Redkva, I. Chekhovskyi and other scientists have significant scientific investigations of the names of settlements of Chernivtsi region.

Volhynia region. Regional ethnographers were the first to speak about the settlements in Volhynia. These are the works, as a rule, whose authors used folklore versions for genesis of the oikonym, or commented on only etymologically transparent names. So a huge two-volume edition "Stara Volyn i Volynske Polissia" by O. Tsynkalovskyi, which was published in Canada and is, as the editorial board pointed out, "invaluable history of our dear Volhynia"¹⁵.

Onomatologists began to analyse local oikonyms in the 50-60 s of the twentieth century. V. Shulhach carried out a complex study of the names of settlements in the modern Volhynia region, having published an etymological dictionary-reference "Oikonimiya Volyni"¹⁶ and collected the views of well-known researchers in his work (L. Kurkina, R. Maroyevych, V. Neroznak, O. Trubachov, M. Fasmer, H. Khaburhayev) on the origin of the term – Volhynia.

Rivne region. Investigating the oikonyms of Rivne region, Ya. Pura focused his attention on the settlements of Rivne Nadhorynnia along the middle and lower currents of the Horynia and its tributaries. The monograph "Pokhodzennia nazv naselenykh punktiv Rovenshchyny"¹⁷ is a complex processing of names of more than 700 settlements of the region. The author has grouped and analysed oikonyms according to word-building models referring to the works of O. Andriyashkev, P. Batiushkov, H. Ravchuk, L. Rafalskyi, M. Orlovych, M. Teodorovych, M. Trypolskyi, from which one can learn about "the folk geographical etymology of Rivne region".

The cycle of articles on the processing of oikonymy of Rivne region has been published by V. Shulhach¹⁸.

The analysis of regional researches of the names of settlements in Western Ukraine will be far from complete, unless one makes an

¹⁵ Цинкаловський О. Стара Волинь і Волинське Полісся. Вінніпег: Товариство «Волинь». Т. 1. 1984. 601 с.; Т. 2. 1986. 578 с.

¹⁶ Шульгач В. П. Ойконімія Волині: етимологічний словник-довідник. Київ: Київ, 2001. 189 с.

¹⁷ Пура Я. О. Походження назв населених пунктів Ровенщини: монографія. Львів: Світ, 1990. 143 с.

¹⁸ Шульгач В. П. З історичної ойконімії Ровенщини. *Студії з ономастики та етимології*. Київ, 2007. С. 345–350.

emphasis on those works which are the main motive of the space and touch upon all the Carpathian and Pre-Carpathian territories of our country – on the fundamental researches of M. Khudash (one of them is in co-authorship with M. Demchuk)¹⁹.

Northern Ukraine.

Zhytomyr region. The formation of oikonymicon of Zhytomyr region has a long history. Archaeologists have found traces of a pre-chronicle settlement, "Litopys Ruskyi" preserved the names of ancient settlements of Drevlyans, onomatologists trace the connection between the names of present settlements and other classes of onyms and appellatives.

Researches on the names of settlements of Zhytomyr region, as it often happens, have been started not by scholars but by amateurs. The figure of the priest L. Lenchevskyi drew interest in Zhytomyr region. His ethnographic heritage is ten notebooks that contain 412 manuscript pages and 14 pages of typing, and the article "Топонімія Ружинщини як джерело краєзнавчого вивчення району"²⁰ was even included in the "Pytannia Onomastyky" in 1965.

One of the first truly onomastic researches of oikonymy of Zhytomyr region in the middle of the twentieth century belongs to T. Baimut "Z toponimiky Zhytomyrshchyny (Do pokhodzhennia nazvy selyshcha Rudnia)"²¹.

If in 2007 O. Karpenko noted that "the study of oikonymicon of Zhytomyr region, which is part of the early settled Slavic lands, was only being started"²², then today, especially thanks to the efforts of the scientist, the oikonymic system of Zhytomyr region has been studied quite thoroughly.

