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Arealogy, Stratigraphy and Oikonymic Landscape: Intersection Points

Arealogia, stratygrafia i oikonimiczny krajobraz: punkty przecięcia

The oikonymic landscape is a complex linguistic-historical multi-component system which we can analyze via a stratigraphic method that is based on the research of an oikonymic phenomenon or process in chronological sequence. Geographical names are specific linguistic units, which, in addition to lingual and temporal, have territorial parameters. Areas, identified as a result of mapping, turn to a special onomastic text. Arealogy, stratigraphy and the oikonymic landscape are connected by one concept – space, and a chart respectively, which provides visualization of the phenomenon spreading (area) in diachrony (stratigraphy) across the determined territory (landscape) (Kupchyns'ka, 2016, p. 3).

The oikonymic landscape is a set of all processes that take place in a determined area during the respective historic period. The main factors of the oikonymic landscape functioning are as follows: natural environment, social-historical conditions, tendencies, and principles of locus nomination within the limits of the analyzed chronological level, appellative and anthroponymic facts recorded in oikonymy, anthropogenic processes, etc.

Every oikonymic landscape is unique in terms of space and time. If some particular area has been explored for ten centuries, for example, it allows us to determine the typological features of diachronic landscapes and follow their dynamics, i.e. quantitative (and much more!) changes, that happen due to intra lingual and extra lingual factors, but do not lead to the qualitative alteration of the landscape structure.

There may be reversible and irreversible changes in the oikonymic landscape. It is caused by the stability threshold of every landscape, that is, by the ability to preserve its qualitative and quantitative parameters under the influence of linguistic, natural, and anthropogenic factors.

Due to irreversible (qualitative) changes in the configuration and content of the landscape, the restructuring, in other words, development or evolution of the structure, takes place.

Onymic landscapes may be systematized and classified according to different parameters, namely, their origin, structure, dynamics, types of names, their derivational base, etc.

In modern linguistics, temporal and territorial characteristics of linguistic phenomena are widely used, especially in onomastics, and oikonymics, in particular. Such interest to chronological and areal dimensions is caused by the specificity of the object of research, as an oikonym (a place name) is the result of the long-lasting process of formation on a particular area and under particular social-historical and natural conditions, that is why oikonymics has to use the methods of research which are used not only in linguistics but in history and geography as well. Stratigraphy presupposes the analysis of oikonymic data in three aspects: areal, chronological, and statistical ones. The chronology of one separate place name or of a set of geographical names is a complex system, caused by numerous factors, namely, the history of formants forming, beginning with the appellative level; the structure and semantic content of the derivational base of geographical names; extra lingual factors that greatly influence emergence of the respective sets of oikonyms that depend on historical and social processes (Kupchyn'ska, 2016, p. 3).

The onymic areal is a part of the oikonymic landscape and it may represent various features of proper names: their models (types) according to certain characteristics (for example, word-formation), and the derivational base of proper nouns according to their origin, structure, etc. In terms of synchrony, the areal visualizes modern processes of a certain onymic phenomenon. Concerning diachrony, it intersects with stratigraphy, which provides a diachronic realization of the geography of specific processes in proper names. Areas of some phenomenon, which has been represented for ten centuries, make it possible to retrace its evolution.

Oikonymy is a specific set of vocabulary formed during a specific historical period on the respective territory. An oikonym as a name of a geographical object has a territorial parameter in addition to linguistic and temporal ones. Therefore, toponymic research is impossible without cartography. Proper nouns of certain types embrace the respective territory forming areas (with the nucleus, periphery, isoglosses, etc.). Defining geographical names areas according to the formant principle makes it possible to identify and reconstruct not only the linguistic, but

the historical phenomena as well. Oikonyms, selected from written records, have been localized and marked on the map chart. An oikonymic map chart represents separate phenomena, included in this class of proper nouns (map charts are made taking into account various parameters: formants of toponyms (-*uči*, -*uxa*, -*ib* and similar ones), the origin of the derivational base of proper nouns, semantics of the roots of oikonyms derivational base, etc.).

Oikonymy of respective types is analyzed according to chronology, borrowed from historical sources. Chronology of archaic types of geographical names contributes to the research of various historical phenomena. Isoglosses of oikonymic objects concentration points frequently overlap with areas of some archeological cultures and ethnic tribal groups. This overlapping on some territories tells about the historical unity of these facts tracing back to the early Slavonic community. If there is no overlapping like this, it may confirm an asynchrony of linguistic and ethnic phenomena, which appeared as the result of different historical epochs. According to temporal and spatial coordinates of the analyzed oikonyms, the respective grounds for the preliminary reconstruction of the main cluster of population, migration processes, ancient ways, etc. have been created.

