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## Toponyms in the Historical Halych Land in New Interpretation

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Toponimy ziemi halickiej w nowej interpretacji

### INTRODUCTION

The Halych Land was a part of the Ruthenian Voivodeship, which, in addition to the aforementioned, included the land of Lwow, Przemyśl and Sanok. The range of the name map of the Halych region was established on the basis of the historical administrative territory. We take as our basis the borders drawn by Aleksander Jabłonowski in *Atlas historyczny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Epoka przelomu z XVI na w. XVII. Dział II: Ziemie Ruskie Rzeczypospolitej* (Jabł XVI w.). At that time, the Halych Land bordered with the Lwow Land on the north-west, with the Volhynian Voivodeship on the north-east, with the Podolian Voivodeship on the east, with Moldova on the south-east, and with Hungary on the south-west (Map 1).

Nowadays, the historical Halych Land is located entirely within the territory of Ukraine within two provinces: Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast (formerly Stanislavshchyna) with the following Raions (districts): Bohorodchany, Dolyna, partially also in the former Lwow Land, Halych, Horodenka, Kalush with minimal part also in the former Lwow Land, Kolomyia, Kosiv, Nadvirna, Rohatyn in a small part also in the former Lwow Land, Rozhniativ, to a minimal extent also in the former Lwow Land, Sniatyn, Tlumach, Tysmenytsia, Verkhovyna (formerly Żabie); and Ternopil Oblast with the following Raions (districts): Berezhany in a visible part also in the former Lwow Land, Buchach, Chortkiv, Kozova with a minimum part also in the former Lwow Land, Pidhaitsi, Ternopil, Terebovlia.



Map 1. Borders of Halych Land (designed by Olga Nicińska)

The names of the towns of the historical Halych region had no monographic elaboration before. My monograph was published at the end of 2018 (Czapla, 2018). Previously, the Hutsuls area had been developed according to ethnic criteria by Stefan Hrabec in a book entitled *Nazwy geograficzne Huculszczyzny* (Hrabec, 1950), to a large extent concerning the Hutsul Land. A fragment of the Halych Land, namely Pokuttia, was described, this time in geographic terms, by Dmitro Bučko in a monograph entitled *Pohodžennâ nazv naselenih punktiv Pokuttâ* (Bučko, 1990), which is significant because of its rich source base and quality of analyses. From among the studies of Ukrainian linguists, it is worth mentioning the works of Mihajlo Hudaš (1991; 1995; 2004). Some of the toponyms of the Halych Land were also included in the studies in the administrative key of the pre-war Poland. In his work entitled *Nazwy miejscowe Tarnopolszczyzny*, Jan Zaleski (1987) developed the names of settlement points of the same Voivodeship established in 1922 (only partly corresponding to the present one), part of which is included in the former Halych Land. In recent years, significant studies were developed in Ukraine of two voivodeships, which in the past (not entirely) formed part of the Halych Land. Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast was analysed by Miroslav Haborak (2014). In the following year, Vasil O. Âacij presented a study titled *Ojkonimîâ Îvano-Frankivs'koï oblasti: istorično-etimologičnij slovník* (Âacij, 2015). Ternopil Oblast was studied by Vira Kotovič together with Bučko in a paper entitled *Pohodžennâ nazv naselenih punktiv Ternopil'sini* (Bučko and Kotovič, 2017). The comprehensive presentation of the

local units of the Ruthenian lands of the Republic of Poland, including the Halych Land, became the subject of research by Teresa Pluskota in the book *Nazwy miejscowe ziem ruskich Rzeczpospolitej XVI–XVIII w. Toponimia Ukrainy i pogranicza polsko-ukraińskiego* (Pluskota, 1998). In this work, 19 thousand toponyms were analysed, except for the name alternatives. The starting point is the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the Polish-Lithuanian Union, the materials from the first half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century were used as exception. The analysis ends with the period of partitions in the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Podlasie remained outside the author's interest.

The subject of this article is semantic and structural analysis of ten toponyms of the Halych Land, whose origin is more or less mysterious and therefore these names were willingly classified as unclear – *Rydoduby*, as unclear or derived from anthroponyms without dictionary confirmations – *Hołhocze*, *Kluwińce*, *Thumacz*, only as derived from unrecorded anthroponymic bases – *Jarhorów*, *Niewoczyn*, *Rukomysz*, or derived from anthroponyms with recorded bases – *Klubowce*, *Łokutki*.

