Yaroslav Redkva

✉ y.redkva@chnu.edu.ua

ⓘ https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5452-418X

⌂ Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University

🌐 Ukraine

Michael Lukashchuk

ⓘ https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2071-9325

✉ m.lukashchuk@chnu.edu.ua

⌂ Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University

🌐 Ukraine

Cross-Border Onomastic Systems of Western Ukraine and Eastern Poland: Synchronic and Diachronic Aspects

Abstract

The paper presents a comparative synchronic and diachronic study of two cross-border oikonymic systems of western Ukraine and eastern Poland. We analyse the structure and semantics of Ukrainian and Polish oikonyms.

The paper traces the evolution between two cross-border oikonymic systems on the structural and derivational levels. As a basis for structural and derivational comparison we put forward the idea of *invariantness*. A number of structural models are used for derivational level. We conduct an analysis of the semantics of words comprising the basis for place names that enables us to trace the development of semantic structures.

The paper focuses on structural and lexical-semantic aspects that are of intralingual character; social, functional, psychological, and cognitive aspects aim at creating an ontological picture of analysed oikonymy as a social phenomenon. We study the problem of oikonym motivation in Polish and Ukrainian linguistic environments.

The onomastic parallelism of Slavic cross-border oikonymic systems is a crucial new aspect of studies and plays an important role for theoretical onomastics. It also is a new approach for historical theoretical onomastics; principles of nomination production are a keystone for applied onomastics.

1. Introduction

Issues relating to principles and motives of nomination and mechanisms of coining onyms continue to be debated in Ukrainian, Polish and as a whole in Slavic onomastics at the present time. We believe that it most affects establishing etymologies of place names (historical oikonyms) on ancient borderland territories with populations speaking different languages, and that it also affects the analysis of the correlation between a language sign expressed by a place name and its etymology concealed in internal form for an oikonym. As one of the motives of place name coinage is the fulfilment of pragmatic functions (i.e., specifying the terrain and people that populate it), geographical, spatial and topographic factors are important here. The mechanism of nomination of settlements is to ensure their precise differentiation from other adjacent oikonyms, and also from other groups of toponyms (microtoponyms, oronyms, hydronyms).

Monographic comparative studies of cognate toponymic systems are absent in Slavic onomastics, just as descriptions of oikonymic systems of the Ukrainian and Polish borderlands are. It is extremely important to bridge this gap as the analysis of similar typological, universal and different features in phonetics, structure, semantics, and etymology of Ukrainian and Polish oikonyms allows us to arrive at important conclusions about cultural, historical, ethnolinguistic, geographic and physical features that objectively formed potential motivational stems for coining place names. The logic of the development of modern onomastics (especially its multidisciplinary charac-ter), and accumulated material, theoretical, lexicographical works in Slavic oikonymy encourage us to proceed from a descriptive and comparative-histor-ical study of separate oikonymic systems to establishing onomastic typology and parallels and universals in cross-border Ukrainian and Polish oikonym-ic systems. We have to understand the regularities of genesis and formation of place names in the onymic space of Ukrainian and Polish languages, and gain comprehensive knowledge of onomastic methods and their adequate application in comparative-historical, etymological and typological studies.

The reconstruction of the settlement processes in these areas and formation of the system of place names is based on available (both previous and contemporary) Ukrainian and Polish regional historical and onomastic studies

over a long period of time. The following scholars made their contribution to the study of this area: Kuropatnicki (1858), Sulimierski et al. (1880–1902), Baliёski & Lipiёski (1885), Dąbkowski (1939), Persowski (1962), Łesiów (1972), Warchoł (1986), Makarski (1986, 1996, 1999), Czopek-Kopciuch (1988), Janeczek (1991, 1996), Rymut et al., (1996–2018), Pluskota (1998, 2020), Redkva (2003a, 2003b, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2011, 2013, 2016, 2017a, 2017b, 2019), Czapla (2011, 2018), Kupchynska (2016) and Koper (2021a). This state of research allows us to arrive, in our view, at final conclusions about the origins of place names. In establishing the borders of these terrains and formation of the system of place names the following factors were influential: geographical conditions (river watersheds, clearing of forests), private ownership relations between colonists (Poles and Germans) and the local (Ukrainian) population, and the absence of a defined Ukrainian and Polish border.