Chronology of proper nouns, as well as their geography, is conventional as it is based on written sources only. Fixed names have been saved in different ways in different territories of Ukraine, in some periods and in some regions of Ukraine they do not exist, the attempts to find sources which contain the analyzed names have been unsuccessful for some territories. For the 20th–21st-centuries research, historical sources have been replaced by reference books.

Intersection points of arealogy, stratigraphy and the oikonymic landscape are, speaking figuratively, those points on the map which form the areal of a certain onymic phenomenon in diachrony.

To visualize it we will analyze oikonyms ending in **-j-* at the level of the 15th century, which are one of the oldest types of geographical names in the Slavonic territories. These archaic names have been the subject-matter of scientific research in Slavonic onomastics (Nieckula, 1965; Bezlaĵ, 1967; Zaimov, 1973; Rospond, 1983; Kupčins'kij, 2011; Zaliznâk, 2004; Rad'o, 2004; Kupchyns'ka, 2016), but still there exist many problems connected to chronology of oikonyms ending in **-j-* in Ukrainian territory.

Geographical names ending in **-j-* (derived from adjectives) inherited the possessive suffix **-jo-/ *-ĵo-* from the Indo-European language. This suffix used to be productive and gave the meaning of possession to the adjectives which corresponded to the Genitive case in the Greek language. It formed adjectives pointing at individual, not collective possession (Meje, 2001, pp. 286–287).

The marker of oikonymic type archaism is a derivative base of the geographical name which contains binomial proper names. If an oikonym contains an archaic Slavonic composite in its stem (reduced variants and forms with affixes are possible) which is represented not only in the Ukrainian onomastycon, but also at the all-Slavonic level, it means that the geographical name belongs to an oikonymic archaism. Analysis of the 15th-century period allowed us to find 134 newly authenticated names ending in *-j-. Among them are a large number of names connected to composites:

a) *full composites*: **Жизномір** (Ternopil oblast, **1457**) < *Жизномір (<Жизн) (*Zhyznomir (< Zhyzn (compare Dobrožizn [Svoboda, 1964, p. 93] + *Мир* (Myr) (compare Bolemir, Vojmir [Svoboda, 1964, pp. 79–81]). **Хотимир** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, **1443**) < *Хотимир (<Хоть *Khotymyr (< Khot' (compare Chotibor, Chotibud [Svoboda, 1964, p. 76] + *Мир* (Myr) (compare Bolemir, Vojmir [Svoboda 1964, pp. 79–81]). **Доброгост** (Halych, **1466**) < *Доброгост (< Добр(а) *Dobrohost (< Dobr(a) (compare Radohost [Svoboda 1964, p. 83], Dobromir, Dobromil (Svoboda 1964, p. 74) + Dobrigost [SSNO I/III, pp. 485–495]). **Добротвір** (Lviv oblast, **1465**) < *Добротвір (<Добр (*Dobrotvir (< Dobr (compare Dobrodziej, Dobrigost, Dobronieга [SSNO I/III, pp. 485–495], Dobřemil [Svoboda, 1964, p. 74] + *Твор* (Tvor) (compare Tvořirad, Netvor [Svoboda 1964, p. 90]). **Станимир** (Lviv oblast, **1435**) < *Станимир (< Стан (*Stanymyr (< Stan (compare Stanimir, Stanislav, Nestan (Sv., 86) + *Мир* (Myr) (compare Bolemir, Vojmir [Svoboda 1964, pp. 79–81]). **Милолюбъ** (Kyiv, **1497**) < *Милолюб (<Мил (*Myloliub (< Myl (compare Přemil, Bohumil, Radomil [Svoboda, 1964, p. 79] + *Люб* (L'ub) (compare Rozlub, Nel'ub, Nel'ubec [Svoboda, 1964, p. 78]). **Гостомель** (Kyiv oblast, **1440**) < *Гостомел (< Гост (*Hostomel (< Host (compare Radohost [Svoboda, 1964, p. 83] + *Мел?* (Mel?). **Malogoszcz** (Lviv oblast, **1433**) < *Малогост (< Мал (*Malohost (< Mal (compare Malomir, Malhost, Malomysl [Svoboda, 1964, p. 78] + *Гост* Host (compare Gościsław, Gościrad [SSNO II/I, pp. 178–181]). **Невір** (Volyn oblast, **1444**) < *Невір (< Не *Nevir (< Ne (compare Nemir, Nedamir [Svoboda, 1964, p. 81] + *Вір* (Vir) (compare Neverice [Svoboda, 1964, p. 98]). **Несвіч** (Volyn oblast, **second half of the 15th century**) < *Несвіч (< Не (*Nesvit (< Ne (compare Nemir, Nedamir [Svoboda 1964: 81] + *Світ* Svit (compare Světibor, Světislav [Svoboda, 1964, p. 88]). **Перелишь** (Volyn, **second half of the 15th century**) < *Перелих (< Пере (*Perelykh (< Pere (compare Peresud [Demčuk, 1988, p. 95] + *Лих* (Lykh) (Lykhodid [Hudaš and Demčuk, 1991, p. 29]). **Перерісль** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, **1436**) < *Перерісл (< Пере (*Pererisl (< Pere (compare Peresud [Demčuk, 1988, p. 95] + *Рі(о)сл* (Ri(o)sl) (compare Rostislav [Svoboda, 1964, p. 84]). **Вороніж** (Sumy oblast, **the 15th century**) < *Вороніж (< Вор(о) *Voronih (< Vor(o) (compare Vorotislav [Svoboda, 1964, p. 92] + *Ніз* Nih (compare Mironěha, Něžata [Svoboda, 1964,