#### MATERIAL ANALYSIS

Let us begin with the name *Rydoduby*, which was unanimously presented earlier as dark name (Bučko and Kotovič, 2017, p. 233). Zaleski describes the first segment as unclear, recognizing the second as Ukrainian *duby* (“oaks”) (Zaleski, 1987, p. 146). Pluskota, on the other hand, makes no mention of this village. *Rydoduby* is the name of a village in Chortkiv Raion, Ternopil Oblast. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it had 384 Roman Catholic inhabitants with a parish in Chomiakówka and 571 inhabitants of Greek Catholic rite with a parish in Białobożnica (SG, Vol. 10, p. 83). Its first record appears in the 16<sup>th</sup> century – *Rydoduby* (Jabł XVI w.). The following centuries do not bring any changes in its form: *Pudodyōu* (Sch, 1861, p. 186); *Rydoduby* (Wiz XVIII w.); *Rydoduby* 1889 (SG, Vol.10, p. 83); *Rydoduby* (Skor, 1931–1938, p. 1487); *Pudodyōu* (IstT, 1973, p. 575). In my opinion, it is a hybrid, Polish-Ukrainian name composed of a physiographic segment from the Ukrainian element *rid-*, cf. *pidkuï* (Pol. *rzadki*), from Ukr. *ri* > Pol. *ry*, and a physiographic segment from Ukr. *dyb* (Pol. *dąb*). In its entirety, it presents itself as a physiographical onym meaning a rare forest, cf. *Ridkolissja* also in the Halych Land (Czapla, 2018, p. 170). My conviction became even more grounded by the recollections of Zenon Borowski, a former inhabitant of the same village (now, a citizen of Zielona Góra), published on 1 November 2016 in “Gazeta Lubuska”: *And do you know why Rydoduby? Because oaks rarely grew there, hence the “rydo” and the “duby”. The Borowski family lived among these rarely growing, dignified trees* (Kozica, 2016).

The following onyms were presented as unclear or derived from anthroponyms without dictionary confirmations: *Holhocze*, *Kluwińce* and *Tłumacz*.

*Holhocze* is the name of a village in Berezhany Raion, Ternopil Oblast, near the Koropets River. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it had 1,997 inhabitants, including 157 of Roman Catholic rite with a parish in Zawałów, and 571 inhabitants of Greek Catholic rite with a parish within the village (SG, Vol. 3, p. 104). The first mention of the village dates back to the 15<sup>th</sup> century (IstT, 1973, p. 120): *Holhocze* 1427 (Kur, Vol. 7, p. 226); *Holhocze* 1445 (AGZ, Vol. 12, p. 141); *Holhocze* 1470 (AGZ, Vol. 12, p. 333). In the subsequent centuries, it did not change its original form: *Halhocze* 1578 (Żdź, Vol. 18/1, p. 87); *Holhocze* (Jabł XVI w.); *Holhoczead Buczacz* 1670 (Bučko and Kotovič, 2017, p. 80); *Holhocze* 1735 (Bučko and Kotovič, 2017, p. 80); *Голгоче* 1861 (Sch, 1861–1914, p. 77); *Holhocze* 1882 (SG, Vol. 3, p. 104); *Holhocze* (Skor, 1931–1938, p. 528); *Голгоча* (IstT, 1973, p. 120). Zaleski included this toponym among the unclear names (Zaleski, 1987, p. 50). Bučko and Kotovič (2017, p. 80), after Hudaš (2004, p. 76), to names derived from unrecorded anthroponym \**Голгот* (cf. *Голгач* [Čučka, 2005, p. 148]), which is to originate from the *Голгофа* (Pol. *Golgota*) mountain. Pluskota (1998, p. 92) provides an incorrectly read or written *Holhocze* among complex topographic names. The new interpretation assumes the origin of the name dependent on the physiography of the terrain. When read this way, it would mean a noisy place, probably a river from Ukr. \**голготими* (Pol. \**golgotać* / *gulgotać* – “about gibberish with different varieties” [Boryś, 2005, p. 163]), with a structural \*-*je*. Perhaps the Koropets River in this section was characterized by such acoustic properties. Compare other physiographic names that characterize a place due to its location near the river and refer to the acoustic properties of flowing water, e.g. *Belwin* from Ukr. *бовкату* (Pol. *gadać, paplać*) (Makarski, 1999, p. 32); *Brzaza* from Ukr. *брязнутити* – “to sound”, “to strike” (Czapla, 2011, p. 44); *Bubniszcze* from Ukr. *бубниту* (Pol. *bębnić*) (Czapla, 2011, p. 46); *Dudyń* from Pol. *dudnić* (Ukr. *дудніти*) (Czapla, 2011, p. 68); hydronym *Huczwa* from *huczeć* (Makarski, 2017, p. 50); *Radecznica* from \**rad-* – “to scrape”, “to bury” (Makarski, 2017, p. 73); *Sopoty* from \**sopieć, sapać* (Czapla, 2011, p. 232); *Szumiacz* from Pol. *szumieć* (Makarski, 1999, p. 268).