The latest onomastic conferences highlight that studies of Ukrainian and Polish cross-border names are topical.[1] The historical oikonymy of western Ukraine (WU) and eastern Poland (EP) in its genesis illustrates how this territory was settled not only by the local Ukrainian population but also reflects migration processes and settlement history and establishes various ethnic relationships. As a rule, the clue to the character of a name of a locality is the semantics of the basis of the oikonym, its derivational formants and the formation of the onymic type. If the name is of a spontaneous, anonymous character, and topographic or possessive motivation embedded in a proper name by means of phonetic, semantic, or grammatical means of the language of the autochthonous population, it should be analysed within the onymic system of the language. Polish and Ukrainian regional onomastic studies deal with this quite effectively.

A researcher of such a group of proprial vocabulary cannot ignore phenomena of its systemic character in viewing it from the point of an interdisciplinary understanding of onomastics as a science. This statement is important

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[1] "Spotkania onomastyczne. Badania onomastyki pogranicza polsko-wschodniosłowiańskiego" [Onomastic meetings. Onomastic studies of Polish-East Slavic borderland], a conference organized on 15 March, 2021, by Warsaw University, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, and John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin. The papers presented there demonstrate the necessity of such type of studies, e.g. "Ukrainian anthroponymical system of Ukrainian and Polish borderland as identifier of national identity" (Mytnik, 2021), "Typology of oikonymic systems of western Ukraine and eastern Poland (diachronic aspect)" (Redkva, 2021), and "Several toponymic mysteries from Polish and Ukrainian borderland" (Koper, 2021b).

when analysing regional Ukrainian and Polish oikonymy that demonstrates its systemic character most fully as a category of proper names located in time and space: it turns out quite suitable to describe chronological and geographical processes, directions of changes and suitable to the study of properties that even having polar tendencies make out the exclusive character of onomastics. (Cyniak & Gała, 1988, p. 23).

Proceeding to carry out direct linguistic tasks, the most important of which is the etymologization of all historical oikonyms of Ukraine and Poland, linguists tackle the complex problem of identification of Ukrainian and Polish ethnoses establishing their common and simultaneous origin on adjacent terrains of their residence. From the point of view of onomastics, western Ukrainian and eastern Polish place names are analysed as inherent components, being as linguistic onomastic material an integral component of real world (cf. Handke, 1997, p. 42). We believe that the reconstruction of the etymology of place names, establishing their primary historical localization, the understanding of ethnic processes of settlement of Ukrainian and Polish borderland, or the linguistic analysis of place names should also take into account extralinguistic factors of naming. Here we include the application of different sociolinguistic, geographical, statistical, and analytical methodologies that Robert Mrózek (1988), a Polish onomastician, believes in the end contributes to the application of the results of these studies for reconstruction of old physical, geographical, settlement, and cultural relations. But Mrózek notes that primarily, onomastic knowledge lies in the possibility of using onymic material for the analysis and comprehension of partly complicated intersystemic relations in common language and dialectal sense in relation to specific ethnic territories (including border zones), and also to periods of historical development (p. 130).

2. The objective of the study

The objective of the paper is a synchronic and diachronic study of phonetic, lexical, semantic, derivational and functional peculiarities of Ukrainian and Polish oikonymic systems of WU and EP, and further establishing the character of their genetic, typological relations and oikonymic parallels.