p. 82]). **Озденіж** (Volyn oblast, **1452**) < **Озденіг* (< *O* + *Зд(е)?* **Ozdenih* (< *O* + *Zd(е)?*) (compare *Sdobor* [Svoboda, 1964, p. 84] + *Ніг* (Nih) (compare *Mironěha*, *Něžata* [Svoboda, 1964, p. 82])). **Перемишель** (Khmelnitsky oblast, **1455**) < **Перемисл* (< *Пере* **Peremysl* (< *Pere* (compare *Peresud* [Demčuk, 1988, p. 95] + *Мисл* (Mysl) (compare *Bolemysl*, *Drahomysl*, *Zamysl*, *Myslivor*, *Krasomysl* [Svoboda, 1964, p. 81])). **Дрогомишль** (Lviv oblast, **1497**) < **Дрогомисл* (< *Д(о)рог* **Drohomyśl* (< *D(o)roh* (compare *Drahomil*, *Drahorad* [Svoboda 1964, p. 263] + *Мисл* Mysl (compare *Bolemysl*, *Drahomysl*, *Zamysl* [Svoboda, 1964, p. 81])). **Здомишель** (Volyn, **1405**) < **Здомисл* (< *Здо?* **Zdomysl* (< *Zdo?* (compare *Sdobor* [Svoboda, 1964, p. 84] + *Мисл* (Mysl) (compare *Bolemysl*, *Drahomysl*, *Zamysl* [Svoboda, 1964, p. 81])). **Szelobor** (Halych, **1485**) < **Ж(ш)елобор* (< *Жель?* + *Бор*) (**Zh(sh)elobor* (< *Zhel?* + *Bor* (compare, *Bořislav*, *Radbor*, *Želibor* [Svoboda, 1964, p. 71])). **Домаборь** (Halych Land, **1433**) < **Домабор* (< *Дома* (**Domabor* (< *Doma* (compare *Domahost*, *Domamir*, *Domamysl* [Svoboda, 1964, p. 74–75] + *Бор* (Bor) (compare *Blaživor*, *Bolebor*, *Domabor*, *Přěbor*, *Želibor* [Svoboda, 1964, p. 71])). **Уріж** (Lviv oblast, **1437**) < **Ури(о)д* (< *У* + *Род* (**Uri(o)d* (< *U+Rod* (compare *Rodoslav* [Svoboda, 1964, p. 96])). **Домажир** (Lviv oblast, **1474**) < **Домажир* (< *Дома* + *Жир* (**Domazhyr* (< *Doma+Zhyr* (compare *Domahost*, *Domamir*, *Domamysl* [Svoboda, 1964, pp. 74–75], *Mojžir*, *Nedažir* [Svoboda, 1964, p. 93])). **Остобіж** (Lviv oblast, **1462**) < **Остобіг* (< *O* + *сто(?)*) **Ostobih* (< *O+sto(?)*) (compare *Ostoj* [Svoboda, 1964, p. 86]) + *Во(і)h* (compare *Bogdal*, *Bohuchval*, *Bohomil*, *Bohural*, *Bohuslav*, *Bohovlad*, *Svojboh* [Svoboda, 1964, p. 70; Malec, 1971, p. 66–67])). **Чаниж** (Lviv oblast, **1476**) < **Чаниг* (< *Ча* **Chanyh* (< *Cha* (compare *Čabud* [Svoboda, 1964, p. 73] + *Ніг* (Nih) (compare *Mironěha*, *Něžata* [Sv., p. 82])). **Увегощь** (Lutsk, **1453**) < **Увегост* (< *Уве?* + *Гост* **Uvehost* (< *Uve?* + *Host* (compare *Gościniak*, *Gościślaw*, *Gościrad* [SSNO II/I, pp. 178–181])).

b) *reduced composites*: **Люча** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, **1448**) < **Лют* **Liut* (compare *Lutohor*, *Lutorad* [Svoboda, 1964, p. 78])).

