HISTORICAL OIKONYMS OF THE RUTHENIAN VOIVODESHIP AT PAN-SLAVIC BACKGROUND

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Archaic formants are mentioned in names of settlements, which are located in borders. It is long ago established fact; it gives us the opportunity to look for time of settling of such territories by different ethnic groups. This research is held on the basis of analysis of common toponimic models. The analysis of ancient names of settlements with suffixes *-išče // *-isko at Pan-Slavic frontier (Galicia and Lviv Lands of the Ruthenian Voivodeship) in comparison with oikonyms of other Slavic territories is carried out by the author.

Keywords: base appellative, formant, oikonym, reconstruction of appellative form, toponym.

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

Let us briefly go through the history of linguistic approaches to establishing the genesis of the formants both in appellatives and toponyms. We can trace the process from the nineteenth century with the publication of F. Miklosich's work *Vergleichende* [Comparison] [6] in 1875. Then there were studies by A. Belić (1901), V.Vondrak (1924). These were followed by the studies of W. Taszycki (1925), W. Doroszewski (1928), Ya. Rudnytskyi (1935, 1967), J. Safarewicz (1939), S. Rospond (1963, 1984), B. Kreja (1967, 1975), R. Ködderitzsch (1969), I. Kovalyk (1970), M. Lesiv (1972), F. Sławski (1974), Y. Zakrevska (1976), M. Majtan (1983), Y. Zalevskyi (1983), R. Mrózek (1988), W. Milerski (1990, 1991), K. Nowik (1991), B. Wyderka (1993, 1996), T. Pluskota (1999), Y. Redkva (2001, 2002)

Provided that the chronology of these formants origin is traced place names, we can envisage that formant -iszcze(a) is older than formant -isko(a). This fact is true even despite their coexistence. Apart from that, formant -isko (-исько) [-ys'ko] was substituted by its predecessor (-iszcze) with time and became relatively more productive. This substitution is stipulated by its frequency of use. Parallel use of the suffixes and

predominance of (-isko) is proven by sources of XVI through XVIII centuries.

The author has found 21 ancient place names oikonyms and over 57 oikonyms related by their phonetic and morphological varieties among place names of Halych and Lviv Lands of Russ province with suffixes *-išče // *-isko. The article analyses these oikonyms from the point of view of history and etymology.

In our paper due to limited time we provide some interesting from the point of view of etymology place names:

Бубн*ище* [bubnyshche], Dolyna District, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast [АТУ: 124] Buben*icze* (Bubn*iszcze*) year of 1453. [AGZ 12: 2568a], Bubn*iska*, Lviv Land (Bolechow) [Atl. Jabł. m. 3]. We trace the origin of the place name from primary reconstructed appellative form **bóbьnišče / *bóbьnisko* (< **bóbьnъ(jь)* „soaked (soil)" – the stem **bób* „to soak, swell", to mumble „soak, swell" [ЕСУМ 1: 275] – + -išče // -isko). Compare in terms of semantic motivation *бубна* [bubna] „bump, lump" [Гр. 1: 104].

Гумн*иська* [humnyska], Buskyi District Lviv Oblast [АТУ: 177], Humn*yska*, 1471 [MRPS 1: 746], Humn*isza* (Humn*iska*) 1476 p. [MRPS 1: 1436], Humn*iska*, Lviv District, Lviv Land, 1607 [SGBus. 6: 631]; Гумн*иська* [Humn*yska*], Terebovlianskyi District Ternopil Oblast [АТУ: 265] Humn*iska* (Humn*iszcze*), 1471 [MRPS 1: 746], [AGZ, 15, 836], Humn*iscza* [Lustr. 1564–1565 / 2: 33–34], Humn*iska* (Humn*iszcze*), Terebovlianskyi District, Halych Land, 1634 [SGTremb.: 119, 499], Humn*iszcza* 1616, 1627 [Lustr. 1661–1665 / 3: 149–150], Gumn*iska* (XVI w.), Terebovlianskyi District, Halych Land [Atl. Jabł. m. 2].

Cf Sorbian Gumnišče (at pres-

ent Gimritz), Guministi, 850 [7: 30]; [8: 102]; Czech (Moravian) Gumnišče, 1477, Gumnis – nonexistnent locality today [8: 102].

