

ANTHROPONYMIKON OF KYIV-MOHYLA ACADEMY OF THE XVII–XVIII CENTURY: THE SEMANTIC ASPECT

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The article is devoted to the analysis of the semantics of the surnames of the figures of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy of the XVII–XVIII centuries, which was a unique phenomenon in the history of the Ukrainian people and provided examples of socio-political, economic, military and spiritual organisation of society. Our main goal is to determine the semantic basis of the anthroponyms of public figures of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, offering a description and classification of the relations between family names and surnames. Extralinguistic circumstances are also taken into account in the process of exploring the semantics of lexical units. The original semantics, discover motives and principles of nomination are outlined. Our objective is to highlight the main approaches in the modern theory of onomastics. We mention etymological, sociological, historical, functional and synchronous aspects of anthroponyms researches. The anthroponymic heritage, created in the “living laboratory” directly by all participants, was analysed, considering the features relevant to the possessors of nicknames at the time of nomination. The article contrasts nomination principles, nomination motives and methods of nomination. Nomination methods are the ways of object nomination. The principles of nomination are related to onyms and notional concepts. The article reveals the motives of nomination as the reasons for specific peculiarities of nomination. All the surnames in this research are described and classified according to this classification. It was determined that most surnames are connected with the transition of personal proper names, individual nicknames, and appellative designations of a person into hereditary names of people without any structural changes as a result of semantic reinterpretations. Most nominations are from full names; some depict contracted variants of male Christian names. Due to etymology, Old Slavic language nominations and their derivatives exist. The analysed factual material made it possible to identify the main motivational and semantic features characteristic of the Old Ukrainian anthroponymikon. Surnames and surnames that arose due to the transfer of personal proper names to the category of surnames, names of one category to another, and common names to the category of proper names are considered. It was found that within the studied material, there are invariable sound forms of the creative word (motivator), which remain unchanged acquire a new meaning and become semantically derived (motivated). Analysed material has demonstrated that there are some derivatives of common nouns. A separate group among them is made of names that came from the external characteristics of the name carrier, such as the names of the trades and crafts.

Key words: *anthroponym, appellative, onomastics, principles, motives and ways of nomination, semantics.*

The statement of the problem. Anthroponyms, or proper personal names, are extremely important for the lexical composition of each language. The process of emergence and development of anthroponyms is closely related to the customs and peculiarities of the spiritual culture of people, as well as history. In the system of proper names of people, which was formed over a long period and included first names and later nicknames, patronymics, andronyms and surnames formed on their basis, various aspects of the social, economic, cultural and linguistic activities of the people at different historical stages were reflected. Therefore, anthroponyms, and in particular names and surnames, are an essential source for the study of the people's language and the history, material and spiritual culture.

Analysis of recent research and publications.

The semantics of anthroponyms, like other proper names, are specific because they do not reflect concepts. It is possible to talk only about the original semantics of the foundations of anthroponyms, that is, about the motives and principles of nomination. It is important to mention some classification approaches to dividing surnames based on the lexical-semantic base. Today, the etymological (M. Biryla), sociological (Y. Bystron), historical-functional (S. Bevzenko, M. Demchuk), synchronic-diachronic (O. Dobrovolska, Y. Karpenko, R. Kersta, R. Ostash) and other approaches. The derivational principle seems most relevant (Blazhchuk, 2008, p.42). Researcher I. Sukhomlin, analysing the anthroponyms of the Middle Dnipro region, found only two classes of

generic anthroponyms: surnames of anthroponymic origin (properly nominal formations) and surnames of non-anthroponymic origin (Sukhomlin, 1970, pp. 33–37). A similar opinion is developed by the researcher M. Hudash. He believes that it is appropriate to single out only homonymous surnames and surnames of appellative origin (Hudash, 1977, p. 92). M. Hudash proposed his classification of surnames based on the division of methods of their creation from several lexical and semantic groups of words. He singled out appellative, appellative-anthroponymic, and anthroponymic (Hudash, 1977, p. 135).

G. Bachynska grouped anthroponyms according to a different principle. According to her classification, it is appropriate to single out the following three subtypes of anthroponyms: church-Christian names, autochthonous personal names, and appellative names, and she also separately singled out foreign lexemes, surnames with opaque names and andronyms (Bachynska, 2001, p. 5). In our opinion, it is appropriate to distinguish the terms: principles, motives and methods of nomination. The method of nomination should be considered as “the ways of formation, types and means of naming an object united by certain structural features” (Luchyk, 2014, p. 22). This includes reinterpretation and conversion of existing lexical units (lexical-semantic and morphological-syntactic methods of word formation), morphological word formation, which is associated with the emergence of new words (sound complexes) with the help of affixes or the assembly of bases (stem assembly and abbreviation are sometimes considered as separate methods of nomination (Luchyk, 2014, p. 25), merging of two words into one (lexical-syntactic method of word formation), the use of word combinations or descriptive inflexions in the nominative function (compound names), borrowings from other languages (Luchyk, 2014, p. 22). So, this aspect does not concern the semantics of anthroponyms.