3. Methods of the study

In the present study we use three main onomastic methods: comparative-ty-
pological; comparative-historical; and descriptive – which are required to
carry out the following tasks:

(1) Classification of oikonyms of WU and EP. We aim to use the authorita-
     tive classification by W. Taszycki and S. Rospond, and take the following
     steps: study the typological, chronological and genetical common char-
     acter of oikonyms; establish the character of lexical stems of oikonyms;
     and single out formal indicators.
(2) Stratigraphic analysis. The study of the development of the oikonymic sys-
     tems from the 12th up to the 21st centuries by comparing separate stag-
     es of their development, and comparison of oikonymic states in different
     periods, as well as the verification of primary records of the oikonym.
(3) Differential analysis. Combining cognate Ukrainian and Polish oikonym-
     ic material and delimitation of heterogeneous source material (especially
     when working with archives).
(4) Derivational and structural analyses. We establish oikonymic models
     (stems and affixes they consist of), and take into account reshaping the
     stems at toponymization of appellatives (loss of connection of oikonym
     with original appellative).
(5) Reconstruction of the original form of oikonyms, specifically morphologic
     reconstruction of the basic form of oikonym considering extra linguistic
     information (for anthroponym-stem oikonyms).
(6) Etymological analysis. Establishment of the etymology of a founding
     appellative that is the basis for the oikonym and giving consideration to
     the logic of oikonymic motivation while naming the settlement (we take
     into account not separate oikonyms, but parallel sets of affixes, establish-
     ing derivational and paradigmatic ties).
(7) Statistical analysis. The statistical calculation of the composition and
     types of oikonyms, and also certain named, or onym, components with-
     in separate (modern or historical) western Ukrainian and eastern Polish
     oikonymic systems. Calculating the percentage of separate types of oiko-
     nyms in different periods (the 12th to the 21st centuries) to trace tenden-
     cies of evolution of the systems. Statistical analysis conduces to collecting

an inventory of oikonymic material, thus we can make sure that it is suf-
ficiently filled in and shows the population of Ukrainian and Polish eth-
noses in a certain period and in a specific territory.

(8) Recognition of onomastic universals. Comparing the state of Ukrainian
and Polish oikonymy in different historical periods in the territory of WU
and EP indicates that along with other specific features, we may single out
a number of characteristics that are inherent to both of them. All of this
is a manifestation of common human thinking and common principles
of nomination, and evidence of common ways of evolution of the studied
oikonymic systems.

(9) Probabilistic approach. Taking into account different etymologies of ana-
lysed oikonyms that were formed on the basis of Ukrainian or Polish
languages and different models in the same language. Also establishing
which language should be used to compare the components of the oiko-
nym; and the degree of accuracy of oikonym analysis based on the lan-
guages of the area (Ukrainain, Polish, other languages).

Thus, the methods and tasks for establishing a typology of cross-border
oikonymic systems of WU and EP in synchronic and diachronic aspects can be
summarized as follows: (1) to define a type of connection between the names
of localities and the objects they name; (2) to find motives for nomination; (3)
to reveal typological similarity and onomastic parallels in cross-border oikon-
ymy of certain types and models on their phonetic, semantic, structural, and
etymological peculiarities (for detailed treatment see Redkva, 2016).

4. Hypotheses of the study

Taking into account the experience and the latest developments in the stud-
ies of Ukrainian and Polish oikonymy, we would like to propose a number
of hypotheses upon which our analyses rest:

(1) The possibility to establish a typology of oikonymic layers based on the
repetition or parallel use of the same structural types and oikonymic
models in the names of western Ukrainian and eastern Polish localities
in different historical periods (12th to 21st centuries);

(2) The possibility to establish internal regularities of the western Ukraini-
     an oikonymic system and demonstration of its specific features with the
     eastern Polish system and vice versa on synchronic and diachronic levels;
(3) The possibility to establish "language universals" as proof of common psy-
     chological mechanisms of thinking and mental peculiarities of Ukraini-
     an and Polish ethnoses in the sphere of nomination of cross-border place
     names.

5. Subject and object of study

Our study deals with the new approach to the treatment of oikonyms in the
Ukrainian and Polish borderland, and which we can call "transborder ono-
mastics" as it has a synthesising character. It is based both on the achievements
of world theoretical onomastics and on the historical and modern achieve-
ments of Ukrainian and Polish regional oikonymy. Transborder onomastics
is at the stage of a genesis and (in our opinion, based on the complete complex
analysis of the onomastic systems of western Ukraine and eastern Poland)
can develop into a separate onomastic field with its methodology of analysis
of adjacent cross-border onym systems on ethnically mixed territories, for
example, Slovak and Polish, Polish and German, Czech and German, Ukrain-
ian and Slovak, Ukrainian and Belarusian, etc. Summing up the results of our
study helps to better and more deeply understand historical language process-
es in eastern and western Slavic languages, beginning with the Proto Slavic
period on the level of reconstruction of oikonymic lexis.