Place names of this semantic type date back to Proto Slavic place name **gumnišče // *gumnisko* "place where barn used to be" (< **гumьno* "barn, threshing floor" [ЭССЯ 7: 173–175] + **-išče // *-isko*). *Cf* Ukrainian *гумнище* [humnyshche] *"a place where used to be threshing floor"* [Гр. 1: 340], *гумънище* [humnishcho] "a place where used to be threshing floor" (the stem of the noun *гумно, гумъно* [humno] "a yard with farm buildings, threshing floor; building for the storage of grain") [СУМ XVI–XVII / 7: 117–118]; Polish *humniska* "place between threshing floor and other buildings or a place after threshing floor"; *cf* ibid place names: Humniska, Humnyśko, Humnyska, Humniszcza [Zal.: 54].

Дупл*иська* [duplyska], Zalishchyky District, Ternopil Oblast [АТУ: 261], *de villa Dupliszcze,* 1661 [АЮЗР / 7: 2, 510]. The name can be traced to Proto Slavic **duplišče // *duplisko* (< **dup(ь)lo // *dup(ъ)lo* in one of the meanings of Old Polish "hollow, hole" [ЭССЯ 5: 159–160] + suffix **-išče // -isko*) with possible primary semantics "a place with area with holes, hollows".

*Dworz*yska* (Przemyślany), Dworz*yszcza* (Dworz*yska*), 1453 [AGZ 14: 2835]. At present it is – a part of the village of Підгайчики [Pidhaychyky], Zolochivskyi District, Lviv Oblast [АТУ: 179]; see also: Dworzyska (Zborów), Dworzyska (Podhajce) [Zal.: 37]. Dworz*ysko* („we wsi Szmerekowie") 1578 p. [Lustr. 1661–1165 / 2: 54].

Cf Polish (Silesian) Dworzyszcze: 1). Dworzischcze, 1300 – the place does not

exist at present; 2). Dworzyszcze – Greater Poland, eighteen place names [7: 31, 34–35]. *Cf* Czech (Moravian): Dvořišče, 1476, Silesian Dworzyszcze (Dworzischchze, 1300, a place is not identified at present [8:103].

The name derives from appellatives: *дворисько* [dvorysko], *дворисче* [dvorysche], *дворище* [dvoryshche], *дворыще* [dvoryshche], *дворищо* [dvoryshcho] „a farm house with land, buildings mostly as a unit of taxation, a complex of farm buildings within a yard" [СУМ XVI–п. пол. XVII / 7: 204–205], *дворище* [dvoryshche] „a place where a yard, manor house used to be" [Гр. 1: 363], Polish *dworzyszcze* "a peasant farm in south-western Poland" [Słstp], [SP XVI], *dworzyska* "a measure of land that occupies a number of peasant farms" [Źdź. 18 / 1: 22: 180], that date back to Proto Slavic **dvorъ* "yard" + **-išče // -*isko > *dvorišče // *dvorisko* "a yard with no fence, a big yard, a farm of a certain size, a peasant hamlet, manor house" [ЭССЯ 5: 169–170]. The historical records about place names state that at the beginning they were called just *дворище* [dvoryshche]: *cf* for example a place name Niedorozowicza (ad Łowczyce) *(dworzysko),* 1411, [AGZ 3: 84]. Historical records state that a place names of the type of *Niedorozowicza* that is situated near another village of Łowczyce), village of *Підгайчики* [Pidhaychyky] or *Dworzysko ("we wsi Szmerekowie")* (see as mentioned above) before obtaining their names were just *dvoryshche*.

Жорниська [zhornyska], Yavorivskyi District, Lviv Oblast [АТУ: 189], Szarn*owska,* 1441, [ML: 116]; Żorn*iska* (village Janów), 1453, [AGZ 14: 359, 2759], 1550, [AGAD / MK 78, f. 387]; Żern*iszcza,* 1558, [AGAD / ASK LVI L 1 / II, f. 79], [Жер. 7: 237–238]; 1569, [AGAD / MK 128, f. 66v-68], [AGZ: 10, 1495]; 1570, [AGAD / MK 108, f. 396v-397v]; seventeenth century, [AGAD / ASK XLVI, 23, f. 26]; Zern*iscza* [Lustr. 1661–1665 / 2: 36]; Żorn*iska*, Zhovkivskyi District, Lviv Land [Atl. Jabł. m. 3]. See aslo: colony of Żarniska (Brzeżany) [Zal.: 196]. Depending on its modern meaning of the appellative, Polish *żarniska* "a place after a fire ready for prepared for seeding" [Zal.: 196], we believe that it is reasonable to tie the motivation of the place name to Proto

Slavic stem **gō(ŏ)r- / *žē(ě)r-* with common meaning of being under fire realised in Proto Slavic verbs of the type **žerěti (*žerti), *žarěti* [5: 384–421] through reconstruction of the above mentioned verb stems of adjective žarъnъ(jь) with possible meanings of burnt out, fired in a kiln + suffix *-išče // -isko > *žarъnišče // *žarъnisko* burnt out place".