The principles of nomination should be considered in the relationship of onyms to the sphere of motivational features of the denotation, expressed in the semantic plan, that is, the meaning. Thinking about the principles of nomination of geographical objects, V.V. Luchyk singles out three of them: 1) according to the internal properties of the geographical object named after the toponym: *Rivne, Hlyboka district*; 2) to an individual or members of human society: *Ivano-Frankivsk, Dovbusha Cave*; 3) about other objects in the surrounding world: *Brovarskii Prospect* (Luchyk, 2014, p. 22). We think such division is also relevant for anthroponyms, the most general semantics

of which depend on the specified principles of nomination. The motives of the nomination consist of considering a reason or some specific feature, which later becomes a defining feature when naming the object. A typical example of this is the history of the nomination of *Lviv* when Danylo Halytskyi named the city after his son Lev.

The aim and the objectives of the research.

Thus, an essential aspect of analysing proper names is determining nomination methods, principles and motives. It is necessary to understand the difference between these concepts. Our paper aims to derive a similar scheme for anthroponyms, the object of research in this article, from the specified classification of principles, motives and methods of nomination of toponyms. The main task is to differentiate lexical units according to the semantics of the noun.

Presentation of the main research material.

Surnames given to a person based on his internal or external features

A) according to their signs, according to the elements of appearance that are manifested in the process of life: *Krivyuy, Kosuy, Shtokalo, Shokalo*;

B) according to accompanying signs, for example, a person's constant use of some objects (clothing, jewellery): *Shirokopoyas, Ryaboshapka, Dovgopol, Bezpoyasko*.

Naming people to a social role or belonging to a particular social class

– by trade, profession, occupation of the wearer: *Shvets, Honchar, Kravets, Melnyk*.

– By popular names of singers and musicians: *Kobzar, Spivak, Skrypnyk, Cymbalist*.

– By the names of church ministers of various ranks: *Dyak, Popyk, Palamar*.

– By the names of positions of city or village management: *Viyt, Pustovyit*.

– Surnames related to the antecedents of their bearers in Zaporozhye Sich: *Zaporozhchenko, Kozachuk*.

– Formed from humorous nicknames of people of one or another profession, trade: *Dubogryzenko, Mukosienko, Tyagnyshkura, Kozolup, Koshkodav*

Naming people in relation to other external objects

– Anthroponyms derived from the names of people by ethnicity: *Lytvyn, Lytvynenko, Lytvynchuk*.

– Anthroponyms of non-national origin: *Nimuy*, people called dumb not only people with congenital deformities, but also those who spoke an incomprehensible language.

– Anthroponyms derived from the peculiarities of the location of the dwelling and estate: *Zabolotny, Zagrebelny, Zarudny*.

– Anthroponyms formed based on a functional feature, the way a newly arrived person appears or moves: *Zabroda, Zabyga, Zayda, Prykhodko, Novozhyl*.

– Surnames derived from the names of horses and oxen, the ownership of which was such an essential circumstance of peasant life that the characteristics of the animal were often transferred to its owner: *Sivokin, Chornovil, Ryabovil, Chaly, Bagriy, Gnidy*.

Having characterised the main principles of the classification of anthroponyms, which various scientists proposed, we conclude that there is no single unified division scheme. Secondly, one common feature in all mentioned classifications is attention to the semantics of surname bases.

In this article, it will be appropriate to consider the following types of anthroponyms:

– Anthroponymic surnames and surnames (formed from Christian female and male names);

– Surnames and surnames of appellative origin (by profession or occupation, place of residence, ethnicity).

The National University “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy” has a large multilingual heritage, created by famous personalities during the four hundred years of the educational and institution existence. In addition to various documents, books, memoirs, personal belongings of prominent people, which reflect the history of the university and Ukraine, often in a European context, important extralinguistic and linguistic information is contained in the surnames belonging to the members of this institution, which is the oldest in the area of the East Slavic peoples and was the most successful in the XVII–XVIII centuries, that is, during the period when the Old Ukrainian language was functioning in the late period. Surnames of famous people related to the NAUKMA of that time became the object of research in the proposed article. The Anthroponymikon of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy of the XVII–XVIII centuries is not researched due to some reasons, in particular, in relation to Ukraine at that time, mostly anthroponyms of military lists and registers were studied. Instead, the anthroponymikon of the cultural and educational centre was not taken into account. The source of the surnames is the encyclopedic edition “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy in names: XVII–XVIII centuries”.