Oikonyms from these territories enable us to elucidate linguistic aspects
(e.g., etymological aspects of appearance, origin, genesis, and functioning
of *nomina propria*), and also to see a certain system of formation of the inte-
gral toponymic landscape of the area in regional spatial dimension. A sepa-
rate regional oikonymic system (Polish or Ukrainian) as a fundamental and
integral part of the whole toponymic system also enables us to combine the
onymical lexis based on a mental component, as ontologic being of a toponym-
ic system inevitably united with its mental existence (Dmitrieva, 2001, p. 15).
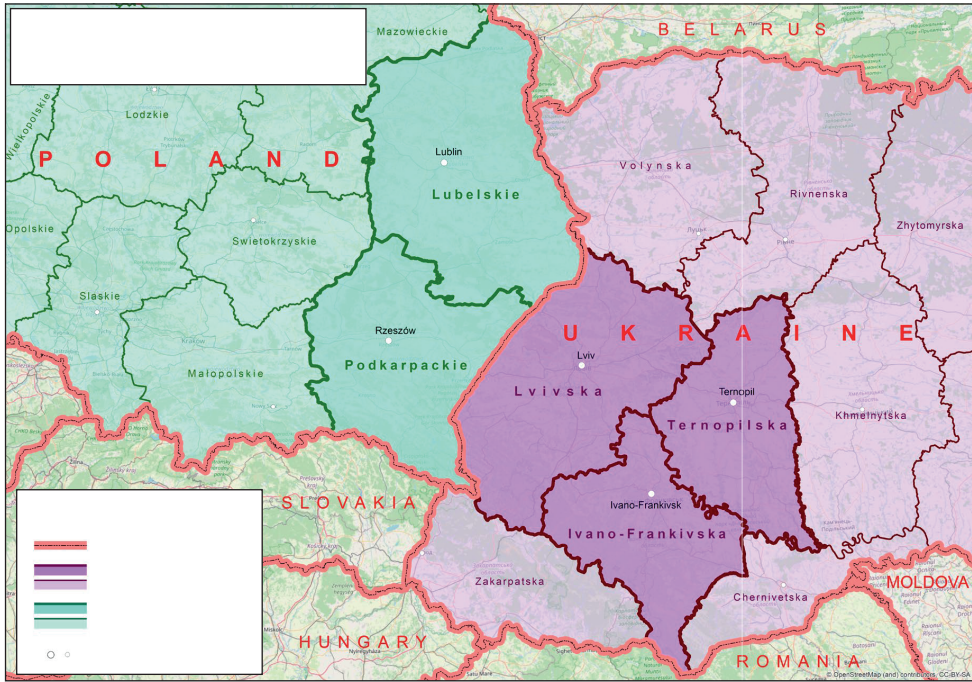When finding oikonymic universals in historical names of localities in WU

and EP, and analysing and comparing them typologically, a special place should be held by onymic motivation, as that is one of the important characteristics of mentality. The mental component has an imprint in oikonymy, as it is a product of popular consciousness, that is, material and spiritual relicts of Ukrainian and Polish peoples are reflected in it – they have lived on the same common ethnic border for centuries.

The objectivity of linguistic analysis of regional western Ukrainian and eastern Polish oikonymic systems must be also systemic (not only in the sense of chronologization and localization). The notion of *systematicity* introduced by us is of great significance for an onomastician to be used in linguistic analysis of archival sources (it seems doubtful to analyze without them the etymology of place names, their primary historical localization, full scale ethnic processes of settlement in certain regions, Redkva, 2005, p. 153), and close cooperation with historians as researchers of settlement processes in separate regions.