Kyiv region. Kyiv region historically was, is and will remain the centre, the political core, the heart of Ukraine. The names of settlements

¹⁹ Худаш М. Українські карпатські і прикарпатські назви населених пунктів (відапелятивні утворення). Львів : Інститут народознавства НАН України, 2006. 452 с.; Худаш М. Українські карпатські і прикарпатські назви населених пунктів (утворення від відапелятивних антропонімів). Львів : Інститут народознавства НАН України, 2004. 536 с.; Худаш М. Л., Демчук М. О. Походження українських карпатських і прикарпатських назв населених пунктів (відантропонімні утворення). Київ : Наукова думка, 1991. 268 с.; Худаш М. Українські карпатські і прикарпатські назви населених пунктів (Утворення від слов'янських автохтонних відкомпонітних скорочених особових власних назв). Київ : Наукова думка, 1995. 362 с.

²⁰ Ленчевський Л. С. Топонімія Ружинщини як джерело краєзнавчого вивчення району. *Питання ономастики* : матеріали II респуб. наради з питань ономастики. Київ, 1965. С. 205–208.

²¹ Баймут Т. В. З топоніміки Житомирщини (До походження назви селища Рудня): доп. та повідомл. звіт. наук. конф. Житомирського пед. ін.-ту. Житомир, 1960. С. 8.

²² Карпенко О. П. Історична ойконімія Житомирщини. *Студії з ономастики та етимології*. Київ, 2007. С. 126–132.

of Kyiv land, Kyiv principality, Kyiv province, Kyiv region long since have been of interest to many researchers, representatives of various fields of knowledge. There is no doubt that the settling of Kyiv land and the naming of the settlements there were carried out long before the fixation of names in written sources. However, "despite a rather early appearance of the Slavs (II-III centuries BC) in the territory of the present-day Kyiv region, it is very perspectiveless to talk about the beginning of the formation of the ancient oikonymicon because of the lack of monuments of the pre-written period. Looking at the archaeological excavations since the Bronze Age and Early Iron, later cultures, we can assume that the ancient settled Slavic farmers and craftsmen had their settlements, whose names were forgotten. The fixation of the ancient oikonyms, associated with the appearance of written sources, especially chronicles, appeared much later and was correlated with the formation of Kyiv Rus. At the same time, the vagueness of the definition of the annalistic oikonym is also evident, since they could be inherited from the pre-written period and continue their existence in Kyiv period.²³" Yet we speak about oikonymy of Kyiv region mainly as archaic Old Russian names, preserved in its original form, or modified, renamed during a long period of existence.

Today the history of Kyiv has grown into a separate humanitarian branch with a great scientific literature and a considerable amount of knowledge²⁴. A number of microtoponyms of Kyiv and oikonyms of Kyiv region became the subject of the research of I. Zheliezniak, O. Karpenko, Yu. Karpenko, V. Luchyк, K. Tsiluiko and many other onomatologists.

Chernihiv region. The researches, in which the genesis of oikonyms of Chernihiv region was worked out, were begun by H. Myloradovych in 1855. The authors of the publication "Ukrayinska onomastyka: bibliorafichnyi pokazhchyk"²⁵ began a reference book of works on onomastics, published in Ukraine during 1855-2000, with his works "Mestechko Liubech" and "Chertova nozhka".

Linguists continued and substantially confirmed ethnographic researches, carried out in the prewar and postwar period by Yu. Vynohradskyi: from the analysis of historical oikonymy to a

²³ Карпенко О. П. З української ойконімії Київщини: етимологічні коментарі II. *Наукові записки ТНПУ. Серія: Мовознавство*. 1(27). 2017. С. 154–159.

²⁴ Желєзняк І. М. Київський топонімікон. Київ: Видавничий дім «Кий», 2013. 224 с.

²⁵ Українська ономастика: бібліографічний покажчик. Київ: ТОВ «КММ». 365.

thorough study of the names of most modern settlements carried out by I. Demeshko, O. Ivanenko, T. Poliarush and other researchers.

Sumy region. Modern researches of oikonymicon of Sumy region began in connection with dialectological ones (I. Pryimak), with careful elaboration of the national geographic terminology and microtoponymy in the complex study of toponyms of Chernihiv-Sumy Polissya. Voluminous work was carried out by Ye. Cherepanova, collecting and analysing 2,500 national geographical terms of Chernihiv and Sumy regions²⁶.

