HISTORICAL OIKONYMY OF THE WESTERN UKRAINE IN COMMON SLAVIC CONTEXT (AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE EVOLUTION OF TOPOFORMANT *-IŠČE // *-ISKO IN SLAVIC LANGUAGES)

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The historiacal - etymological analysis of archaic Slavic topoformant *-išče // *-isko, preserved in the oikonymy of Halych and Lviv Lands of the Ruthenian Voivodeship, is carried out. On the basis of oikonymic materials from the majority of Slavic territories appellative lexemes, that formed base for the emergence of settlements names both on analyzable territory and on Pan-Slavic territory, are reconstructed on Old Slavonic level. Presented mechanisms of formation of the historical oikonymy on the basis of reconstructed appellatives showed autochthony of the Slavic population, which has long been living on these territories.
Keywords: oikonym, base appellative, toponym, formant, reconstruction of appellative form.

Proto Slavic suffixes *-išče // *-isko have long been the focus of studies by Slavic linguists as their proto Slavic genesis have not yet been established by now. *-išče and -isko derivatives, their use on Pan-Slavic area, especially in eastern Slavic countries have not been established either. Scholars who work on *Slavic Onomastic Atlas* constantly add up new material filling in the gaps where toponymic coinages with *-išče and -isko formants are also represented.

One of the first scholars who tried to provide explanation about the formants was W. Taszycki who presumed that suffix -iszcze is a result of expansion and palatalization of initial *-istъ by means of jo-, i.e. *-istъ-jo- > -išče. He believed that formant -išče was formed before *-ьsko and is also of common Slavic origin. On the other hand, *-isko is a contamination of *-išče and *-ьsko, belongs to western Slavic coinages that superseded primary *-išče. In Polish the formant *-isko predominates, and both are used in Slovak and Czech. In Sorbian and Polabian *-išče predominates and its availability in Polish toponymy and appellatives is a result of Eastern Slavic influences according to [8, 213–227]. Y. Safarevych ties initial -i- in the formant *-isko with its expansion of its function of adjective-nominal in Proto Indo European formant *-isko to adjectival in Proto Slavic *-ьsk-. Nominal function has the formant *-î-sko- (with long -î-), though conditions for lengthening existed in preverbal coinages ending in *-isko [6, 23–26]. S. Rosponds believes that suffix *-išče is widely used in Southern and Eastern Slavic languages, and its use in some

Western Ukrainian dialects is explained by Polish influence [5, 175–183]. F. Slawski believes that formant *-isko is connected to *-ьskъ (-ьsko), explaining its origin from Proto Indo European *-isko to denote adjectives with neutral and diminutive and pejorative meanings. The form *-isko is a result of absorption of -i- to primary *-ьskъ from verbal stems of the type *lov-i-ti // lov-i-sko // lov-i-šče,lož-i-ti // loħ-i-sko // lož-i-šče. Polish formant *-iszcze is considered to be the development of *-išče (< *-isk-jo-, i.e. expansion of *-isko). The main function of formants *-isko // *-išče is the formation of place names derived from verbal and nominal stems [7, 95–97]. Y. Zakrevska believes that suffixes -ище // -ис(ь)ко [-yshche // -ysko] (*-išče // *-isko) are the most productive derivational formants to denote place names *(nomina loci)* in Ukrainian and other Slavic languages and fairly allocates them to common Slavic names. The scholar established correlation of the suffixes -ище // -ис(ь)ко [-yshche / -ysko] in place names from the point of view of their territorial differentiation in Ukrainian linguistic area and other Slavic languages and drew a conclusion that suffix -ище [-yshche] is widely used in nothern and eastern Ukrainian dialects whereas suffix -ис(ь)ко [-ysko] – western Ukrainian dialects (without most of Carpathian patois) though parallel forms of -ище //-исько coexist there as well. As far as other Slavic languages are concerned, formant -ище [-yshche] is characteristic for Eastern and southern Slavic languages (and partially to western Slavic ones), and -ис(ь)ко [-ys'ko] is predominant in western

Slavic languages, partially in Ukrainian and Polish, and absent in southern Slavic languages. [1, 32]. Therefore we can argue that suffix -ище [-yshche] has its Ukrainian equivalent of the suffix -исько, similar to Polish where suffix -iszcze(a) has its equivalent of -isko(a).