c) *reduced composites with suffixes*: **Радомль** (Kremenets, **1488**) < **Радом* **Radom* (< *Rad* (compare *Radohost*, *Radislav*, *Domarad* [Svoboda, 1964, p. 83] + *ом* [om]). **Раделич** (Medenychi – Drohobych, **1443**) < **Раделич(к)* (< *Рад* **Radelych(k)* (< *Rad* (compare *Radohost*, *Radislav*, *Domarad* [Svoboda, 1964, p. 83] + *ел* + *ик* [+ *el* + *yk*])). **Радич** (Lviv oblast, **1456**) < **Радич(к)* (< *Рад* **Radych(k)* (< *Rad* (compare *Radohost*, *Radislav*, *Domarad* [Svoboda, 1964, p. 83] + *ик* (+ *yk*))). **Dobrcze** (Halych Land, **1454**) < **Добрець* (< *Добр* (**Dobrets* (< *Dobr* (compare *Dobrodziej*, *Dobrigost*, *Dobroniega* (SSNO I/III, 485–495), *Dobřemil* [Svoboda, 1964, p. 74] + *ель* (*el'*))). **Lubosch** (Halychyna, **1497**) < **Любоха* (< *Люб* **L'ubokha* (< *L'ub* (compare *Rozlub*, *Nel'ub*, *Nel'ubec* [Svoboda, 1964, p. 78])).

+ *am(a)* (at(a)). **Любша** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, **1416**), **Любша** (Lviv oblast, **1411**) < **Любха* (< *Люб* *L'ubkha (< L'ub (compare Rozlub, Nel'ub, Nel'ubec [Svoboda, 1964, p. 78] + *x(a)* [kh(a)]). **Станиля** (Lviv oblast, **1439**) < **Станил(о)* (< *Стан* (*Stanyl(o) (< Stan (compare Stanimir, Stanislav, Nestan [Svoboda, 1964, p. 86] + *ил(о)* [yl(o)]). **Ридомиль** (Ternopil oblast, **1430**) < **Ридомил* (< *Рид?* + *Мил* (*Rydomyl (< Ryd? + Myl (compare Milohost, Miloslav, Dobromil [Svoboda, 1964, p. 79]). **Хотімля** (Kharkiv oblast, **1499**) < **Хотім* (< *Хот(ь//а)* *Khotim (< Khot(ь//а) (compare Chociebor, Chociemir, Chociemysl, Chocieslaw [Malec, 1971, p. 74] + *ім* [im]).

Among the names derived from composites there are the ones which are represented at an all-Slavonic level (**Хотимир** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, **1443**) < **Хотимир* (< *Хоть* (*Khotymyr (< Khot ' (compare Chotibor, Chotibud [Svoboda, 1964, p. 76] + *Мир* (+ Myr) (compare Bolemir, Vojmir [Svoboda, 1964, pp. 79–81]), but also there are those parts of which are difficult to identify in modern proper names (**Гостомель** (Kyiv oblast, **1440**) < **Гостомел* (< *Гост* (*Hostomel (< Host (compare Radohost [Svoboda, 1964, p. 83] + *Мел?* (Mel?). Only one geographical name contains a reduced form derived from a composite, but there are many names which reflect an adaptation of such reduced forms taking suffixes (**Станиля** (Lviv oblast, **1439**) < **Станил(о)* (< *Стан* (*Stanyl(o) (< Stan (compare Stanimir, Stanislav, Nestan [Svoboda, 1964, p. 86] + *ил(о)* [yl(o)]).

Binomial names originate from the Indo-European language (compare Toporova, 1996). They belong to the most ancient anthroponymic layer, on the basis of which other types of Slavonic autochthonous names have been formed (Milewski, 1961; Palacký, 1832; Seliševa, 1948; Železnák, 1969; Demčuk, 1988).

Among newly authenticated oikonyms (place-names) in the 15th century there are the ones, for which anthroponyms derived from appellatives constitute their derivational base: **Більче** (Lviv oblast, **1433**) < **Білець* (*Bilets). **Бірче** (Lviv oblast, **1490**) < **Бірець* (*Birets). **Bohauycze** (Halych, **1458**) < **Bohauets* (*Bohauets). **Bukovcze** (Halychyna, **1499**) < **Буковець* (*Bukovets). **Humiencze** (Lviv – Sknyliv, **1455**) < **Гуменець* (*Humenets). **Dobrowodcze** (Halych, **1452**) < **Доброводець* (*Dobrovodets). **Dubowcze** (Halychyna, **1441**) < **Дубовець* (*Dubovets). **Cunycze** (Halych, **1461**) < **Куниця* (*Cunytsia). **Купче** (Lviv oblast, **1470**) < **Купець* (*Cupets). **Pniwcze** (Nadvirna, Halych Land, **1454**) < **Пнівець* (*Pnivets). **Rybicz** (Lviv Land, **1436**) < **Рибець* (*Rybeta). **Розгірче** (Lviv oblast, **1469**) < **Розгірець* (*Rozhirets). **Страдч** (Lviv oblast, **1416**) < **Страдець* (*Stradets). **Стрільче** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, **1440**), **Стрільче Strilche** (Lviv – Peremyshl, **1437**) < **Стрїлець* (*Strilets). **Uherce** (Lviv oblast, **1436**) < **Угерець* (*Uherets). **Черче** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, **1437**) < **Черець* (*Cherets). **Szewcze** (Halych Land, **1464**) < **Швець* (*Shvets). **Явче**