*Kluwińce* is the name of a village in Husiatyn Raion, Ternopil Oblast, situated on a steppe stream, a tributary of the Tajna River going to Zbrucz. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it had 365 Roman Catholic inhabitants with a parish in Chorostków and 916 inhabitants of Greek Catholic rite with a parish within the village (SG, Vol. 4, p. 171). The first mentions of the locality appeared on Jabłonowski’s map *Kluwińce* (Jabł XVI w.) in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Its form has survived through the centuries in its unchanged form: *Клювинци* (Sch, 1861, p. 192); *Kluwińce*, *Kluwina* or *Kluwińce* 1883 (SG, Vol. 4, p. 171); *Kluwińce* (Skor, 1931–1938, p. 712); *Клювинци* (IstT,

1973, p. 244). Zaleski treats it as a patronymic name from an unclear base (1987, p. 68). Bučko and Kotovič follows Zaleski, however, translating the unlisted personal name \*Клюв as derived from appellative (Bučko and Kotovič, 2017, p. 135). Pluskota, on the other hand, makes no mention of this village. In my opinion, the base for the oikonym *Kluwińce* could have been the microtoponym *Kluwin*'s (which is also an alternative name of the village), which comes from Polish *kluć się*, *kluje* – “to hatch from an egg”, “to sprout” in case of plants (Boryś, 2005, p. 236) (Ukr. *Клювати* [about birds – “to eat, to devour with one’s beak”] (SUM, Vol. p. 192); cf. *клюв* – “beak” (ESUM, Vol. 2, p. 462). The name would have an ethnic character and would mean the inhabitants of the place known as *Kluwina*, which, however, is difficult to specify.

*Thumacz* is the name of a town in Tlumach Raion, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it had 4,054 inhabitants, including 1,382 Roman Catholics with a parish established within the town by Casimir the Great in 1386, and 1,853 Greek Catholics with a parish within the town. In 1686, Jan III established a camp here, preparing himself for the Wallachian expedition (SG, Vol. 12, p. 348). The first mention of the village dates back to the 12<sup>th</sup> century (IstIF, 1962, p. 569): *противу Толмачю* 1213 (PSRL, Vol. 2, p. 161); *на ... селёна Тольмачи* 1398 (Roz, p. 57); *villa Tholmacz* 1459 (MRPS, Vol. 1, p. 27); *Thłumacz* 1578 (Żdź, Vol. 18/1, p. 84); *Thumacz* (Jabł XVI w.); *starostwo thumackie, miasto Thumacz* 1661–1665 (LWR, Vol. 3, p. 37); *Thumacz* 1735 (Bučko, 1990, p. 115); *Thumacz* (JM, 1785–1788, p. 305); *Thumacz*, Rus. *Tolmacz, Towmacz* 1891 (SG, Vol. 12, p. 348); *Толмач* (Sch, 1886, p. 88); *Товмач* (Sch, 1914, p. 221); *Товмач* (SHP, 1939, p. 50); *Thumacz* (Skor, 1931–1938, p. 1735); *Тлумач* (URSR, 1946, p. 517); *Тлумач* (IstIF, 1962, p. 569). Bučko derives this name from the Old Slavic \**Tolmak* < \**Toľmak* < \**Toľmak* with suffix *-jъ* < compound with *Tol(y)* – “to calm” with suffix *-ak* (Bučko, 1990, p. 115). Stanislaw Rospond, on the other hand, from Rus. *tolmacz* – “plover” (Rospond, 1972, p. 79). Mikola T. Ānko – from a personal name derived from appellative *thumacz* (Ānko, 1973, pp. 148–149). Āacij suggests the possibility of derivation of the onym from the name of the river, but does not explain the base (Āacij, 2015, p. 313). Pluskota mentions *Thumacz* as one of the possessive names with a suffix *\*-j-* from the base of the formerly anthroponymic *Tolmak* : *Tol'mak* : *Toľmyr* (Pluskota, 1998, p. 85). In my opinion, considering the old age of the primary settlements of *Tolmacz*, it should be associated with the element \**tľm-*, cf. Ukr. dial. *toľty* – “to silence”, “to suppress” (Boryś, 2005, p. 636) (Pol. *thumić*), with an agentive suffix *-acz*. Indeed, the name of the village can be redefined from the name of the river on which the town lies. In this particular section of the river, spreading a calm current, crossing the settlement in the middle of it. *Thumacz* should be understood as a physiographical name meaning a river of a calm current, cf.