We will analyze the selected surnames according to the scheme.

1. Surnames and surnames of KMA figures formed from full male Christian names

Many surnames of KMA figures are formed according to the scheme: full noun stem + diminutive or patronymic formant (-enk-o, -ich, -ovych/-evych,

-ovets, -uk, -ak): *Abraham* (Chuchka, 2005, p. 36), *Adam* (Chuchka, 2005, p. 36), *Aleksandr, Vasyl, Gordiyenko, Danyl, Yevstatievich, Yevtimovich, Zinoviy, Ivanenko, Ivanishiv, Ivanov, Ignatovich, Illevich, Isa-evich, Karp-ovich, Lazar-evich, Mark-ovich, Mykhailo-ov, Mykhailo-ovich, Nester-ovich, Oksen-ovich, Prokop-ovich, Prokhor-ovich, Samoil-ovich, Sydor-ovich, Stefan-ovych, Taras-evich, Trofym-ovych, Fedor-ov, Fedor-ovych, Philip-ovych, Yan-enko, Yan-ovych*.

So, among surnames and surname forms of KMA figures, the method of creation from the full form of names is the most common.

2. Surnames and surnames of KMA figures, formed from truncated (short) variants of canonical names

As scientist P. Chuchka mentions, truncations are often a reaction for inconvenient borrowings (Chuchka, 1970, p. 78). In our research, they turned out to be: *Vankovskyi < [I]vanko, Yerlych < Yer[mo]l [ai], Andrushchenko < Andr[usko], Antonovych, Antonovskyi < Anton [iy], Hryhorovych, Hryhorovsky < Hryhor[iy], Dmytrashko < Dmitry [ash], Yevlevych < Yevl[ogii], Yermolov < Yermol [ai], Yeroshevych < Yerof [ey], Ignatovich < Ignat [iy], Leontovych < Leont[iy], Olekshich < Oleks[iy], Tymoshevich, Timchenko < Tym[ofii], Yurkevich < Yur [iy]*.

3. Male and female names of foreign origin that occur on the basis of surnames and surnames of KMA figures

Bazylevych < Bazyl + evich < pol. Bazyl (Chuchka, 2005, p. 43);

Germanovsky < Herman + ovskiy < lat. Herman < Hermanus (Chuchka, 2005, p. 142);

Hertzik < Hertz + ik < German. Herz (Chuchka, 2005, p. 143);

Yeleneev < Croatian. or a Serb person named after Jelen + ev (Chuchka, 2005, p. 222);

Kondrativskiy, Kondratovich < Bolg. Kondrat (of. Kindrat) (Chuchka, 2005, p. 280).

Surnames and surnames formed from autochthonous names and nicknames

Before adopting Christianity in Kyivan Rus, Old Russian two-base names were common, which, after the 10th century, existed in parallel with Greek and Latin (Blazhchuk, 2008, p. 71). M. Hudash considers autochthonous proper names as personal names that had a source basis in the lexical funds of the native language and were assigned to newborn children in a traditional folk-household ritual-customary environment (Hudash, 1977, p. 113). Analyzing the anthroponyms of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy from the point of view of origin from autochthonous Slavic names, we will use the following classification:

1) surnames derived from the names of composites and their derivatives;

2) names of appellative origin.

So, family names and surnames formed from Old Slavic names and their derivatives. We include a small number of proper names in this group.

Baranovich < *Baran* + *ovich* (Chuchka, 2005, p. 49);

Bohdanovych < *Bohdan* (Chuchka, 2005, p. 75);

Myslavskiy < *Mi [ro] slav* ;

Mylovych < *Myl* (Chuchka, 2005, p. 382);

Such anthroponyms are not familiar enough with the explored material. Surnames formed from appellatives are much more actively used. Attention is drawn to the name of surnames given to a person based on his internal or external characteristics (character, appearance, behaviour). *Balaban* < *Boloban* (from the Old Ukrainian form *boloban* "ignorant, big stupid man, stupid woman"; *Bilousov*, *Bilousovych* < (from the Old Ukrainian adjective *blouse* – "white-bearded" (Chuchka, 2005, p. 68); *Bogatsky* < *bagatuy cholovik* – "rich" (Chuchka, 2005, p. 74); *Golovaty* < from the Ukrainian adjective *golovaty* – "one who has a big head, intelligent, stubborn" (Chuchka, 2005, p.149); *Golovych* < from the appellative name *golova* – "anatomical organ" or "leader" (Chuchka, 2005, p. 150);

Another group consists of anthroponyms related to a person's craft or profession. For example, *Pidkova* < from the appellation *pidkova* (Chuchka, 2005, p. 450), obviously the initial surname of a blacksmith who dealt with horses, *Dyachenko* < from the appellation *Dyak* and the Ukrainian surname suffix *-enko* (Chuchka, 2005, p. 220).