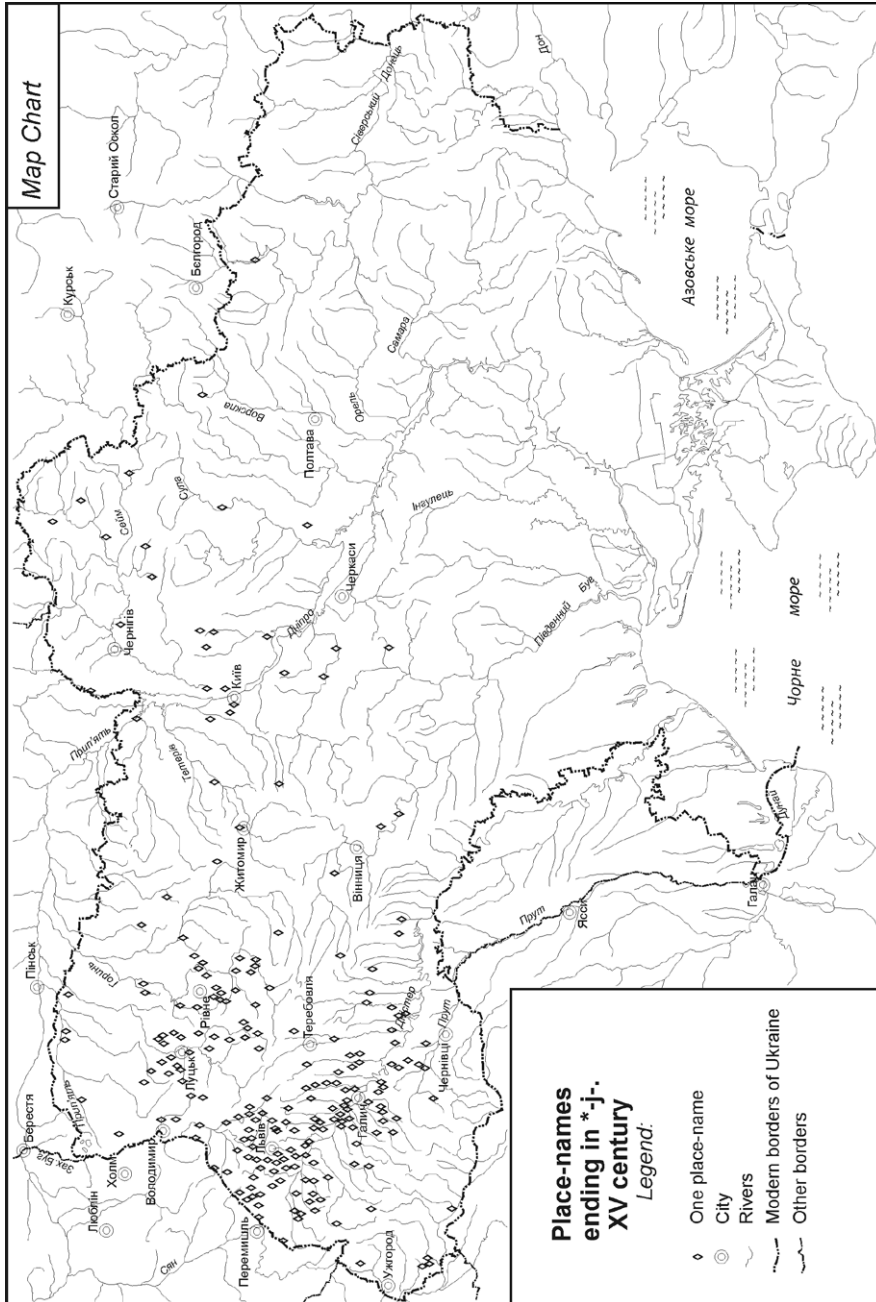
(Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, **1423**) < **Явець* (*Yavets). **Більче** (Rivne oblast, **1490**) < **Білець* (*Bilets). **Вівче** (Zhytomyr oblast, **1444**) < **Вівець* (*Vivets). **Долотче** (Ostroh, **1465**) < **Долотець* (*Dolotets). **Пальче** (Volyn oblast, **1496**) < **Палець* (*Palets). **Сокільча** (Zhytomyr oblast, **1471**) < **Сокілець* (*Sokilets). **Губча** (Khmelnysky oblast, **1491**) < **Губець* (*Hubets). **Зеленче** (Khmelnysky oblast, **1493**) < **Зеленець* (*Zelenets). **Івча** (Vinnytsia oblast, **1493**) < **Івець* (*Ivets). **Кормильча** (Khmelnysky oblast, **1402**) < **Кормилець* (*Kormylets). **Кривче** (Ternopil oblast, **1480**), **Кривче** (Ternopil oblast, **1480**) < **Кривець* (*Kryvets). **Потеремче** (Podillia, **1493**) < **Потереমেць* (*Poteremets). **Турильче** (Ternopil oblast, **1458**) < **Турилець* (*Turylets). The majority of reproduced proper names exist in modern Ukrainian anthroponymicon, unlike proper nouns derived from composites.