other such names: *Lenina* from Pol. *leny* – “lazy”, “idle” (Makarski, 1999, p. 142); *Nehrybka* from Ukr. *негребіт* (Makarski, 1999, p. 181); *Póździacz* from Pol. *poździć* – “to delay” (Makarski, 1999, p. 211).

Only the following toponyms were presented as unclear or derived from anthroponyms without dictionary confirmations: *Jarhorów*, *Niewoczyn*, *Rukomysz*, *Utoropy*.

*Jarhorów* is the name of a village in Monastyrzyska Raion, Ternopil Oblast, located on the Zolota Lypa River. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it had 18 Roman Catholic inhabitants with a parish in Uście Zielone and 954 inhabitants of Greek Catholic rite with a parish within the village (SG, Vol. 3, p. 447). The first mention of the settlement comes from the 15<sup>th</sup> century: *Iarhorow* 1448 (AGZ, Vol. 19, p. 261); *Jarhorow* 1482 (AGZ, Vol. 19, p. 261); *Jarhorow* 1515 (Żdź, Vol. 18/1, p. 170); *Jarhorow* 1578 (Żdź, Vol. 18/1, p. 91); *Jarhorow* (Jabł XVI w.); *Jarhorow* 1661 (Bučko and Kotovič, 2017, p. 301); *Jarhorów* 1785–1788 (JM, 1965, p. 341); *Ярзопіє* (Sch, 1861, p. 146); *Jarochów*, also *Jarohów* 1882 (SG, Vol. 3, p. 447); *Jarhorów* (Skor, 1931–1938, p. 598); *Ярзопіє* (IstT, 1973, p. 441). Earlier etymologizations assumed the anthroponymic origin of the name and its possessive character due to suffix *-ów*. Zaleski claimed that the toponym *Jarhorów* comes from an unclear personal name (Zaleski, 1987, p. 58). Hudaš attempted to support that theory by stating that it was a complex personal name \**Яргоръ*, which is derived from the original \**Ярогоръ*, cf. *Яроміръ*, *Ярополкъ*, *Синогоръ* (Hudaš, 1991, p. 96). This etymology was repeated by Bučko and Kotovič (2017, p. 301). Pluskota, on the other hand, makes no mention of this village. In my opinion, *Jarhorów* is a name composed of a physiographic element from Ukr. *яр* – “gorge” (Pol. *jar*, a loan word from Ukr. [Boryś, 2005, p. 199]) and a physiographic segment from Ukr. *зоп* (Pol. *góra*), with suffix *-ów*, which has a structural character. The name defines the area with a deep gorge, ravine and mountains and is physiographical in its entirety. It is a very characteristic landscape for this part of Podolia. Secondary variants of the observed *Jarohów* / *Jarochów* may be a product of contamination of *Jaroch* (Malec, 1984, p. 251).