As far as chronology of these formants appearance is concerned in place names, we can trace here that formant -iszcze(a) is older than -isko(a) despite their coexistence. Apart from that with time -isko (-исько) substituted its predecessor (-iszcze) by its frequency of use and became relatively more productive. Parallel use of the suffixes and predominance of (-isko) is proven by sources of sixteenth through eighteenth centuries.

We have found twenty-one ancient oikonyms (place names) and fifty-seven more of their phonetic and morphological varieties among place names of Halych and Lviv Lands of Ruske woyewodstwo with suffixes *-išče // *-isko. Due to lack of space here we provide reconstruction of their basic appellative forms on Proto Slavic level. These Proto Slavic appellative forms are characteristic for oikonymy of all Slavic territories. They are the following: *bybьnišče // *bybьnisko, *yglišče // *yglisko, *gordišče // *gordisko, *gumnišče // *gumnisko, *duplišče // *duplisko, *dvorišče // *dvorisko, *ħarъnišče // *ħarъnisko, *kad0bišče // *kad0bisko, *kropivišče // *koprivьnišče, *lětovišče // *lětovisko // *l'utovisko // *l'utovišče, *nedělisko // *nedělišče, *nezъvisko // *nezъvišče, *ezerišče // *ezerisko, *sědlišče // *sědlisko, *targovišče // *targovisko, *(j)asenišče, *(j)asenisko.

Later appellative forms – *гутисько* [hutysko]*//гутище*[hutyshche]*/hucisko, млинисько* [mlynysko] *// млинище* [mlynyshche]*// młynisko, манастирище* [monastyryshche] *// монастириско* [monastyrysko] – substantiate both the appearance of new realia in material culture of the population of the historic area and possibility to become names of first settlements. We believe this process happened simultaneously.

Alas, the limitation of space prevents us from illustrating of more than one Proto Slavic appellative which is **gordišče // *gordisko* "town // city, fortress" in onym function both on the territory of the former Lviv and Halych Lands of Ruske Woyewodstwo and Pan Slavic area.

Городище [horodyshche], Zhydachiv District, Lviv Oblast [АТУ, 178], Grodz*iscze* (Grodz*isko*, Horod*yszcze*, *Hrodziscze*) 1376 *"Waszconis de Pkowicz, villam nostram Grodziscze in districtu Zudaczouiensi"* [ML, 4–6]; *Hrodziscze*: *"super villam Hrodziscze in terra Zudaczowiensi dati per olim Ladislaum ducem Oppoliensem, Wyelunensem et Russie cuidam Waszykoni"* [BK]; in 1431 [ML, 75], [MRPS 1, 57]; in 1557 [SGL, t. 330, 53], Horod*yszcze* Cetn. (pd. Strzeliska) in 1448 [AGZ, 2, 134], Horod*yszcze* Celtnerskie, z. lw. (Brzozdowce) [Atl. Jabł. m. 3], Horod*yszcze* Królewskie, z. lw. (Brzozdowce) [Atl. Jabł. m. 3]. Evidently, we can assume that originally the same place name had the village of Город*ище*нське *Horodyshchenske* Zhydachiv District, Lviv Oblast [АТУ, 178], situated almost next to it. The suffix of place relevance **-ськ-** [-s'k-] was added to place name to differentiate and therefore both place names *Городище – Городищенське* [Horodysche – Horodyschenske] should be considered oikonyms with binary oppositions that are elementary toponymic microsystems. **Городище** [horodysche], Kozivskyi District, Ternopil Oblast. [АТУ, 263], Grodzyszcze (Brzeżany) in 1431 [MRPS 1, 57], Grodz*isko* (Horod*yszcze*) in 1467, and 1468 [AGZ 2, 111, 112], Grodzisko *"(dawniej Grodzisko) ... osada miała ufortyfikowany zamek, z którego szczątki istnieją jeszcze na pagurku"* [SG 3, 150], and also: Horodyszcze in 1564

(Tarnopol) *"Nazwa tej włości pochodzi od istniejącego tu dawniej grodu"* [SG 3, 151]; Horodyszcze (Borszczów). Grodz*isko* [Lustr. 1661–1665 / II, 83–84]. **Grodz*isko***, z.lw., pow. i obw. żółkiew., in 1368 *"villas videlicet ... Grodzysko"* (Wieś zatraciła swą nazwę) [KDM, 3, 224–225]. **Horod*yszcze***, z. lw. (Pomorzany) [Atl. Jabł. m. 6]. Grodzysko (pod Lwowem) in 1368 [KDM 3, 225]. **Городиська** [horodys'ka], Rohatynskyi District, Ivano-Frankivska Oblast [АТУ, 126]. Grodz*iscze*, z. hal., in 1431 *"cum opido Dolyna et villa Grodziscze in terries Russie"* [ML, 61–63].