*Kadłub*iszcza* (Kadłub*iska* / Brody), 1431, [ML: 45]; 1474, [AGZ 15: 1333], Kadłub*isko* (XVI w.), Brodskyi District, Lviv Land, Kadłub(iska): *„W wyniku dżumy we wsi Stohyń, jedna część mieszkańców poszła na południowy-wchód i osiedliła się pod Kadłubem"* [SG 3: 660], [Atl. Jabł. m. 2], Kadłub*isko* (XVI w.), Oleskyi District, Lviv Land [Atl. Jabł. m. 2], and also: Kadłubiska, Buchachskyi District [Zal.: 62]. **Kadłub***iszcza* (Kadłub*iska* / Brody), 1431 [ML: 45]. A possible reconstruction for this place name on a Proto Slavic level in the form of **kad0bišče // *kad0bisko* „a place where there were springs, holes made by water; well stands; a small lake" (< **kadъlbъ // *kadъlba* „well stand; a place deepened by water; spring, a small lake, a reservoir for water" [ЭССЯ 9: 113–115] // **kad0bъ*) + suffix **-išče // -isko*). *Cf* Bukovynian: *кадіб* [kadib]*, кадуб* [kadub] "a field well; a place with a lot of springs" [СБГ: 181–182]; *кадовбина* [kadovbyna] "a small ice-hole", *кадівб* [kadivb] "a hollow part of a wooden stump, that is placed on a spring instead of a well stand" [Гр. 2: 206–207], Polish (Old Polish) *kadłub*, the same as above and also a place name Kadłub, 1295, Silesia, Lesser Poland [Bańkowski 1: 605].

Formant *-išče* could have been extended by means of another formant *-ov-* by joining them: *-ov-išče*. This is proven by such place names from the area under study:

*Літов***ище** [litov*yshche*], Brodivskyi District, Lviv Oblast [АТУ: 176] Letow*iszcza* (Litow*iska*), 1494 [AGZ 15: 2441], Lit*owisko* (south Brody), 1494, [AGZ 15: 325], Lit*owiszcze* (XVI w.), Brodivskyi District, Lviv Land [Atl. Jabł. m. 2], Lit*owisko*, Lit*owiska*, Lut*owisko* [SG]; Lit*owisko*, Lit*owyszcze* // Liut*owyszcze* albo Liut*owisko* [Zal.: 86–87].

Cf also in eastern Lesser Poland: Let*owiszcza*, Lit*owiska* (at present Lu-

t*owiska*), Lit*owiszcza* (1484, Leth*o(a) wyszcza*, 1494, Let*ovysce*, 1515, Lye-t*ovovyszcza*) > Lit*owiska* (1580, Let*owiszcza* > Let*owiska,* Lith*oviska*; 1589, Li-t*owiska*, but in 1649, Lat*owiszcze*, 1678, Lit*owisko*, 1699, Lit*owiska*), at present Lut*owiska* (1747, Lut*owiska*, 1794, Lu-t*owiska*) [7: 39]; [8: 103, 105].

The name derives from Ukrainian appellative *літовище* [litovyshche] "a place and time of summer stay of Hutsul (highlander) sheep and cattle " [Гр. 2: 372], *cf* Bukovynian *літовиця* [litovytsa] "a pasture where sheep and cattle are driven for the whole summer" [СБГ: 263], [Stieber Z.: 46], [Rospond S.: 196]. Records of these place names with stems *Lit-, Let-, Lat-* and semantic structure of the appellative stem **lět-* allow us to reconstruct Proto Slavic appellative **lětovišče // *lětovisko* (by means of adjective **lětovъ-* in the sense of "summer" and suffix *-išče // -isko* to denote place names (*nomina loci*), i.e. "a place of somebody's (in our case – sheep and cattle) stay in summer. Latest historical records of the place name (see: Lut*owiska* / Lut*owiska* // Lut*owiska*) provide reasons for singling out such reconstructed by R. Kozlova onomastic (mostly hydronymic) stem **L'ut-* with appellative stem **l'ut* of the sense "quick, cold, deep" to denote quick flowing rivers with cold non freezing water [4: 80–98]. An adjective stem of the type **L'utovъ* (< **l'ut-* + suffix *-ovъ-*) can be singled when we drop the suffix **-isko*. The whole appellative form is reconstructed as **l'utovisko // *l'utovišče*.