*Niewoczyn* is a village in Bohorodchany Raion, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it had 1,076 Greek Catholic inhabitants with a parish within the village (SG, Vol. 7, p. 137). It was first mentioned in the 16<sup>th</sup> century as *Niewoczyna* (Jabł XVI w.); *Nowoczyna* (!) 1652 (Bučko, 1990, p. 93); *Niewoczyna*, *Niewoczyn*, 1785–1788 (JM, 1965, p. 208); *Niewoczyn* 1886 (SG, Vol. 7, p. 137); *Niewoczyn* (Skor, 1931–1938, p. 1129); *Нивочин* (IstIF, 1962, p. 109). Pluskota sees the name among possessive names, derived from \**Nivoka*, *Nevoka* (Pluskota, 1998, p. 85). Âacij is of similar opinion and claims that it comes from personal name \**Новоча* / \**Новока* (Âacij, 2015, p. 214). Bučko suggests its origin from the personal name

\*Гнѣвока with the omission of anlaut Г- (Bučko, 1990, p. 93). Since Niewoczyn is located on the Łukawica stream, which belongs to the Bystrzyca River basin among the mountains covered by forests, in my opinion, its name may have to do with Pol. *niewokować* – “not to shout” (Boryś, 2005, p. 630) and be understood as physiographic to denote a quiet stream or place, cf. other similar names for quiet places: *Głusk* – “deaf place” (Rospond, 1984, p. 94); *Mircze* from *mir* – “peace” (Makarski, 2017, p. 69); *Niemiacz* from Pol. *niemy* (Czapla, 2011, p. 137) and others mentioned above under the headword *Thumacz*.

*Rukomysz* is a village in Buchach Raion, Ternopil Oblast. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it had 406 inhabitants, including 102 Roman Catholics, and the remaining Greek Catholics with a parish within the village since 1754 (SG, Vol. 9, p. 960). In the source records it appears for the first time as *Rukomesche* 1379 (AGZ, Vol. 5, p. 18), followed by *Rukomesz* 1401 (AGZ, Vol. 5, p. 18); *deRukomessze* 1421 (AGZ, Vol. 2, p. 68); *Rukoszye* (graphically distorted record) 1453 (AGZ, Vol. 12, p. 222); *vil. Rukomysze* 1465 (AGZ, Vol. 12, p. 305); *Rukomycze* 1578 (Żdź, Vol. 18/1, p. 87); *Rukomierz* (Jabł XVI w.); *Rukomysze* 1661 (Bučko and Kotovič, 2017, p. 238); *Rukomysz* (JM, 1785–1788, p. 267); *Ракомір* (Sch, 1861, p. 147); *Rukomysz* 1888 (SG, Vol. 9, p. 960); *Rukomysz* (Skor, 1931–1938, p. 1477); *Рукомису* (IstT, 1973, p. 202). Previous interpretations suggested anthroponymic origin. Hudaš proposes the base \**Рукомисль* with suffix *-ьj* (Hudaš, 1991, p. 84). Bučko and Kotovič suggest it is derived from the personal name \**Рукомисль*, cf. *Рукослав*, *Добромысль* (Bučko and Kotovič, 2017, p. 238). Zaleski placed it among the unclear names (Zaleski, 1987, p. 146), and Pluskota did not take it into account. The new interpretation assumes the original hybrid form of Pol.-Ukr. *Rukomierze* > *Rukomierz*, such as *Zagórze* > *Zagórz*, from Ukr. \**Rukomir*, cf. *Рукодію* (RedS, Vol. 2, p. 911) (Pol. \**Rękomierz*, cf. *Rękosiak*, *Rękosz* [SNazw, Vol. 8, p. 103]) or Ukr. *рука* (Pol. *ręka*) and Ukr. *mipumu* (Pol. *mierzyc*). In the first case, it would be a possessive name from the adjectival suffix *-je*, and in the second case, it would be a cultural name with structural suffix *-ьje*, denoting land measurement units, cf. *Ręczno*, *Rączna* (Rospond, 1984, p. 328). It has been secondarily transformed into *Rukomysz* as a result of contamination of *mysz*. The cultural nature of the name, referring to land and field subdivisions, seems more likely. Let us compare similar onyms: *Cetula* from Pol. *cet-*, cf. *cetno i lichy* – “matching and non-matching” (Czapla, 2011, p. 50); *Niedzieliska* from Pol. *niedzielić* (Ukr. *не ділumu*) (Czapla, 2011, p. 137); *Żerebki* from Ukr. *жеребок* – “part, inheritance” (Czapla, 2018, p. 234).