The names of many settlements of Sumy region have been analysed in T. Poliarush's researches. The scientist made a comparative study of the word-formation of hydronymy, microtoponymy and oikonymy of the region, proved that in the conditions of the Ukrainian-Russian-Belarusian ethno, historical and linguistic environment, on the background of the rich Polissian nature, a local microtoponymicon was formed, which is particularly closely linked with local dialects and natural geographic features of the region²⁷. Many microtoponyms subsequently became the names of settlements without any word-formation changes.

"Etiudy z toponimiyi Sumshchyny" is the name of Betsenko's scientific work²⁸. The author considered not only oikonyms, but also hydronyms and microtoponyms of the region. The scientist tried to provide information about genesis of oikonyms in an accessible form, therefore, she accompanied the scientific versions with information not only from known linguistic and historical sources, but also from ethnographical ones.

The scientist who completed a comprehensive study of oikonyms of Sumy region is O. Ivanenko²⁹, the author of a candidate's thesis and a historical and etymological dictionary "Pokhodzennia nazv naselenykh punktiv Sumskoyi oblasti".

Central Ukraine.

Vinnytsia region. Valuable information about the settlements of Eastern Podillia is found in the works of historians, geographers,

²⁶Черепанова Е. А. Народная географическая терминология Черниговско-Сумского полесья. Сумы, 1984. 275 с.

²⁷Поляруш Т. І. З історичної мікротопонімії північно-східного Лівобережжя (лексико-семантичні моделі) / Питання історичної ономастики України. Київ : Наукова думка. С. 133.

²⁸Беценко Т. Етуди з топонімії Сумщини: Походження географічних найменувань. Суми : Собор, 2001. 72 с.

²⁹Іваненко О. В. Назви поселень Сумщини. Київ: КММ, 2017. 336 с.

ethnographers like D. Malakov, N. Molchanovskiy, V. Otamanovskiy, Y. Sitsynskiy, M. Yavorovskiy and others. It is no coincidence that linguists got interested in the oikonyms of Vinnytsia region. Despite a single fixation of the names of settlements in the region in the most ancient historical sources, there is no doubt about the anciency of oikonyms *Bratslav*, *Busha*, touched upon in the documents of the thirteenth century *Hubnyk*, *Diakivtsi*, presumably founded at the end of the thirteenth century *Vinnytsia*, *Sokolets* etc.

Today, the oikonym system of Vinnytsia region is worked up in the candidate's thesis by L. Dyka "Oikonimiya Skhidnoho Podillia"³⁰. The researcher traced the process of formation and development of the names of settlements of the region during the fourteenth and twentieth centuries, carried out a lexical and semantic description of the etymons of oikonyms of Vinnytsia region, and clarified the peculiarities of their derivation structure.

Cherkasy region. The names of settlements of Cherkasy region was the object of the thesis by I. Hontsa "Oikonimiya Cherkashchyny"³¹. The researcher described the history of formation of the oikonym system in the region and gave a general overview of home and foreign researches, the subject of study of which was the names of settlements of Cherkasy region. I. Hontsa calls the names like M. Astriab, O. Lazarevskiy, M. Maksymovych, V. Modzalevskiy, L. Padalka, L. Pokhylevych and others, in whose ethnographic investigations were carried out the first attempts to interpret the genesis of oikonyms of the present Cherkasy region. The author focuses on derivation processes that took place in the creation of oikonyms of the region, and analysed the semantics of oikonym base-forming. The thesis research is accompanied by a dictionary of oikonyms of the region, where historical and etymological information about settlements and their forming etymons is provided.

Separate word-formation types of oikonyms of Cherkasy region became the object of linguistic interests of L. Lonska³².

Kirovohrad region. The names of settlements of Kirovohrad region were often the subject of a thorough linguistic study of famous Ukrainian onomatologists like S. Kovtiukh, V. Loboda, V. Luchyk, T. Poliarush and others.

³⁰ Дика Л. Л. Ойконімія Східного Поділля (XIV–XX ст.) : автореф. дис. ... канд. філол. наук: 10.02.01. Івано-Франківськ, 2009. 20 с.

³¹ Гонца І. С. Ойконімія Черкащини : автореф. дис. ... канд. філол. наук: 10.02.01. Київ, 2006. 20 с.