We offer a complex study of place names of WU (in particular, the historic Halych Land and Lviv Land of Ruskie and Belz voivodeships within the territory of present day Lviv, and the Ternopil and Ivano-Frankivsk oblasts of Ukraine), and EP (the historical Sanok, Przemyśl, Holm Lands of Ruskie voivodeship and Belz Land of Belz voivodeship within present day Lublin, and the Podkarpackie voivodeships of eastern Poland) (see Figure 1).

Oprysk (1996) described this region as a part of the territory of eastern Carpathian region that is situated in the central part of the Slavic world at the junction of three large Slavic areas: eastern, western, and southern Slavs (p. 97). To provide objective complex linguistic (etymological, lexical-semantic, structural and derivational, and typological analysis of a place name as linguistic signs with characteristic functions of meaning, our objective is to study the geographical, historical, and social character of the territory. We would like to emphasise the threefold character of oikonyms as onomastic units: a) linguistic (understanding place names as linguistic signs); b) geographical (oikonyms are objects located in space); and c) historical (place names are closely connected to historical events,(change) they are coined in different periods and are characterised with lasting development).

Figure 1. Frontier onomastic systems of Western Ukraine and Eastern Poland

Source: Kostiantyn Darchuk.

6. Historical and settlement approach

Historical and settlement aspects go back to the fourteenth century, the period of highest intensity in the settling of the Ukrainian and Polish borderlands, and the appearance of new settlements that is testified by the sources from these territories. Political conflicts among Poland, Lithuania, and Hungary to possess the territories ceased in the end of the fourteenth century, and this meant that after the downfall of the Kingdom of Galicia–Volhynia the Polish-Rus border disappeared. These events had significant influence on the system of place name formation in the territory. On the one hand, princely territorial division was replaced by a new Polish administrative division, which at times lost connection with the landscape, and in many cases did not take into account changes of geographical features under the influence of human

Cross-border Onomastic Systems of Western Ukraine and Eastern Poland...

481

activity during the development of the territory. On the other hand, it was influenced by contemporary political measures by new authorities and their administrative activities. The oikonymy of WU and EP was formed between the twelfth and fourteenth centuries, a process that took on the lands of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and was closely connected with the established administrative division.

We can state that the Halych and Lviv Lands of Ruskie voivodeship in area took up 28,171 km^2 (51.72%), while the Sanok, Przemysl and Belz Lands took up 26,291 km^2 (48.27%). At that time (immediately after the formation of new settlements), Galicia, having a larger area, was less densely settled compared with the other three lands of the Ruskie voivodeship. The reason for this may be the frequent plunders of the land by Tartar hordes in the late period (the first half of the seventeenth century) along with the relatively late settlement of the Halych Land with the density of villages at 1:3.5 compared to Sanok, and 0.57% higher than average in the Ruskie and Belz voivodeships. It led to the formation of fortified towns (with a predominant village population) but did not result in the formation of villages. A positive condition for the formation of villages was the creation of *folwark* relations (for detailed treatment, see Redkva, 2008). From this point of view, western Ukrainian and eastern Polish localities and the system of their names should be treated as structures of constant character, adapted only to the needs of Polish administration and well-adjusted to geographical conditions and conditions of settlement (Janeczek, 1996, p. 293). However, it also carried with it negative effects: colonization of the Halych Rus lands were limiting the liberties of the autochthonous Ukrainian population, (e.g., imposing plough and land taxes on peasants to the benefit of town dwellers, mostly Poles), creating such administrative units as the Ruskie voivodeship (with the lands belonging to it) and introducing the Magdeburg Law, which enabled old towns and villages to grow and to found new ones (often by means of newcomers who were mostly Poles, also in some rare cases Germans and Jews). The period is characterized by quite intensive settlement of the "Red Rus" from Poland and the appearance of new settlements on the Ukrainian–Polish borderland that are described in the sources.

7. Onomastic (linguistic) approach

In the works of Ukrainian scholars of oikonymy there is almost no investiga-
tion of the interference of foreign, primarily Polish, elements (phonetic, lexi-
cal, morphological, morphonological in the names of Ukrainian settlements
of the Ukrainian and Polish borderland. Thus, it is of profound significance
to better understand Ukrainian and Polish contacts and ethnic settlement
of these areas for many centuries.