Неді*лиська* [nedilyska], Peremyshlianskyi District, Lviv Oblast [АТУ: 183], Niedziel*iska* (south Przemýślany), 1578 [Źdź. 18 / 1], Niedziel*isko*, Lviv Land (Bobrka) [Atl. Jabł. m. 2].

Cf Sorbian Nedělišče (Fidelis, 1300, Nidelist 1350, Nedelist, at present Nodlitz; Polabian Nedělišče (Nedeliz, 1323; Slovak Nedelište (Nedeliste, 1393)); Polabian Nedělišče – Nedialesci, 965, Nedeliz, 1361 [8: 102–103]; [7: 30–31].

If we analyse the record, we can treat the name as a Proto Slavic stem **dělъ* "part, share, division", underlying Proto Slavic verb **děliti* "divide" [ЭССЯ 4: 233; 5: 8–9]; *cf* also *діленина* [dilenyna] "division", *ділити* [dilyty] "divide" [Гр. 1: 391]. The reconstruction of the motivating appellative with prefix

negation *ne- (*nedělisko // *nedělišče) in the name of this village evidently indicates to indivisibility of something, a ban to divide, e.g. land legacy and has the meaning of "a settlement on indivisible lands". As proof of our treatment *cf* „Niedzieliska // Nediłýśka … Zapewnie pierwotnie n. jakichś pól, gruntów (od niedzielenia)" [Zal.: 111].

Незви́сько [nezvysko], Horodenkivskyi District, Ivano-Franikivska Oblast [АТУ: 123], Niesw*ieszcze* (Neszw*eszcz*, Neszw*eszcze*, Niezw*iska*), 1424 [AGZ 12: 8, 11, 54], in Nyedzw*eszcz* (!), 1449 [AGZ 12: 150–183], „*super fluvio (on a river – authors) Nyeszwescz inter villa Nyeszwescz et Harassymow*", 1465 [AGZ 15: 302], Niezw*ieszcz* (in Nyeszw*escz*, Niezw*iska*) 1474, 1475, 1482 [AGZ 12: 416, 3748; 19: 944], Nyezw*yszcza,* 1578 [Źdż. 18 / 1: 891], Niezw*iska*, or Niezw*iszcze,* 1886 [SG 7: 142], <u>Niedzw*iska*</u> (XVI w.), Halych Land (Chocimierz) [Atl. Jabł. m. 3] a place name belongs to so called negative toponyms (see place name Неділиська [nedilyska] above) and derives from verbal proto form *zъvati „name, call" with negaive prefix *ne-, i.e. "something not named, without a name". Addition to a verb stem suffix -isko // -išče enables us to reconstruct proto form *nezъvisko // *nezъvišče with possilbe meaning "not named locality" (a place name and a hydronym convicne us in this hypothesis). Professor D. Buchko has another treatment of this locality (as a name formed from anthroponym [1: 92–93].

Сели́ська [selyska], Peremyshlianskyi District, Lviv Oblast [АТУ: 183], Siedl*iszcza* (Siedl*iska*), 1499 [AGZ 15: 4602], Siedl*iska* (Siedl*iszcza*), Lviv District, Lviv Land, 1606 [SGL 361: 123–130], 1644 [SGL 386: 1173–1174], [SGL 395: 282], Siedl*iska*, Hlynianskyi District, Lviv Land [Atl. Jabł. m. 2], <u>Siedl*iska*</u> (XVI w.), Lviv District, Lviv Land [Atl. Jabł. m. 2]; Сел*иcько* [selysko], Pustomytivskyi District, Lviv Oblast [АТУ: 183], Siedl*iska* (Bóbrka), 1499 [AGZ 15: 4602]; Sijel*isscze*, Zhydachiv District, Lviv Land, 1391, "*Villam alias Sijelisscze dictam Holijn, in district Zidaczouiensi*" [CDP 1: 260].