Geographical names of the 15th century ending in *-j- were formed from borrowed proper names of people: **Данильче** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, **1475**) < **Данильче* < *Данило* (*Danylche < Danylo). **Янча** (Halychyna, **1457**) < **Янець* < *Ян / Иван* (*Yanets < Yan / Ivan). **Михальче** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, **1439**) < **Михалець* < *Михайло* (*Mykhalets < Mykhailo). **Лесче** (Halychyna, **1483**) < **Леська* < *Олександра* (*Les'ka < Oleksandra). **Олеша** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, **1441**), **Олеша** (Ternopil oblast, **1438**) < **Олеха* < *Олександра / Ольга* (*Olekha < Oleksandra / Olha). There are not so many of them, but they confirm the adaptation processes of canonical Christian names to the Ukrainian language.

Scholars claim that geographical names ending in *-j- appeared due to various social-historical conditions, but, in fact, ancestral communities gave a boost to the development of collective ownership first and to private individual ownership later, which contributed to the more active formation of oikonyms of such type. As far as it is known, the Eastern Slavonic ancestral system came to an end during the first two centuries AD. In the 6th century, feudal and class-based relations started to appear, therefore we may claim that the 4th–6th centuries were a favourable period for the active formation and functioning of geographical names ending in *-j- in terms of all social-historical parameters. Class-based relations promoted the development of private individual ownership which supported spreading of place names-possessives, that clearly pointed out who the land, the mansion or the village belonged to (Kupchyns'ka, 2016, p. 123).

The Ukrainian areal of possessive oikonymy ending in *-j- represents the fact that this type of names refers to Slavonic archaisms. The Ukrainian areal of oikonymy ending in *-j- is a part of all-Slavonic one. During the documented period, the Ukrainian zone of this total areal has not changed. Names ending in *-j- are common in western, north-western, northern, and north-eastern parts of Ukraine and these are the territories of the earliest Slavonic settlements.

In the 15th century (see the Map Chart) the largest amount of newly-authenticated names ending in *-j- was found in the Western part of the areal, in Podnistrovyia, in particular (**Barassch** (Halych, 1465), **Бариш** (Ternopil oblast, 1439), **Більче** (Lviv oblast, 1433), **Бірче** (Lviv oblast, 1490), **Вогауцзе** (Halych, 1458), **Vorischa** (Halychyna, 1439), **Брише** (Lviv oblast, 1464), **Bronyowcze** (Halychyna, 1452), **Vukovcze** (Halychyna, 1499), **Варяж** (Lviv oblast, 1419), **Велдіж** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, 1469), **Velicz** (Halych, 1465), **Weskrzencze** (Halych, 1461), **Wywła** (Halych, 1462), **Włoszcz** (Peremyshl – Drohobych, 1443), **Волоща** (Drohobych oblast, 1425), **Галич** (Ternopil oblast, 1490), **Голгоча** (Ternopil oblast, 1445), **Humiencze** (Lviv – Sknyliv, 1455), **Данильче** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, 1475), **Dobrowodczlye** (Halych, 1452), **Dobrohost** (Halych, 1466), **Добротвір** (Lviv oblast, 1465), **Dobrcze** (Halych Land, 1454), **Домаборь** (Halych Land, 1433), **Домажир** (Lviv oblast, 1474), **Дрогомишль** (Lviv oblast, 1497), **Drunyowcze** (Halych, 1465), **Dubowcze** (Halychyna, 1441), **Dukowcze** (Halych, 1466), **Żelibory** (Berezhany, 1440), **Калуш** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, 1437), **Кимир** (Lviv oblast, 1456), **Княже** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, 1469), **Княже** (Lviv oblast, 1488), **Коропуж** (Lviv oblast, 1441), **Сунуцзе** (Halych, 1461), **Купче** (Lviv oblast, 1470), **Куткір** (Lviv oblast, 1475), **Ledancze** (Halychyna, 1475), **Lescze** (Halychyna, 1483), **Lubosch** (Halychyna, 1497), **Любша** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, 1416), **Любша** (Lviv oblast, 1411), **Люча** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, 1448), **Malogoszcz** (Lviv, 1433), **Михальче** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, 1439), **Наварія** (Lviv oblast, 1493), **Олеша** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, 1441), **Остобіж** (Lviv oblast, 1462), **Перерісль** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, 1436), **Підбуж** (Lviv oblast, 1400), **Пітрич** (Lviv – Krylos – Halych, 1487), **Pniwczе** (Nadvirna, Halych Land, 1454), **Przewrocze** (Halych, 1452), **Раделич** (Medenychi-Drohobych, 1443), **Радич** (Lviv oblast, 1456), **Rybicz** (Lviv Land, 1436), **Розгірче** (Lviv oblast, 1469), **Rudancze** (Lviv Land, 1486), **Созань** (Drohobych oblast, 1480), **Сокаль** (Lviv oblast, 1423), **Сокіл** (Lviv oblast, 1455), **Соколя** (Lviv oblast, 1449), **Станиля** (Lviv oblast, 1439), **Станимир** (Lviv oblast, 1435), **Страдч** (Lviv oblast, 1416), **Стрільче** (Lviv – Peremyshl, 1437), **Стрільче** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, 1440), **Тумир** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, 1443), **Турича** (Lviv oblast, 1444), **Тур'я** (Lviv oblast, 1456), **Тур'я Мала** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, 1475), **Uherce** (Lviv oblast, 1436), **Уріж** (Lviv oblast, 1437), **Хотимир** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, 1443), **Цегуля** (Lviv oblast, 1457), **Цигуля** (Lviv oblast, 1460), **Чаниж** (Lviv oblast, 1476), **Черче** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, 1437), **Szewcze** (Halych Land, 1464), **Szelobor** (Halych, 1485), **Явче** (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, 1423), **Janicza** (Halychyna, 1457)) and in Volyn **Більче** (Rivne oblast, 1490), **Вильгор** (Lutsk county (powit), 1484), **Вівче** (Zhytomyr oblast, 1444), **Долотче** (Ostroh, 1465), **Забороль** (Volyn oblast, 1489), **Забороль** (Rivne oblast, 1489), **Здомишель**