³² Лонська Л. Словотвірні типи ойконімів-плюративів Черкащини. *Мовознавчий вісник* : Зб. наук. праць. Вип. 21. Черкаси, 2016. С. 149–156.

The oikonymy of the modern Kirovohrad region, which covers the names of 1049 registered settlements, is analysed in the thesis by O. Holinatyi "Oikonimiya Kirovohradshchyny: istoryko-etymolohichni ta slovotvirnyi aspekty"³³. The researcher indicates that the settlements of the present Kirovohrad region are relatively late geographical objects, formed in the late seventeenth century – in the middle of the nineteenth century. However, the onymic space in which exist the names of Kirovohrad region, as well as any other region (ancient or modern), is based on three main extralinguistic factors: possessive, which determines a relation of the denotate to a man; vocative, which outlines the location of an object in a certain area in relation to other geographic objects; qualitative, which determines the features of the denotate as its peculiarity³⁴.

Poltava region. Linguists began speaking about toponyms of Poltava region in the middle of the last century. The work by K. Tsiluiko "Toponimika Poltavshchyny yak dzherelo istoriyi krayu"³⁵ appeared in 1954 and became a benchmark for further onomastic regional researches. A comprehensive study of toponymy of Poltava region began with the study of hydronyms, carried out by O. Stryzhak. However, at the First Republican Onomastic Conference, the scientist made a speech not about hydronymy, but about oikonymy, and since then the names of settlements of Poltava region were the object of many researches of not only historical (V. Zhuk) and geographical (L. Bulava) but also linguistic ones, and in 2007 they received a complete interpretation in A. Lysenko's candidate's thesis "Oikonimiya Poltavskoyi oblasti"³⁶.

Dnipropetrovsk region. The appearance of the first onomastic study of toponyms of Dnipropetrovsk region in the 50 s of the twentieth century was also marked by the name of K. Tsiluiko. Having selected the toponymy of Pokrovskiyi district of Dnipropetrovsk region³⁷ as the source material, the scientist offered a classification according to which one part of local toponyms derives from proper names, another part derives from common names. The nature of relations of the carriers of

³³ Голінатий О. П. Ойконімія Кіровоградщини: історико-етимологічний та словотвірний аспекти : автореф. дис. ... канд. філол. наук : 10.02.01. Київ, 2015. 20 с.

³⁴ Голінатий О.П. Мотиваційні особливості ойконімії Кіровоградщини. *Магістеріум. Мовознавчі студії*. 2013. Вип. 50. С. 23–27.

³⁵ Цілуйко К. К. Топоніміка Полтавщини як джерело історії краю / Полтавсько-київський діалект – основа української національної мови. Київ, 1954. С. 130–154.

³⁶ Лисенко А. В. Ойконімія Полтавської області : дис... канд. філол. наук: 10.02.01; Кіровоградський держ. педагогічний ун-т ім. Володимира Винниченка. Кіровоград, 2007.

³⁷ Цілуйко К. К. Топонімія Покровського району Дніпропетровської області. *Мовознавство. Наукові записки*. Т. XIV. Київ: В-во АН УРСР, 1957. С. 62–90.

certain names, surnames and nicknames with particular geographical objects is characteristic of the onyms in the first group; the names of settlements in the second group are connected with the history of material and spiritual culture, with social life and public life, with the natural and geographical environment, etc.

Later, the names of settlements of the region became the object of historical and geographical researches by L. Zelenska, of historical and ethnographic works by M. Bohomaz, V. Moroz, of linguistic interests of A. Popovskiyi.

For today M. Nadutenko, the author of the thesis "Oikonimiya Dnipropetrovskoyi oblasti"³⁸, has complexly worked up oikonymy of Dnipropetrovsk region.

2. Oikonymic System of Southern, Eastern Ukraine and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

Southern Ukraine.