The place name, we believe, derived from Proto Slavic verbal stem *sěděti „sit" (< Indo European *sed) [2: 518] to denote a settled place, and we can re-construct Proto Slavic noun *sědlišče // *sědlisko „settlement, settled place". We evidently have a case when suffix -išče // -isko in appellative *sědlišče // *sědlisko primarily did not indicated to "a place where something existed" but belonged to basic appellative on a preoikonymic level. All later appellative forms are secondary and reflect primary motivation, *cf* сéлиско [selysko] "a place where a village used to exist" [СБГ: 481], сельбище [selbishche] "a settlement, a place of settlement" [Гр. 4: 113]; Polish *siedliszcze* „siedziba, gniazdo, dom mieszkalny; plac, na którym znajduje się siedziba włościańska ze wszystkimi budynkami; miejsce przy chacie objęte ogrodzeniem" [SW].

On a different Slavic area scholars located the following names: Polish *Siedliszcze > Siedliska*: (Silesia) Sedlisce, 1208, Sedelizze (year 1253), Celdisce (year 1265)) – *Siedliska*; southwest Lesser Poland: Sedlisicz (year 1325), Sedlisc (year 1331), Sedlisce (year 1342), Sedlisscza (year 1351), Sedlisca (year 1399), Siedliszcze – *Siedliska* (year 1407): Siedliska (year 1407), Szedlisco (year 1416), Szedlyszka (year 1470), Siedliska (year 1581), though in 1498 – Syedlyscza). Nothern and Central Lesser Poland: Sedlisче – *Siedliska* (year 1288): Siedliska (year 1353), but in year 1362 Sedliszcze, Sedlisca (year 1400), Szyedlyszka (year 1470), Siedliska (year 1529), Siedliska (year 1581 p.); (eastern Lesser Poland) Siedliszcze: Seliszcze (year 1396), Siedliszcze (year 1456), Siedliszcza Korbutowe (year 1564), Siedliszcza Episcopales (year 1564), Siedliszcze (year 1625), Szedlisczye (year 1414), w Syedlisczu (year 1565), Siedliszcze (year 1443), Syedlyscze (year 1505), Siedliszcze Branowo (year 1564); polabian. Sedlišče (Citlist (year 1331), Tzitliste (year 1344), Sedlišče (Cedelitz (year 1273); Czech (moravian) Sedliště (year 1305) in plural), Siedliszcze – the name of couple of settlements in Poland: Sedlisce (year 1208), Sedelizce (year 1253) – Сілезія, Sedlisce (year 1288), Siedliscze (year 1351) – north-central Lesser Poland, Siedliszcze > Siedliska: – Сілезія (1265), north-central Lesser Poland (years 1351-1353 pp.), back in 1362 – Sedlszcze, Sedliska (year 1400), Sedlisco (years 1407–1416) north-western Lesser Poland [8: 102–105]; Siedliszcze: southern Lesser Poland (Szedlisczye (years 1414, 1502), w Syedlisczu (year 1565), Siedliszcze (year 1786), Syedlyscze (year 1443, 1505), Siedliszcze Branowo (year 1564), Siedliszcze (year 1796), Siedliszcze Bramowe (year 1827), Seliszcze (year 1396), Siedliszcze (year 1456), Siedliszcza Korbutowe (year 1564), Siedliszcza Episcopales (year 1564), Siedliszcze (year 1786), Pidliashshia, Western Maritime; Siedliszcze – Osada south Lesser Poland (Osada Siedliszcze (year 1839), Siedliszcze Kolonia [7: 33, 38].

*Targowyszcze year 1368 [KDM 3: 816]; year 1485 [MRPS 1: 1796] „*W* [KDM 3: 816 – Y.R.] *mylno podano tę nazwę jako Grodzisko*" [Dąbk.Podział.: 82]; (Targow*iszcze* // Urocz*yszcze*) „*O tym uroczyszczu takowa jest tradycyja, że to wieś kiedyś bywała. Teraz to pole albo uroczyszcze do folwarku mierzwickiego zasiewają, bo blisko Mierzwice to pole leży, ku Kulikowu. A że się już otaksowal folwark mierzwicki, tedy i z tego pola zboże jest w prowent skarbowy inkludowane i otaksowane*" [Lustr. 1661–1665 / 2: 53–54], [SG 12: 174].