Cf.: Czech Hradiště (1126), Sorbian Grodišče – at present Groitsch (castellum Grodista (952), Grodisti (965), Grothisti (1004) – at present Grŭditsch; two villages: 1). Grodiz (1217), 2). Grodis (1222), at present Grŭditz); Polish Grodziszcze: Greater Poland. (Grottische (1259), Grozisce (1277, 1280); Grodiscze (1350, 1512) – the village does not exist today; Silesian (Grodische (1244); Grody (1315); Groszziste (eighteenth century), Grodiscze, Grodische), Siradsko-Lenchynska Land, Western Pomorze; Horodyszcze: Podlaskie, north east of Lesser Poland, (Horodiscze (1576), Horodziscze); eastern Lesser Poland (Grodziszcze (1448), Hrodzyszcze (1522), Horodiscze (1562), Grodziszcze (1531), Grodzisko (1578), Horodyszcze Kolonia, Horodyszcze Cegielnia); Polish (Silesian) Grodziszcze, Grodische (1244); Greater Poland (Grottische (1259), Groszisce (1277), Grozisce (1280), Grodische (fourteenth century), Grodiszcza (Groszziste (fourteenth century), Grodiscza); Polish Grodziszcze > Grodzisko: 1) 1287, 2) 1290 – fifteenth century (south western Lesser Poland), 3) 1321 (Silesia), 4) fourteenth century – 1679, 1783 (Silesia), 5) 1382–1407 (Greater Poland, at present Grodzisk), 6) 1401–1407 (Greater Poland, at present – Grodziszczko (1789)), Horodyszcze (1673) > Horodysko (1882) – eastern Lesser Poland; Grodziszcze > Grodzisko: Polish (Silesian): Groddizst (1234), Grodyscz (1321) – Grodzisko; (Grodische (1300) – Grodzisko (1783) – Grodzisko (Grodzicko (1679); Greater Poland: Grodysce (1301) – Grodzisko (1406), Grodzisce (1401) – Grodzisko (1407, 1510) – at present Grodziszczko (1789); (Grodysce (1352), Grodzisce

(1382) – Grodzisko (Grodzisco (1407), at present Grodzisk; south western Lesser Poland: Grodzyszcze (1254), Grodiscze (1256), Grodisce (1287) – Grodzisko (fifteenth century), Grodyszcze (1270) – Grodzisko (fifteenth century) [9, 30–31, 33–35, 37, 39]; [10, 102, 104–105].

Polish ethnographer W. Milerski traced the development of all the forms of appellative *городище* (horodysche) exemplified by Silesian place name Grodziszcze. He studied evolution of spelling of this place name beginning from 1405: in Grodische (1303-1306), Hradysscze (1447), Grodischtz (1450), Grodisscze (1607), Grodist (1681), Grodissz (1682), Grodischt, Grodischtz (1683), na Grodissti, Grodisst, Grodisstz, Grodisscz (1703), Grodischtz (1736), Grodziszcze (1881), Grodziszcz (1877), Hradiště (1894), Grodišče (1920–1923) [4, 57].

The stem of all appellatives discussed is Proto Slavic appellative **gordišče // *gordisko* (< **gordъ // *gorda // *gordь* „town / city, fortress" + *-išče // -isko*) [ЭССЯ 7, 34–35, 37–38]).

Cf later appellative coinages: *городище* [horodysche] „ancient earth fortification, settlement" [Гр. 1, 315], „settlement, fortified by bulwarks and moats" [СУМ 2, 136]; Polish *grodziszcze, grodzisko* „ruins of the town/city" from old Slavonic *hrodziszcze* [Słstp], *horodziszcze* [SP XVI], *horodyszcze* „uroczysko z pozostałymi śladami okopów, dawnego zburzonego czy opuszczonego gródka czy zameczka" [Źdż. XVIII / 2, 185]; *городище, городисче, городишче, городишъче, хородище* [horodyshche], [horodysche], [horodyshche], [horodyshъche], [horodyshche] „settlement fortified by bulwarks and moats, ancient settlement; place where the remnants of the fortified settlement were preserved", *cf* ibid. place name: Городищеє [horodyshche], Хородище [horodyshchє], городище Бельское [horodyshche Belskoye], городище Земенское [horodyshche Zemenskoye], городище Четвертенское [horodyshche Chetvertenskoye] [СУМ XVI-п. пол. XVII / 7, 35–36].