Polish scholars have contributed to this field of research. Rieger (1993
studied Ukrainian elements in Polish toponymy and the toponymy of Poland,
paying attention to the genesis of Ukrainian toponymic elements based on
Ukrainian and Polish settlements, the functioning of Ukrainian and Polish
variants of names, the adaptation of Ukrainian place names to the Polish lan-
guage system. He singled out phonetic, morphological, and lexical elements
(Rieger provides literature on Ukrainian elements in the system of names
in Poland, specifying works of Z. Stieber, E. Pawłowski, W. Makarski, B. Czo-
pek-Kopciuch, K. Rymut, M. Kondratiuk, M. Łesiów, P. Smoczyński).

We need to point out that studies in the field applying comparative methods
have great significance in the reconstruction of the intensive and long-term
Ukrainian and Polish language contacts and the settlement in the Ukrainian
and Polish borderland for a lengthy period of time.

The analysis of the interaction of Ukrainian and Polish phonetical systems
is important in the context of our study. They preserve and further demon-
strate in both oikonymic systems the gradual development and new quality
in the consonants and their spelling by means of the graphic system of Polish.
Treatment of phonetic processes in Ukrainian and Polish oikonymic systems
is possible when we understand their interpenetration. The first one, Ukrain-
ian, as stated by Polish onomastician Rieger (1994, functioned in a popular
(patois variety, and in church, and partially in administrative varieties; the
second one, Polish in the administrative, official language, and also in the spo-
ken Polish of colonists living in western Ukrainian lands (p. 117. We can trace
many phenomena connected with grammatical (structural and derivational
structure of the onyms while studying phonetic changes in oikonymic systems
of the area, and we believe that the etymological analysis of the oikonyms
should start from tracing sound changes in specific historical times. Sources

of the study are the official and legal documents of the Polish administrative apparatus: atlases, tax notes, land cadastres, geographic and statistical reference books and dictionaries, court notes, codices, and birth certificates. Different variants of place names' spelling testified by written records reflect the history of language, in particular such important phonetic processes in Slavic languages as palatal changes of consonants inherited by Ukrainian and Polish from Proto-Slavic times and preserved in different variants of oikonyms.

We will present the richness, diversity, and phonetic and orthographic variability of historical oikonymic material in written records in different languages from different time periods, and also reveal common and different tendencies based on oikonyms in written sources from the Ukrainian and Polish borderlands that are connected with the developmental processes in the system of Ukrainian and Polish consonants after the disintegration of the Proto-Slavic language community. The main attention should be paid to sibilants connected with three shifts of softening of sounds: *g, k, ch // dž (ž), č, š // dź (ź), (c) ć, (s) ś (š)*. We can also see phonetic and graphic interchanges of consonants that sometimes illustrate the results of the first *(g, k, ch + ь, ę, e, i (< ī, e}), ě (< ē) > č, dž (ž), š)*; second *(g, k, ch + ě (< o}, a}), i (< o}) > ć, dź (ź), ś* (Pol. – *š)*), and third *(g, k, ch* after *i, ь, ę > ć, dź (ź), ś* (Pol. – *š)*) palatalizations. In Ukrainian place names the change of **ch > s* (Ukr. *c*) as a result of the second and third palatalization is outlined, and also **dj > ž, dž* (Ukr. *ж, дж*), **tj, *kt' > č* (Ukr. *ч*). In Polish records of place names there are the following phenomena and shifts as **gv' > gv* (Pol. *gw*), **ch > š* (Pol. *sz*) as a result of first and second palatalization is traced, and also **tj, *kt' > c, dz (z)*; **t' > **ć*** (Pol. *c, ć, ci)*; **d' > dź* (Pol. *dz, dź, dzi)*; **k > k, k'*; **g > g, g', k*; **ch > ch (h), ch' (h')*; **z > ź*; **ź > ś*; **ś > ś*. We can also observe gradual hardening of old soft consonants *(d)ž', š', č'* in Ukrainian and Polish, hardening of *c'* in Polish, unlike softness of *c'(ц')* in Ukrainian. *Ch* corresponds to Old Polish and patois *k*, seen in place name *Бабухів | Babuchów || Babu(a)ch(k)ó(o)w*; **z ≥ dz* in oikonyms of the type: *Зушиці(я) | Zuszuce || Z(Dz)(zd)u(a)szyce(a)* (cf.: Pol. *dzwon*, Church Slav. *звонъ* < **zvonъ*); *z* is sometimes softened before soft consonants as we can see it in the variants of the settlement *Гвіздець | Gwoździec || Ch(Gw)osz(z')dz(dz')(i)e(c)cz – Gwoszdecz* (cf.: *gwóźdź* < **gvozdьjь*).