*Utropy* is the name of a village in Kosiv Raion, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it had 1,496 inhabitants, including 1,418 people of Greek Catholic rite with a parish within the village and 104 residents of Roman Catholic rite with a parish in Pistryń (SG, Vol. 12, p. 862). Its first records are early: *Utrop* 1373 (AGZ,

Vol. 5, p. 39) (salt source); *Uthorop* 1579 (Żdź, Vol. 18/1, p. 101); *Uterop* (Jabl XVI w.); *Utoropy* 1785–1788 (JM, 1965, p. 315); *villa Utropy* (Wiz XVIII w.); *Utropy* 1891 (SG, Vol. 12, p. 862); *Ymoponu* (IstIF, 1962, p. 398). In his monograph, Āacij proposes its anthroponymic base \**Ymopon* (Āacij, 2015, p. 325). Pluskota places it among cultural names and compounds; she gives a record of *Uthorop* (former *Hutoropye*), explaining its shortening and hyper-correctness, but without telling the reader what she means (Pluskota, 1998, p. 92). In my opinion, this is originally a form of \**Trop*, cf. record from 1373 in the singular, from Pol. *trop* – “path” (Boryś, 2005, p. 577) (Ukr. *mpon* [SUM, Vol. 10, p. 283]). The name has a cultural character and refers to roads and crossings. The topographical conditions of this village, situated among numerous hills, make one think about certain difficulty while moving in the surrounding area. It is a village situated on the Korzelówka stream, which has numerous tributaries within the territory of the settlement. Let us compare other similar toponyms: *Dorożna* > *Nadorożna* [also with secondary preposition] from Pol. *droga* (Ukr. *doपोza*) (Czapla, 2018, p. 135); *Oblaźnica* from \**oblaźny*, cf. *oblaź* – “ring road” (Czapla, 2011, p. 140); \**Przechodziec* > *Przychojec* from Pol. *przechód* – “passage” (Makarski, 1999, p. 216); *Rozdorizne* from Ukr. *роздоріжжя* (Pol. *rozdroże*) (Czapla, 2011, p. 197); *Ujazd* from Pol. *ujazd* – “court tour for establishing border” (Czapla, 2018, p. 212). Secondarily with the localizing preposition *u* and pluralization of onym. Forms *Utorop* > *Uterop* with hyper-correct pleophony.

The following names of towns and villages were presented as derived from personal names with the recorded use of bases: *Klubowce* and *Łokutki*.

*Klubowce* is the name of a village in Ivano-Frankivsk Municipality, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it had 147 Roman Catholic inhabitants, 214 Poles with a parish in Tyśmienica and 726 inhabitants of Greek Catholic rite with a parish in Nadorożna (SG, Vol. 4, p. 190). Its first record appears in the 16<sup>th</sup> century: *Klubowcze* 1578 (Żdź, Vol. 18/1, p. 89); *Klubowce* (Jabl XVI w.); *Klubowce* 1785–1788 (JM, 1965, p. 144); *Klubowce* 1883 (SG, Vol. 4, p. 190); *Klubowce* (Skor, 1931–1938, p. 717); *Клубівці* (IstIF, 1962, p. 238). Bučko and Hudaš treat it as a patronymic name derived from the personal name *Клуб*, this of course is derived from an appellative and has its dictionary confirmation (Bučko, 1990, p. 77; Hudaš, 2004, p. 144). Āacij mentions earlier analyses, adding a potential one more as ethnic from the names of the localities \**Клубів* or *Клубівка* (Āacij, 2015, p. 142). Pluskota, on the other hand, makes no mention of this village. In my opinion, this is an ethnic name from Ukr. *клуб* (Pol. *klub* – “something tangled of a spherical shape” [Boryś, 2005, p. 237]) characterizing the population because of the natural property of the area they live in. Let us compare the other ethnic names of the type: *Przedrzymiechy* from Pol. *przedrzeć mosznę*, a name describing



the population living in a bushy area, exposing men to scrotum damage (Czapla, 2011, pp. 162–163); *Trawotłoki* from Pol. *tloczyć trawę*, i.e. “to trample the grass” (Czapla, 2011, p. 193).