Anthroponyms formed from the names of plants
In particular, the surname *Hrusha* < comes from the name of the pear tree or its fruit (Chuchka, 2005, p. 163).

Kvitka < from the appellative *kvitka* ;

Loboda < from the name of the most common weed *loboda* (Chuchka, 2005, p. 343).

The last group consists of surnames formed from toponyms: *Dunaevskiy*, *Zvenigorodskiy*, *Kakhovskiy*, *Lubenskiy*, *Prylutskiy*, *Ternopilskiy*, *Trypilskiy*, *Kholmskiy*, *Tseregradskiy*.

Conclusions and prospects for further research. One of the problematic issues of anthroponomy is the question of the classification of anthroponyms. Despite numerous attempts by onomists to develop generally accepted principles of classification, there is still no single standard. There are different ways of grouping anthroponyms, and most often, the principles of dividing them according to semantics and word-formation structure were used in this research. Having studied the selected anthroponyms, we can conclude that they were created from both onymic and appellative vocabulary, which is typical for the system of surnames in general. Therefore, we can divide all surnames into two main groups: homonymous and appellative. The most productive basis for creating the studied anthroponymicon was male Christian names, particularly the complete forms. Some analysed surnames were also formed from truncated versions of Christian names. The role of female personal names in forming surnames in this cultural and educational community is imperceptible due to the insignificant role of women in the old Ukrainian society.

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АНТРОПОНИМІКОН КИЄВО-МОГИЛЯНСЬКОЇ АКАДЕМІЇ XVII–XVIII СТ: СЕМАНТИЧНИЙ АСПЕКТ

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Стаття присвячена аналізу семантики прізвищевих назв і прізвищ діячів Києво-Могилянської академії XVII–XVIII ст., яка була унікальним явищем в історії українського народу, що дала зразки соціально-політичної, економічної, військової та духовної організації суспільства. Нашою основною метою є визначення семантичної основи антропонімів громадських діячів Києво-Могилянської академії, запропонувавши характеристику та класифікацію зв'язків між родовими іменами та прізвищами. У процесі дослідження семантики лексичних одиниць враховано екстралінгвістичні обставини. З'ясовано поняття вихідної семантики, мотивів та принципів номінації, а також проаналізовано основні підходи, які існують сьогодні в сучасній теорії ономастики. У статті обґрунтовуються етимологічний, соціологічний, історичний, функціональний та синхронічний аспекти досліджень антропонімів. Проаналізовано антропонімну спадщину, яка творилася у «живій лабораторії» безпосередньо всіма учасниками з урахуванням ознак, які були актуальними для носіїв прізвищ на момент номінації. У дослідженні протиставлено принципи номінації, мотиви та способи. Під способами номінації, як правило, розуміють способи номінації об'єктів. У статті розкрито принципи номінації пов'язані з онімами та умовними поняттями. Мотиви номінації — це причини специфічних особливостей найменувань. Відповідно до цієї класифікації описані та класифіковані всі прізвища в цьому дослідженні. Визначено, що більшість прізвищ пов'язані з переходом особових власних імен, індивідуальних прізвищ, апелятивних означень особи у спадкові іменування людей без жодних структурних змін унаслідок семантичних переосмислень. Більшість номінацій походять від повних імен, деякі з них зображують скорочені варіанти чоловічих християнських імен. Проаналізований фактичний матеріал дозволив виявити основні мотиваційно-семантичні особливості, які характерні для усього староукраїнського антропонімікону. Розглянуто прізвищеві назви та прізвища, що виникли шляхом переходу особових власних назв у розряд прізвищ, онімів одного розряду в інший та загальних назв у категорію власних. З'ясовано, що в межах досліджуваного матеріалу існують незмінні звукові форми твірного слова (мотиватора), що залишаючись незмінними, набувають нового значення і стають семантично похідними (мотивованими). Проаналізований матеріал засвідчив наявність похідних від іменників чоловічого роду. Окрему групу серед них становлять назви, що походять від зовнішньої характеристики носія імені, від назв промислів і ремесл.

Ключові слова: антропонім, апелятив, ономастика, принципи, мотиви та способи номінації, семантика.