Odesa region. The authors (Yu. Karpenko, A. Bevzenko and others) named a published in 1975 edition "Toponimiya pivnichno-skhidnoyi Odeshchyny. Konspekt lektsiy" a regional toponymic description. Having described the names of settlements in four districts of Odesa region, the scientists emphasised that oikonymy of this region is young. Practically no name here goes beyond the eighteenth century. However, it does not diminish their scientific importance. On the contrary, it is the youth of the researched oikonymy that is of special theoretical and practical scientific interest. The youth of toponymy is its formation, noticeable movement, and dynamics. Changes and replacements of names occur unexpectedly as for toponymy, the local toponymic system³⁹ is being formed very quickly. The origin of the names of settlements in three districts of Odesa region has been analysed in the work "Toponimiya pivdenno-skhidnoyi Odeshchyny"⁴⁰. Yu. Karpenko together with the members of the department he headed, had intended to publish 5-6 such dictionaries in order to describe the names of settlements of all Odesa region. However, he failed to put the idea into practice, therefore, individual oikonoms found their niche in the pages of

³⁸ Надутенко М. В. Ойконімія Дніпропетровщини : автореф. дис... канд. філол. наук : 10.02.01. Харків, 2015. 20 с.

³⁹ Карпенко Ю. О. та ін. Топонімія північно-східної Одещини. Конспект лекцій. Одеса, 1975. 88 с.

⁴⁰ Карпенко Ю. О. та ін. Топонімія південно-східної Одещини. Конспект лекцій. Одеса, 1978. 84 с.

scientific articles of the scientist, while others were found in the candidate's theses by L. Stychyshyn⁴¹ and H. Kasim⁴².

Mykolayiv region. The analysis of the "official, unofficial and forgotten" names of settlements of Pravobuzhzhia within Mykolayiv region was carried out by V. Loboda. The material, collected mainly with the help of the expeditionary method, basing on maps, land plans, as well as on printed and manuscript historical sources of past centuries, on a deep penetration into the essence of each name, both the former and the modern, made it possible to recreate the process of formation of the oikonymic system of Mykolayiv region from ancient times to the 70s of the twentieth century. A diligent study of the scientist has not only led to the reproduction of correct etymologies of oikonoms, but also revived the memory of the former founders, owners, pioneers, in whose honour were named the settlements⁴³.

D. Buchko, having highlighted the peculiarities of the nomination of settlements in the newly-occupied territory in one of his researches, carried out a comparative analysis of oikonymy of Mykolayiv region and the regions of archaic settling. In addition, the scientist said that originally oikonymy of the region was multilingual, and only since the middle of the twentieth century all the foreign names, except Russian, were replaced by Ukrainian, mostly artificial, specially made-up ones⁴⁴.

Today oikonymy of Mykolayiv region is one of the scientific interests of O. Dobrovolskyi, I. Yefymenko, I. Korniyenko and other researchers. The scientists find new historical information which allows them to shed light on etymologically obscure oikonoms and more precisely define information about traditional, established in onomastics versions of the names of etymologically transparent names.

Kherson region. The first facts about the settlements of the modern Kherson region entered the Cossack chronicles and travellers' notes. A historical toponymous and, in particular, ecological register of the region is partly presented in the researches of Zaporozhian old days by

⁴¹ Стичишина Л.П. Проблемы пограничной топонимии (на материале междуречья Кодымы и Савранки и прилегающих территорий) : автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. Киев, 1976. 22 с.

⁴² Касім Г. Ю. Топонімічні композити північного Причорномор'я : автореф. дис.. канд. філол. наук: 10.02.02. Ужгород, 1978. 26 с.

⁴³ Лобода В. В. Назви населених пунктів Правобужжя / В. О. Горпинич, В. В. Лобода, Л. Т. Масенко. Власні назви і відтопонімічні утворення Інгуло-Бузького межиріччя. Київ : Наукова думка, 1977. С. 76–138.

⁴⁴ Бучко Г., Бучко Д. Історична та сучасна українська ономастика: вибрані праці. Чернівці : Букрек, 2013. С. 369.

D. Yavornytskyi, in the historical works by A. Skalkovskyi, in the ethnographic observations of O. Afanasyev-Chuzhbinskyi.

Today, basing on individual researches by V. Bushakov, O. Karpenko, V. Loboda, L. Masenko, O. Stryzhak, O. Trubachov, the oikonymic system of Kherson region is actively being studied by I. Yefymenko. Emphasising on youth, and therefore, on transparency of primary semantics of many oikonyms, the scientist quotes V. Nykonov that apparent clarity is the most dangerous trap for the toponymist, and therefore admits several versions of the origin of individual oikonyms⁴⁵.