*Łokutki* is the name of a town in Tlumach Raion, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast. The first mentions of it appear quite early: *колокотко(м)* 1419 (Roz, p. 9); *Lokyathky* 1452 (MRPS, Vol. 4/3, p. 398); *Lokyathky* 1523 (MRPS, Vol. 4/1, p. 239); *Łokotki* (Jabł XVI w.); *Łokutki* 1785–1788 (JM, 1965, p. 179); *Łokotki* 1855 (Karte); *Локутки* (Sch, 1886, p. 88); *Локтки, в Локитках* (Sch, 1914, p. 223); *Łokutki* (Skor, 1931–1938, p. 949); *Локитка* (IstIF, 1962, p. 605). Bučko states that it comes from the personal name *Локитко*, similarly to *Âacij* (Bučko, 1990, p. 86; *Âacij*, 2015, p. 182). Pluskota, on the other hand, makes no mention of this village. However, one can also seek physiographical explanation. If we were to assume the base as appellative Ukr. *локоть* (Pol. *łokieć*), it would be an oikonym of a physiographic nature in a metaphorical way meaning the bending of the river, secondarily – the terrain in this bend. To give it credibility, let us compare similar names referring to shapes and limbs of humans, e.g. *Noga*, *Nogaj* (Wykaz, Vol. 2, p. 543), *Babin* (Czapla, 2011, p. 32), *Babica* (MPrzem, p. 343). The very location of the village brings to mind the association of a bend or a certain closure of space. This is best described in *Słownik geograficzny*:

[...] in the mountain stretching from Gruszka to Niżniów, in the village of Łokutki, just above the village with deposits of gypsum stone and limestone, there is a cavern just behind the village, i.e. a large opening from which a stream of clean water flows. There are many fairy tales attached to this cavern, which reaches deep upward and which has not yet been properly explored. This flowing stream is called *Sołoniec*, which after one kilometre of the course flows into the Tlumacz River in the village of Łokutki from the right bank (SG, Vol. 5, p. 690).

## CONCLUSIONS

Of the ten names I discussed, the interpretations proposed earlier assumed their antroponymic origin or were treated as dark names. The names of the towns of the historical Halych region in the new interpretation are an attempt to clarify the vague names and to “deanthroponymize” the others, for which a credible physiographic or cultural etymology can be proposed. As early as in 1969, Rospond wrote: “We have learned to unjustifiably extend the range of names derived from personal names to the detriment of topographical ones in exceptional toponyms” (Rospond, 1969, p. 57). In the article *Odanthroponimizować toponimię. Na przykładzie odrzecznych i odbagiennych nazw miejscowych Zamojszczyzny*, Władysław Makarski makes such attempts by adding:

[...] in a situation where there is a dilemma as to whether a given ambiguous linguistic structure should be attributed a physiographic meaning of hydronymic origin or a meaning of deanthroponymic possessive origin, I give absolute priority to the first interpretation, which corresponds to the directive expressed in the title phrase of this study: deantroponymize toponymy (Makarski, 2017, p. 78).