So, the data presented above from different Slavic areas and etymologization of settlement names of Proto Slavic appellative **gordišče // *gordisko* of Lviv and Halych Lands allow us to

draw a conclusion that suffixes *-išče // *-isko were in parallel use in different Slavic languages. For Ukrainian, and its patois in particular, that is supported by historical place names of both lands – as the most ancient Ukrainian place names, – suffix *-исько (-ysko)* became dominant since fifteenth century, and as Y. Zakrevska states that "along with an equal suffix in meaning **-ище** **(-išče)** in the literary language that is a development of Church Slavic suffix **-иште** (-yshte), as a result of which there was a parallel use in Ukrainian of both suffixes *-ище // -исько (*-išče // -isko)*" [1, 41]. The most ancient place

names for the area were Targowyscze (1368) and Grodzysko (1368). Therefore we have evidence of parallel use of *-išče // *-isko* in place names in the lands in the fifteenth century

If we trace the data since Proto Slavic era, the use of suffixes *-išče // *-isko* in place names in other Slavic territories and other languages, the most ancient records are available for Sorbian language with names Gumnišče (Gimritz) // Guministi (850), Grodišče (Groitsch) // castellum Grodista (952), Grodisti (965, the settlement is nonexistent today); Polabian – Nedělišče // Nedialesci (965); Czech Hradiљtĕ (1126); in Polish the

suffix *-išče* originated in the second half of the twelfth – the beginning of thirteenth centuries and is exemplified by the following place names: Targoviste (1153) Sedlisce (year 1208), Grodziszcze // Grodische (1244), and later in this Western Slavic language there is a tendency to substitute suffix *-išče* with its parallel correspondent suffix *-isko* in the fifteenth century.

On the other hand, we report the fact that in Ukrainian oikonymic system in modern place names the suffix *-ище < *-išče* prevails over *-исько (-иська) < *-isko*. The data provided in **Table 1** we can trace it:

Table 1.

The Use of *-išče / *-isko* in Ukraine

Oblast	*-išče / *-isko* correspondence before renaming, Sep. 1, 1946, (Kovalyk, 1970, 15–20)		*-išče / *-isko* correspondence before renaming, Sep. 1, 1946, (Buchko, 2001)		*-išče / *-isko* correspondence before renaming, Jan. 1, 1987, (Kryzhanivska, 2001)	
	-ище (*-išče)	**-исько (а) (*-isko)**	**-ище (*-išče)**	**-исько (а) (*-isko)**	**-ище (*-išče)**	**-исько (а) (*-isko)**
Volynska Oblast	55	1	63	3	30	1
Rovenska Oblast	42	3	48	6	12	1
Zhytomyrska Oblast	34	4	44	3	35	5
Chernihivska Oblast	26	1	30	1	17	
Lvivska Oblast	30	10	28	21	15	13
Kyivska Oblast	23	–	27	–	17	–
Poltavska Oblast	13	–	10	–	4	–
Sumska Oblast	9		15		12	
Ivano-Frankivska Oblast	9	2	11	5	9	3
Vinnytska Oblast	8	–	9	–	9	–
Ternopilska Oblast	7	7	12	9	6	5
Kharkivska Oblast	6	–	7	–	8	–
Khmelnytska Oblast	6	3	7	5	4	2
Dnipropetrovska Oblast	4	–	6	–	1	–
Luhanska Oblast	4	–	3	–	3	–
Chernivetska Oblast	3	–	2	–	3	–
Zakarpatska Oblast	2	–	2	–	2	–
Kirovohradska Oblast	1	–	2	–	–	–
Zaporizka Oblast	1	–	2	–	1	–
Donetska Oblast	–	–	2	–	1	–
Cherkaska Oblast	–	–	–	–	6	–
Odeska Oblast	–	–	–	–	1	–
Total	**283**	**31**	**330**	**53**	**196**	**30**