Zaporizhia region. In the late 60s of the twentieth century V. Fomenko, the author of the publication "Zvidky tsia nazva?" wrote about Zaporizhia region that a few regions had seen so many peoples on their land, as they were seen on the lands of Nyzhnie Prydniprovyia. Some peoples left quickly, leaving no sign of theirs, others left in the territory of the modern Zaporizhia region monuments that came to us a century later in the form of river names, graves, tracts, etc⁴⁶. The researcher in his work considers not only hydronyms and microtoponyms, but also oikonyms, focusing on the historical facts of their naming.

Today, a good source of toponymous material is the dictionary of V. Chabanenko "Velykyi luh zaporozkyi"⁴⁷. This encyclopedic reference book contains historical, geographical, archaeological, linguistic, folk and other data about toponymic objects, the absolute majority of which disappeared from the map of Nadvelykoluzhia forever.

The oikonymy of Zaporizhia region today does not stop being the object of the scientific study by I. Ilchenko, V. Pacheva and other researchers.

Eastern Ukraine

Kharkiv region. In the mid-50s of the last century due to dialectological researches of Kharkiv scientists appeared onomastic ones. Thus, there were works containing an analysis of toponymous material by H. Korabelnykova, L. Lysychenko, I. Muromtsev, and other scientists.

⁴⁵ Єфименко І. Ойконімія Херсонщини в історико-етимологічному аспекті (загальні уваги). *Українська мов.* 2011. № 4. С. 9–21.

⁴⁶ Фоменко В. Звідки ця назва? Дніпропетровськ : Промінь, 1969. С. 3–4.

⁴⁷ Чабаненко В. Великий Луг Запорозький: історико-топонімічний словник. Запоріжжя: Запорізьк. держ. ун-т, 1999. 331 с.

Much attention was paid to Kharkiv and Kharkiv region by A. Yareshchenko in a number of his scientific publications and in the "Toponimichnyi slovnyk Kharkivshchyny" in co-operation with A. Perepecha⁴⁸. In historical and geographical researches of ancient oikonyms of the region (Balakliya, Kharkiv, Chuhuyev, etc.) there is onomastic material, though often of national etymological character.

Ye. Tkachenko's linguistic researches became a diligent structural and semantic analysis of separate regional oikonyms⁴⁹.

The episodicity of the volume of the analysed material, which did not cover all the names of the settlements, and therefore did not give a clear picture of the nature of the nomination and of the specificity of the word formation of Kharkiv settlements, led to the appearance of Yu. Abdul's candidate thesis "Stanovlennia oikonimiyi Slobozhanshchyny (na materiali Kharkivshchyny)"⁵⁰.

Donetsk region. With the birth of the Zaporizhia Sich at the Dnipro rapids since the second half of the seventeenth century there had been a folk colonisation of the Black Sea steppes and the gradual settling of the territories of the present Donetsk region. It was the time of fixation of the names of settlements – the Cossack winter men, – in the historical sources that later, during the period of liquidation of the Sich, became the basis for further mass colonisation of the land. A full settling of Donetsk region occurred already in the eighteenth century – at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Migration waves came directly from Poltava, from the lands of Chernihiv and southern Kyiv, as well as indirectly in two ways: through Slobozhanshchyna and Pivdennyi Step (Southern Steppes). Another, a smaller wave of immigrants came from the lands of Kursk and Belhorod. Moving to new places, people tried to preserve the type of village development, the organisation of household, home interior, usual food and, of course, the names of streets, beams and even entire villages⁵¹.

The oikonymy of Donetsk region was worked up primarily due to the works of Ye. Otin and the scientists of the Donetsk Onomastic School. In 2014, the book "Pokhodzennia heohrafichnykh nazv

⁴⁸ Топонімічний словник Харківщини / Авт.-упоряд. А. Перепеча, А. Ярещенко. Харків, 1991. 117 с.

⁴⁹ Ткаченко Є. М. Сіверський Донець – Сіверськодонецьк – Северодонецьк: походження, структура, семантика. *Філологічні студії*. Вип. 6. 2011. С. 468–474.