Names of this type with extended formant -ov-išče – are available in other Slavic languages: Polish (Greater Poland.) Targowiszcze / Tergowiste / Targoviste (year 1153), Targowiscze (year 1355), Targoviszcze (years 1373, 1376) (nowadays – Targowiska); Targowiszcze > Targowiska: Thargouisce (year 1262), Targowiscze (year 1324), Targowice (year 1325) – *Targowisko* (Targowiska (year 1354), but in year of 1366 Thargowiscze, Targowiscze (year 1382) [7: 38–39]; *Targowisko*: south-western Lesser Poland (years 1325–1354), Greater Poland. (year 1376); Slovak Trhovište (since 1948), Targowiszcza, Targowiszcze [8: 38, 102, 103, 105].

Compare lexemes Polish *targ* meaning "a place allocated for trade" [Słstp], *targowisko* "a place where sales take place" [Słstp], торговиця [torhovytsia] "a place where cattle is traded; trade, market " [Гр. 4: 275].

Analysing the records of place names in different Slavic languages and closely sounding appellatives, we can reconstruct basic lexemes stage by stage that became the stems for place names: *targъ "trade" > *targovьnъ(jь) "trading, belonging to trading " + suffix -išče

> *targovišče // *targovisko "a place where trading takes place". *Cf* similar stems a place name Торгрів torhiv, Zolochivskyi District, Lviv Oblast [АТУ: 179]; Torchów (XVI w.), Zolochivskyi District, Lviv Land [Atl. Jabł. m. 2].

Węglarzysko, Lviv Land. (Nawaria) [Atl. Jabł. m. 2]. Ukrainian dialectal appellative form of the living language *вýглиско* vuglysko "place for coal" we can reconstruct from Proto Slavic **óglь* "coal" [ЕСУМ 1: 628] + suffix *-išče // *-isko > *óglišče / *óglisko*. In Polish variety of the name Węglar**zysko** suffix *-ysko* added the suffix *-ar(z)-* to have a combined form of *-arzysko* with the same meaning of the place name (the stem being Pol. *węgiel* "coal", i.e. a place where wood was heated, *cf* Ukrainian *вуглярня* [vugliarnia], *вуглярка* [vugliarka] "place where wood was heated" [Гр. 1: 258]).

The process of transition of primary semantic meaning to basic appellative in toponymic studies, place names in particular, (with the loss of the settlement) into a meaning of the place where the settlement existed is marked by the suffix *-ище* [-yshche]. We can demonstrate it with modern place name **Демня** [demnia], Berezhanskyi District, Ternopil Oblast [АТУ: 258] (at the border of Halych ad Lviv Lands) – with its spelling from historical records: Dempnia, Lviv Land (Dempna, Dempncza, Demnia) 1466, 1474, 1488 [AGZ 15: 3321, 323, 1993], Demnia (Demna), Lviv District, Lviv Land, 1625 [SGL 377: 45–46]; Demnia (south Narajów) 1466 [P.: 61], Demnia, z. lw. (Brzeżany) [Atl. Jabł. m. 3]; Demnia, z. lw. (Szczerzec) [Atl. Jabł. m. 2]; Demnia (pn. Mikołajów) 1515 p. [Źdź. 18 / 1, 135]; Demnia [Lustr. 1564–1565 / 2: 167], Demna 1600 p. [Lustr. 1661–1665 / 2: 33–34]; Demnia (XVI w.), z. lw. (Rożniatow) [Atl. Jabł. m. 3] – and a name of the field Демнище [Demnyshche], where, as it was established by D. Buchko, was a hamlet Демнище [Demnyshche], Tlumach District, Ivano-Frankivska Oblast [1: 68]. Both place names, Демня [Demnia] and Демнище [Demnyshche], are well motivated by appellative forms *демня* [demnia] "chimney, furnace, blacksmith's shop" and *демнище* [demnyshche] "a place where there was demnia" [ЕСУМ 2: 31].