A characteristic feature of Polish records is the presence of names borrowed from Latin sources. Such are Latin letters *c (к)* that correspond to Polish *k (к)* (in oikonyms *Корнич | **Kornicz** – **C**(K)orni(y)(l)cz(e)(a), Кореличі | **K**orleżuse – **Cor**lyeschycze)*; *th (m)* instead of *t* (in place name *Тужанівці | **Ti**żanowce – T(**Th**)*

(Ch)uż(rz)(rż)(z)(s)(ss)anow(y)c(cz)e); *g (r)* instead of *sz (ш)* (for place name *Шешори* / **Sz**eszory – **G**esz(ss)oró(y)(o)w) (for detailed treatment see Redkva, 2008).

Such an adaptation mechanism of graphic and reconstructed phonetic variants of place names enables us to avoid making mistakes in the etymologization of all historical oikonymy of WU and EP, and also reveals some regularities, certain proportionality, and interdependence between types of names from the point of view of Ukrainian and Polish relations in oikonymic systems of both languages and their (native) speakers.

Apart from phonetic and graphic peculiarities in the oikonyms of Ukrainian and Polish borderlands, we may observe the beginning of the formation of such derivational and semantic types of models of oikonyms, as *-ани/-any* (*Добряни* / *Dobrzany*), *-овъ/-ів* (/ *Красів* / *Krasów*; *Кагуїв* / *Kahujów*; *Татаринів* / *Tatarynów*), plural (patronymic, generic, ethnic) names (*Горбачі* / *Horbacze*, *Гонятичі* / *Honiatycze*, *Конюшки* / *Koniuszki*, *Сороки* / *Sroki*, *Черкаси* / *Czerkasy*, *Новосілки* / *Nowosiółki*), physiographic names (*Піски* / *Piaski*, *Острів* / *Ostrów*).

We define the criteria to differentiate deanthroponymic and deappellative place names. According to the derivational structure and semantics of the basic appellatives, western Ukrainian and eastern Polish oikonymy of the region is to be divided into place names of oikonymic and pre-oikonymic levels of derivation. Among oikonymic place names, we can single out, firstly, anthroponymic oikonyms ending in Ukr. *-ичі* / Pol. *-ice*, Ukr. *-івці* / Pol. *-owce*, Ukr. *инці*, Pol. *-yńce* Ukr. *-ани (-яни)* / Pol. *-any*, ending in *-и* /*-i*, formed from ethnic, generic and official names. Secondarily, there are deappellativic oikonyms with the suffixes *-jь*, *-je*, *-ja*; oikonyms derived from hydronyms ending in *-ets*, possessives ending in Ukr. *-ів (-ова, -ово, -ове)* / Pol. *ów (-owa, -owo)*, oikonyms with suffix Ukr. *-івка* / Pol. *-ówka*; composite oikonyms and oikonyms-phrases. From a comparative analysis of the Old Ukrainian and Old Polish periods we can differentiate between the following oikonyms: oikonyms mentioned in written records in the twelfth to fourteenth centuries and ones mentioned after the fourteenth century (the latter belong to Ukrainian and Polish or ancient Ukrainian according to their suffixes and stems). Names ending in *-jь*, *-ychi* /*-ice*, *-ivtsi* /*-owce* , *-yntsi* / *-yńce*, *-any* / *-any*, *-iv* / *-ów*, *-yn* / *-yn* demonstrate that the western Ukrainian and eastern Polish oikonymic systems were formed. The productivity of different toponymic models is visible from the twelfth to the fourteenth and on to the twenty-first centuries (from *-jь* to *-ivka* / *-ówka* model) (Redkva, 2016, p. 74).