⁵⁰ Абдула Ю. А. Становлення ойконімії Слобожанщини (на матеріалі Харківщини) : автореф. дис. ... канд. філол. наук: 10. 02. 01. Кіровоград, 2008. 18 с.

⁵¹ Фроляк Л. Етномовні факти в основі генетичної класифікації новостворених східностепових говірок. *Мова і культура. Діалектологічні студії*. 2. Львів, 2003. С. 12.

Donbasu"⁵² was published, in which among 338 vocabulary articles there is information about a number of oikonyms of Donetsk region.

Luhansk region. Cimmerians, Scythians, Sarmatians, Bulgars, and then – the nomadic tribes of Turkic origin: Pechenegs, Torks, Polovtsians, the Tatar-Mongol invasion, a temporary capital of the Golden Horde near the modern village of Shypilivka, Popasnianskyi district, the Wild Field and intense colonisation by the Zaporizhia Cossacks present an incomplete history of modern Luhansk region. The colonisation of Serednie Podintsivya was accompanied by the naming of settlements, as a rule, according to traditional schemes of Ukrainian / Slavic name forming.

The study of toponymicon of Luhansk region intensified at the end of the twentieth century. At present, there is no comprehensive dissertation research of the names of settlements of the region, but on the basis of Taras Shevchenko National University of Luhansk one conducts regional scientific and practical conferences on onomastics "Suchasnyi onomastychnyi prostir Luhanshchyny"⁵³, publishes interesting researches about oikonyms by O. Forostiuk, V. Shevtsova and other scientists.

Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Oikonymicon of the Crimea is a special phenomenon. And it became special not only because of the current political situation, but it has always been so. Since long time ago different peoples have lived in the Crimea, which left their memory in geographical names.

Among the researchers of the Crimean oikonymy, at least several names should be called: V. Bushakov, E. Murzayev, O. Superanska, D. Cheliebiyev.

V. Bushakov, considering historical toponyms of the region, emphasised that they arose in the languages of the Tauri, ancient Greeks, Scythians, Alans and Polovtsians, Rums, Tatars, Nogais, Crimean Karaites, Krymchaks and Armenians. The eviction of Rumyans and Urumi in 1779 from the Crimea to the Cis-Azovia caused the destruction of the Greek toponymic system and the displacement of it by the Turkic one. The seizure of the Crimea by the Russian Empire in 1783 and its subsequent colonisation, which caused mass emigration of the Tatar

⁵² Отин Е. С. Происхождение географических названий Донбасса. Донецк : Юго-Восток, 2014. 199 с.

⁵³ Сучасний ономастичний простір Луганщини : матеріали VII регіон. наук.-практ. конф. з ономастики. Луганськ : Вид-во ДЗ «ЛНУ імені Тараса Шевченка», 2010. 143 с.

population to Turkey, and then the total forced eviction of Tatars from the Crimea in May 1944, performed by the Soviet authorities, erased the historic toponymy from its map⁵⁴.

E. Murzayev analysing the context of the Crimean toponymy provides M. Dmytriyev's opinion: "The analysis of Slavic toponymy and partly onomastics cannot do without a Turkic examination."⁵⁵

The statement of O. Superanska is indicative: "The Crimea is the best place for checking the truthfulness of the idea, for refutation or confirmation of certain myths <...>. After the end of the war, the total renaming of the Crimean toponyms for the population deported from Crimea became a complete loss of its roots, new created names were of no interest for scientists, they are not toponymic at all. And, for the cultural history of the region this, of course, is a very big step back, if not to say, degradation."⁵⁶

Today, the Crimean oikonoms are waiting for their historical restoration, and their analysis, taking into consideration a huge scientific experience of interpreters, for confirmation and attachment.