As we can see from the data presented in Table 1, that the largest number of place names with formant *-ище (*-išče)* – 330 – as registered in Administrative Division Index as of September 1, 1946, and later in the Index published in 1987 this number is considerably decreased to 196 place names. The ratio of names with -иськ (а) *(*-isko)* suffix is 53 / 30 respectively. This happened not because of an attempt to restore historic names but administrative renaming to substitute more ancient dialect suffix -иськ (а) *(*-isko)* with its literary correspondence – suffix -ище *(*-išče)*: in Lviv and Halych Lands such renaming happened to the following place names Gutysko > Gutyshche, Litovysko > Litovyshche [АТУ, 880-1040]. Apart from that we can see gradual (and considerable) decrease in place names with the formants. The explanation is the loss in productivity of ancient derivative models in creating place names. There is an interesting fact (according to Index 1987) six place names with *-ище (*-išče)* suffix in Cherkaska Oblast despite their absence in previous years [Table 1]. The data for 1946 were presented by us and Kovalyk [2] differ on the grounds that we took into consideration place names that were renamed, unlike Kovalyk did who used the data after September 1, 1946.

Explanation of place name origins of Halych and Lviv Lands of the former Ruske Woyewodstwo in Pan Slavic area with ancient suffixes **-išče // *-isko*, considering a phenomenon of substitution, indicates to an even spread of the place names and their appellative forms mostly to denote space in the area of Slavic linguistic and ethnic territory since the time of Proto Slavic linguistic areal community.

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List of Abbreviations:

АТУ – Адміністративно-територіальний устрій. Українська РСР (1987). – К., 1987. – 504 с.

ЭССЯ – Этимологический словарь славянских языков: Праславянский лексический фонд / Под. ред. О.Н. Трубачева. – М.: Наука, 1974–2005. – Вып. 1–31.

Гр. – Словарь української мови / Упор. Грінченко Б.Д. – К., 1907–1909. – Т. I – IV.

СУМ – Словник української мови. – К.: Наук. думка, 1970–1980. – Т. I–XI.

СУМ XVI–XVII – Словник української мови XVI–п. пол. XVII ст. / Відп. ред. Д. Гринчишин. – Львів, 1994–2004. – Вип. 1–11.

AGZ – Akta grodzkie i ziemskie czasów Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z Archiwum tak zwanego Bernardyńskiego we Lwowie.– Lwów, 1868–1935. – T. 1–25.

Atl. Jabł. – Atlas historyczny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Epoka przełomu z wieku XVI na XVII. Dział II: Ziemie Ruskie Rzeczypospolitej. – Warszawa-Wiedeń, 1889–1904.

BK – Biblioteka Kórnicka // Kopia z kodeksu II. 68., p. 75.

KDM – Piekosiński F. Kodeks dyplomatyczny Małopolski. Monumenta medii aevi historica. – Kraków, 1876–1905. – T. I–IV.

Lustr. 1661–1665 / II – Lustracja województwa Ruskiego 1661–1665. Ziemia Lwowska. – Wrocław, 1974. – Część II. – 216 s.+ mapa.

ML – Materiały archiwalne wyjęte głównie z Metryki Litewskiej od 1348 do 1607 r. – Lwów, 1890.

MRPS – Matricularum Regni Poloniae Summaria / wyd. T. Wierzbowski. – T. I–IV (1905–1910). – Varsoviae, 1905–1961.

SG – Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich. – Warszawa, 1880–1902. – T. I–XV.

SGL – Sąd Grodzki Lwowski. Books of Acts of Lviv city court, Ruske Woyewodstwo that are part of Central State Historic Archive of Ukraine in Lviv (ЦДІАЛ. – Fund # 9). Figures following the abbreviation denote volume and page number.

SP XVI – Słownik polszczyzny XVI wieku. – Wrocław, 1966–1988. – T. I–XVIII.

Słstp – Słownik staropolski. – Kraków, 1953- … – T. I–X.

Źdz XVIII / 2 – Polska XVI wieku pod względem geograficzno-statystycznym. Ziemie Ruskie: Ruś Czerwona / opisana przez A. Jabłonowskiego. – Warszawa, 1903. – T. XVIII. – Część II. – 491 s. + dodatki.

Other Abbreviations:

żółkiew.	Zhovkva
pd.	South
pow.	District
obw.	Oblast
z. hal.	Halych Land
z. lw.	Lviv Land