Polish official forms of autochthonous Ukrainian place names partially complicate their natural Old Ukrainian form, but we can easily trace common Ukrainian and Polish structural features. The mixed (in terms of settling) character of the territories lead to a situation that when pronounced, the forms were of Ukrainian character, but in written office forms were Polish by means of the Latin script. As a result, there were considerable misspellings and numerous distortions in the written forms of oikonyms. But place names as elements of two interrelated language systems – Ukrainian and Polish – were coined and adapted by its speakers according to the laws of the systems. Such names, as leading Polish onomastician Rymut (1986) noted, are genetically connected with the speech community that inhabited the area (p. 222). The coinage of oikonyms in these areas evolved under conditions of Ukrainian and Polish bilingualism and mostly in Polish written records. Bilingualism did not influence the place names of the area much: Polish written records mostly transliterate Ukrainian names manifesting approximate sound forms of cognate languages and indicate some specific features in phonetics, vocabulary, and derivation of the names. During the process, an interlanguage variability of forms of one and the same oikonym was created that preserved the information about the origin and interference of the name that reflected the physical geographical nature of the area, and displayed ethnic Ukrainian and Polish contacts between speakers of both languages.

Thus, it seems possible to present the structural use of oikonyms in specific time frames, and also to show that their structural variability is a result of interlanguage and interdialect interference (Franko, 1984, p. 44).

Studies of Ukrainian and Polish onomasticians facilitated carrying out a complex comparative analyses of the two oikonymic systems that can be an answer to questions specified in the objective of the study: (1) to establish the essence of onyms and appellatives and their differentiation vis-a-vis the background of the wide cross-border onomastic space the oikonymic systems which form the basis for western Ukrainian and eastern Polish; (2) to establish semantic structure and lexical-semantic background in toponyms of both oikonymic systems; (3) to establish functional peculiarities of phonetic, structural, and derivational levels, to develop classification of the oikonyms and define their typology; and, (4) to provide motivations of oikonyms and determine the cognitive reaction of the community about mechanisms of coinage of place names in Ukrainian and Polish environments.

8. Conclusions

Taking into account the methods, experience and studies of both historians and onomasticians, setting tasks necessary to establish onymic parallelism, language universals and the typology of Slavic cross-border oikonymic systems in WU and EP in synchronic and diachronic aspects, the study enables: (1 the tracing of the evolution in oikonymic parallelism and defining of the typology of transborder oikonymic systems of WU and EP on phonetic and lexical-semantic levels, specifically to reveal the adaptation mechanism of graphic and phonetic variability in the spelling of place names, and to carry out analysis of semantics of onymic lexemes underlying oikonyms that enables the tracing of the development of semantic structures and establishes the lexical-semantic background of Ukrainian and Polish oikonyms; (2 tracing the evolution of oikonymic parallelism and defining the typology in transborder oikonymic systems of WU and EP on structural and derivational levels taking into account Polish as a western Slavic language, and Ukrainian as an eastern Slavic one. The basis of the typological derivational comparison is *invariantness*, in which the invariant is a language-etalon (for derivational level it is a number of structural models common for oikonymy; (3 tracing the evolution of oikonymic parallelism and defining the typology in transborder oikonymic systems of western Ukraine and eastern Poland in functional, psychological, and cognitive aspects.

   If the first (phonetic and lexical-semantic and the second (derivational aspects have intralinguistic character, the third (social, functional, psychological, and cognitiveis directed at creating an ontological picture of the oikonymy as a social phenomenon. We plan to study the problem of motivation of oikonyms in Polish and Ukrainian and to analyse cognitive reactions. Aspects one and two envisage the analysis of general toponymic inventory, while the third takes into account an understanding of the mechanisms of onomastic thinking, and the onomastic traditions and propensity of the local population.

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