An overview of regional oikonomic researches will be incomplete if we do not distinguish the works, which showed the names of settlements of individual oikonym forming models of the whole Ukraine, traced their stratigraphy or analysed the names of many settlements against the background of other toponyms. These are the fundamental onomastic works of D. Buchko (oikonym models on -івці / -инці), Z. Kupchynska (-ів, -ин), O. Kupchynskyi (-ичі), N. Mykhailychenko (-ець -иця), L. Radio (-*јь, -*ја, -*је), I. Tsaralunha (-ани / -яни); M. Mryhlod (oikonoms of the Right-Bank Ukraine with Christian names in the basis). And finally, two fundamental works of recent years – V. Luchyk's "Etymolohichnyi slovnyk toponimiv Ukrayiny"⁵⁷, in which, among other things, the names of all the cities and towns of the urban type are analysed, and the doctor's monograph by Z. Kupchynska "Stratyhrafіya arkhayichnoyi oikonimiyi Ukrayiny"⁵⁸, where the author worked up the oikonoms from all Ukraine on *-ъскъ, *-ън, *-itji, *-any/-*јану, *-ј(ь), *-інъ, *-овъ/*-евъ.

⁵⁴ Бушаков В. А. Лексичний склад історичної топонімії Криму : монографія. Київ : Ін-т сходознавства ім. А. Ю. Кримського, 2003. С. 5–6.

⁵⁵ Мурзаев Э. М. Тюркские географические названия. Москва : Восточная литература, 1996. С. 160.

⁵⁶ Суперанская А. Чтобы каждому кустику и ручейку дать свое особенное название... *Полуостров*. 2009. 17–23 июля. № 28 (332). С. 3.

⁵⁷ Лучик В. В. Етимологічний словник топонімів України. Київ : ВЦ «Академія», 2014. 544 с.

⁵⁸ Купчинська З. О. Стратиграфія архаїчної ойконімії України : монографія. Львів : НТШ, 2016. 1278 с.

CONCLUSIONS

The interest in the names of objects inhabited by man has begun, apparently, since the time when those names were created, were etymologically transparent and did not require any additional interpretations. However, oikonyms do not need any interpretation today either: they exist in the language, function in the speech and name a particular settlement. One may think that their function is exhausted then. However, for every inhabitant of Ukraine, one of almost 30 thousand modern oikonyms is the name of his small homeland, and hence the geographical and spiritual centre of the Earth.

It is this peculiar "oikonymic centrism" that led to a complex, systematic study of genesis of the names of settlements in Ukraine, which has begun since the 60s of the last century. Since then, onomastic researches have been directed to a synchronous and diachronic, lexical and semantic, structural and word-building, etymological processing of oikonyms and should have led to the publication of a complete historical and etymological dictionary of the names of settlements of our country. Such a dictionary is absolutely necessary, but it is still at the stage of creation, and its forerunners are regional dictionaries of oikonyms, narrower or wider dictionaries of toponyms of Ukraine.

The analysis of a current status of oikonym researches in all the administrative and territorial regions of Ukraine provides an opportunity to see what has been done, to outline the prospects for further investigations and to make conclusions: 1) the regional oikonymicon should be considered from the positions of synchronous and diachronic study; 2) the researches on the names of all the settlements should be unified and based on the oikonymic principles established in Ukrainian onomastics; 3) in view of the positions of modern linguocentrism, the research is to be carried out not only in the onomastic, but also in the linguocultural plan; 4) the final stage of the regional study of Ukrainian oikonymy should be a publication of a complete onomastic historical and etymological and linguocultural dictionary of oikonyms.

SUMMARY

The article analyses the current state of the regional study of oikonymicon of Ukraine. It has been found out that since the middle of the twentieth century the study of the origin of the names of settlements in the administrative and territorial areas has been considered of primary importance. The main principles of conducting such work have been

outlined. The author proved that the names of settlements in Western, Central and Northern Ukraine today are most fully explored. This, obviously, is due to the archaicity of territory settling, to the anciency of preserved oikonymy here, to the deep interest of scientists in autochthonous names, which are often the naming of local settlements. The youth of modern oikonymy of Eastern and Southern regions also is of a special theoretical and practical scientific interest. Changes and replacements of names are occurring here very fast, there is a quick formation and establishing of the local toponymic system. A special phenomenon is oikonymy of the Crimea, which is waiting for its historical restoration, and genesis of the ancient names of settlements is waiting for confirmation and attachment.

In the scientific research the author has singled out the key works on the regional oikonymy, provided the names of the leading researchers, named prospects for further regional oikonymic investigations.

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