Map Chart

Source: Authors' own study.

(Volyn oblast, 1405), **Клевань** (Rivne oblast, 1458), **Lahodowl** (Volyn, 1493), **Литовеж** (Volyn oblast, 1434), **Невір** (Volyn oblast, 1444), **Несвіч** (Volyn oblast, second half of the 15th century), **Озденіж** (Volyn oblast, 1452), **Пальче** (Volyn oblast, 1496), **Певжа** (Rivne oblast, 1490), **Перелишь** (Volyn, second half of the 15th century), **Перемишель** (Khmelnysky oblast, 1455), **Радомль** (Kremenets, 1488), **Ридомиль** (Ternopil oblast, 1430), **Рудомль** (Volyn, Kremenets, 1449), **Русивель** (Rivne oblast, 1494), **Сокільча** (Zhytomyr oblast, 1471), **Соловье** (Lutsk, 1476), **Тараж Новий** (Ternopil oblast, 1463), **Увегошь** (Lutsk, 1453), **Якстребль** [Volyn, 1449]). During this period several centers were formed: 1) Sokal' – Volodymyr-Volyns'ky – Luts'k; 2) Dubno – Kremenets'; 3) Ostroh – Rivne – Hoshcha; 5) Iziaslav; 6) Potelych – Zhovkva – Bus'k; 7) Nemyriv – Yavoriv – Sudova Vyshnia; 8) Horodok – Lviv – Mykolayiv; 9) Dobromyl' – Sambir – Drohobych; Zhydachiv – Khodoriv – Rohatyn; 10) Nadvirna – Tlumach; 11) Kosiv – Horodenka – Kitsman'.

The Podillia part of the areal separated out: **Бариш** (Ternopil oblast, 1439), **Більче-Золоте** (Ternopil oblast, 1436), **Губча** (Khmelnysky oblast, 1491), **Жизномір** (Ternopil oblast, 1457), **Збриж** (Khmelnysky oblast, 1494), **Зеленче** (Khmelnysky oblast, 1493), **Івча** ([Vinnytsia oblast, 1493], **Климашь** (Proskuriv, 1493), **Княже** (modern name – Kniazhpil, 1493), **Кормильча** (Khmelnysky oblast, 1402), **Кривче** (Ternopil oblast, 1480), **Кривче Нижнє** (Ternopil oblast, 1480), **Олеша** (Ternopil oblast, 1438), **Потеремче** (Podillia, 1493), **Тараж Старий** (Ternopil oblast, 1463), **Турильче** (Ternopil oblast, 1458), **Кіцмань** [Chernivtsi oblast, 1497]), that is located close to the Middle Transnistria, the majority of newly-authenticated names concentrated in the left basins of the Dnister.