So, the data presented above from different Slavic areas and etymological

settlement names 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* [-yshche] // (*-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* [-yshche // -ys'ko] (**-išče // *-isko*)" [3: 41]. The most ancient place names for the area were Targowyszcze (year 1368) and Grodzysko (year 1368). Therefore we have evidence of parallel use of **-išče // *-isko* in place names in the lands in the fifteenth century

The etymologies of 12 oikonyms of Lviv and Halych lands of the former Ruske Woyewodstwo at the all-slavic background presented above enable us to reconstruct the majority of their basic appellative stems on Proto Slavic level. This proves that the settlements and the names were ancient in the area under study. They are the following: **Бубнище** [bubnyshche] < **bóbьnišče // *bóbьnisko*; **Гумниська** [humnyska] < **gumnišče // *gumnisko*; **Дуплиська** [duplyska] < **duplišče // *duplisko*; ***Dworzyska** < **dvorišče // *dvorisko*; **Жорниська** [zhornyska] < **žarьnišče // *žarьnisko*; ***Kadłubiszcza** < **kad0bišče // *kad0bisko*; **Літовище** [litovyshche] < **lětovišče / *lětovisko // *l'utovisko // *l'utovišče*; **Неділиська** [nedilyska] < **nedělisko // *nedělišče*; **Незвисько** [nezvysko] < **nezъvisko // *nezъvišče*; **Селиська** [selyska] < **sědlišče // *sědlisko*; ***Targowyszcze** < **targovišče // *targovisko*; ***Węglarzysko** < **óglišče // *óglisko*.

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 (year 850); Polabian – Nedělišče // Nedialesci (year 965); in Polish the suffix **-išče* originated in the second half of the twelth – the beginning of thir-

teenth centuries and is exemplified by the following place names: Targoviste (year 1153), Sedlisce (year 1208) 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.

Elucidation of 12 place names origins of Halych and Lviv Lands of the former Ruske woywodstwo in Pan Slavic area with ancient suffixes **-išče // *-isko,* indicates even spread of place names and their appellative forms. These place names origins are considered within confines of a phenomenon of substitution. Mostly these origins denote space in the area of Slavic linguistic and ethnic territory since the time of Proto Slavic linguistic areal community.

List of Abbreviations:

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

АЮЗР – Архив Юго-Западной России, издаваемый Временною комиссиею для разбора древних актов, высочайше учрежденною при Киевском, Подольской и Волынском генерал-губернаторе. – К., 1859–1914.– Ч. I–VIII. – Т. I–XXXV.

ЕСУМ – Етимологічний словник української мови: в 7-ми т. / Гол. ред. О.С.Мельничук. – К.: Наук. думка, 1982–1989. – Т. I–III.

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.

СБГ – Словник буковинських говірок / За заг. ред. Н.В. Гуйванюк. – Чернівці: Рута, 2005. – 688 с.

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

AGAD / ASK – Archiwum skarbu koronnego // Archiwum Główne akt dawnych w Warszawie.

AGAD / MK – Metryka Koronna. Archiwum skarbu koronnego // Archiwum Główne akt dawnych w Warszawie.

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.

Bańkowski A. Etymologiczny słownik języka polskiego. A–K / A. Bańkowski. – Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, 2000. – T. 1.

CDP – Codex diplomaticus Poloniae. – Warszawa, 1847–1858. – T. 1–3.

Dąbk.Podział. – Dąbkowski P. Podział administracyjny województwa Ruskiego i Bełskiego w XV wieku (z mapą) / P. Dąbkowski // Zabytki dziejowe.– Lwów, 1939.– T.V. – 337 s.

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

Lustr. 1564–1565 / II – Lustracja województw Ruskiego, Podolskiego i Bełskiego 1564–1565. – Warszawa, 2001. – Część II. – 289 s.

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Lustr. 1661–1665 / III – Lustracja województwa Ruskiego 1661–1665. Ziemia Halicka i Hełmska. – Wrocław, 1976. – Część III. – 303 s. + 2 mapy.

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.

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

SGBus. – Sąd Grodzki Buski. Act books of Busskyy municipal court of Russ province located in Central state historic archive in Lviv, Ukraine (CSHAL. – Reserve № 1). Numbers following abbreviations indicate volume number and page number.

SGL – Sąd Grodzki Lwowski. Act books of Lviv municipal court of Russ province located in Central state historic archive in Lviv, Ukraine (CSHAL. – Reserve № 9). Numbers following abbreviations indicate volume number and page number.

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

Słstp. – Słownik staropolski / red. S. Urbańczyk. – Wrosław, 1953-1990; Kraków, 1991–2002. – T. I–XI.

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Zal. – Zaleski J. Nazwy miejscowe Tarnopolszczyzny / J. Zaleski // Prace onomastyczne 31. – Ossolineum, 1987. – 198 s.

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