In the 15th century some new names appeared in the Kyiv center and the Left Bank center (**Басань Нова** (Chernihiv oblast, 1400), **Вороніж** (Sumy oblast, 15th century), **Гостомель** (Kyiv oblast, 1440), **Милолюбь** (Kyiv, 1497), **Тоганче** (Kyiv, 1494), **Хальча** (Kyiv oblast, 1475), **Хотімля** [Kharkiv oblast, 1499]).

So, arealogy, stratigraphy and the oikonymic landscape are connected by one concept – space, i.e. the spreading of a certain phenomenon (in our research these are names of the 15th century ending in *-j-), visualized on the map chart, which fixes the spreading of the phenomenon (the area of the oikonoms (place-names) of the 15th century ending in *-j- in diachrony (or at some chronological stage – the 15th century (stratigraphy) on the territory of Ukraine (the partial landscape, as the names ending in *-j- are only a small part of the general oikonymic landscape). It is the map chart that confirms the areal of oikonoms at one of the stratigraphy chronological stages within territorial boundaries of the oikonymic landscape (see the map chart).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SSNO/I–V – Taszycki, Witold (ed.). (1965–1980). *Słownik staropolskich nazw osobowych*. Vol. I–V. Wrocław: Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the article is to reveal the interconnection of the three close linguistic concepts: arealogy, stratigraphy and the oikonymic landscape. The tasks, due to the purpose, were as follows: 1) to describe the theoretical background of arealogy, stratigraphy, and the oikonymic landscape; 2) to analyze oikonyms (place names) of the 15th century ending in *-j- to illustrate theoretical points. The reference base for the analysis is the diachronic oikonymic material of Ukraine. In the article, the empirical and descriptive methods have been used, which means referring to the little-known oikonymic reference material – the historical-comparative method of onyms analysis. The stratigraphic method involves quantitative characteristics, space localization of geographical names, determining the chronology of oikonyms. By means of the cartographic method the areal of oikonyms of the 15th century ending in *-j- has been studied. So, arealogy, stratigraphy and the oikonymic landscape are connected by one concept – space, i.e. spreading of some phenomenon (in our research these are names of the 15th century ending in *-j-) visualized on the map chart, which records spreading of the phenomenon (the areal of oikonyms (place names) of the 15th century ending in *-j-) in diachrony (or at some chronological stage – the 15th century (stratigraphy) on the territory of Ukraine; partial landscape, as names ending in *-j- are only a small part of the general oikonymic landscape). It is the map-chart that confirms the areal of oikonyms at one of the chronological stages of stratigraphy within territorial boundaries of the oikonymic landscapes (see the map chart).

Keywords: arealogy, stratigraphy, oikonymic landscape, onyms, proper nouns

ABSTRAKT

Celem artykułu jest ujawnienie powiązania trzech bliskich pojęć językowych: arealogii, stratygrafii i krajobrazu oikonimicznego. Zadania, ze względu na ich cel, były następujące: 1) opisać teoretyczne podstawy arealogii, stratygrafii i krajobrazu oikonimicznego; 2) dokonać analizy oikonimów (nazw miejscowych) z XV wieku kończących się na *-j- w celu zilustrowania punktów teoretycznych.

Podstawą analizy był diachroniczny materiał ojkoniczny Ukrainy. W artykule wykorzystano metody empiryczne i opisowe, co oznaczało odwołanie się do mało znanego ojkonicznego materiału odniesienia – zastosowano historyczną metodę porównawczą analizy rzeczowników właściwych. Metoda stratygraficzna objęła charakterystykę ilościową, lokalizację przestrzenną nazw geograficznych oraz określenie chronologii ojkonicznych. Za pomocą metody kartograficznej zbadano grupę ojkonicznych z XV wieku kończących się na *-j-. Tak więc arealogia, stratygrafia i pejzaż ojkoniczny połączone są jedną koncepcją – przestrzenią, tj. rozprzestrzenianie się jakiegoś zjawiska (w naszych badaniach są to nazwy z XV w. kończące się na *-j-) jest wizualizowane na mapie topologicznej, która rejestruje rozprzestrzenianie się zjawiska (areal ojkonicznych (nazw miejscowych) z XV wieku kończących się na *-j-) w diachronii (lub na pewnym etapie chronologicznym – XV wiek (stratygrafia) na terytorium Ukrainy; krajobraz częściowy, gdyż nazwy kończące się na *-j- to tylko niewielka część ogólnego krajobrazu ojkonicznego). To właśnie mapa topologiczna potwierdza obszar ojkonicznych (nazw miejscowych) na jednym z chronologicznych etapów stratygrafii w granicach terytorialnych krajobrazów ojkonicznych (patrz mapa topologiczna).

Słowa kluczowe: arealogia, stratygrafia, krajobraz ojkoniczny, onimy, nazwy własne

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