*Translated into English by Marek Robak-Sobolewski*

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- AGZ – Hejnosz, Wojciech, Tatomir, Lucjan, Liske, Franciszek, Ksawery, Prochaska, Antoni (eds.). (1868–1931). *Akta grodzkie i ziemskie z czasów Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z Archiwum tak zwanego Bernardyńskiego we Lwowie*. Vol. 1–24. Lwów: Towarzystwo Naukowe
- ESUM – Mel’ničuk, Oleksandr Savič (ed.). (1982–1985). *Etimologičnij slovník ukraïns’koï movi*. Vol. 1–2. Kiïv Naukova dumka. [Мельничук, Олександр Савич (ред.). (1982–1985). *Етимологічний словник української мови*. Т. 1–2. Київ: Наукова думка.]
- IstIF – Černov, Oleksandr Oleksandrovič (ed.). (1962). *Īstoriâ miŝt i sil ukraïns’koj RSR. Ivano-Frankivs’ka oblast’*. Kiïv: AN URSSR. Īnstitut istoriï. [Чернов, Олександр Олександрович (ред.). (1962). *Історія міст і сіл української РСР. Івано-Франківська область*. Київ: АН УРСР. Інститут історії.]
- IstT – Nečaj, Svitlana Petrivna. (1973). *Īstoriâ miŝt i sil ukraïns’koj RSR. Ternopil’s’ka oblast’*. Kiïv: AN URSSR. Īnstitut istoriï. [Нечай, Світлана Петрівна. (1973). *Історія міст і сіл української РСР. Тернопільська область*. Київ: АН УРСР. Інститут історії.]
- Jabl XVI w. – Jabłonowski, Aleksander (ed.). (1899–1904). *Atlas historyczny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Epoka przelomu z w. XVI na w. XVII. Dział II: Ziemie Ruskie Rzeczypospolitej*. Warszawa–Wiedeń: C. i K. Wojskowo-Geograficzny Zakład w Wiedniu
- JM – Zaharčišina, P.Ī. (ed.). (1965). *Josifins’ka (1785–1788) i Frantis’kans’ka metriki. Perŝi pozemel’ni kadastru Galicini. Pokaŝnik naselenih punktiv*. Kiïv: L’vivs’ka Oblasna Kniŝkova Drukarnâ. [Захарчишина, П.І. (ред.). (1965). *Йосифінська (1785–1788) і Франтиськанська метрики. Перші поземельні кадастри Галичини. Покажчик населених пунктів*. Київ: Львівська Обласна Книжкова Друкарня.]
- Karte – Kummerer, Carl Ritter von Kammersber. (1855). *Administrativ-Karte von den Königreichen Galizien und Lodomerien mit dem Grossherzogthume Krakau und dem Herzogthümern Auschwitz, Zator und Bukowina in 60 Blättern. Nachdruck der Ausgabe*. Wien: Artaria
- Kur – Kuraś, Stanisław, Sułkowska-Kuraś, Irena (eds.). (1974–1977). *Zbiór dokumentów małopolskich*. Vol. 1–8. Wrocław: Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich, Wydawnictwo PAN
- LWR – Arłamowski, Kazimierz, Arłamowska, Emilia, Kaput, Wanda. (1974). *Lustracja województwa ruskiego 1661–1665*. Vol. 3. Wrocław: Wydawnictwo PAN
- MPrzem – Makarski, Władysław. (1999). *Nazwy miejscowości dawnej ziemi przemyskiej*. Lublin: Wydawnictwo KUL
- MRPS – Wierzbowski, Theodorus (ed.). (1905–1919). *Matricularum Regni Poloniae summaria*. Vol. 1–4/1. Warszawa: Typis Officinae C. Kowalewski
- PSRL – Šahmatov, Aleksej Aleksandrovič (ed.). (1962). *Polnoe sobranie russkikh letopisej. Ipat’evskaâ letopis’*. Moskva: Akademii nauk SSSR. [Шахматов, Алексей Александрович (ред.). (1962). *Полное собрание русских летописей. Ипатьевская летопись*. Москва: Академии наук СССР.]

- RedS – Red'ko, Ūlian Kostântinovič. (2007). *Slovník súčasních ukrajině'kix pprizvuš*. Vol. 1–2. L'viv: NTS. [Редько, Юліан Костянтинівич. (2007). *Словник сучасних українських прізвищ*. Т. 1–2. Львів: НТШ.]
- Roz – Rozov, Volodimir Oleksijovič. (1928). *Ukrains'ki gramoti. T. 1: XIV v. i perša polovina XV v.* Kiïvi: Ukraïns'ka Akademia Nauk. [Розов, Володимир Олексійович. (1928). *Українські грамоти. Т. 1: XIV в. і перша половина XV в.* Київі: Українська Академія Наук.]
- Sch 1861 – Dankiewicz, Jan (ed.). (1861). *Schematismus universi venerabilis cleri greco-catholicae Dioecesis Stanislavopolensis pro Anno Domini 1861*. Leopoli: Sumptibus Cleri Dioecesiani
- Sch 1886 – Dankiewicz, Jan (ed.). (1886). *Schematismus universi venerabilis cleri greco-catholicae Dioecesis Stanislavopolensis pro Anno Domini 1886*. Leopoli: Sumptibus Cleri Dioecesiani
- Sch 1914 – Dankiewicz, Jan (ed.). (1914). *Schematismus universi venerabilis cleri greco-catholicae Dioecesis Stanislavopolensis pro Anno Domini 1914*. Leopoli: Sumptibus Cleri Dioecesiani
- SHP – Крип'якевич, Іван Петрович (ed.). (1939). *Spis galic'kih parohij XII–XVI st. Studij seminarîâ dlâ istorij Shodu u filosofičnomu viddilj grekokatolic'koï bogoslovs'koï akademij u filosofičnomu viddiljgrekokatolic'koï bogoslovs'koï akademij u L'vovi*. L'viv: Gr-kat. Bogoslovs'ka akademijâ u L'vovi. [Крип'якевич, Іван Петрович (ред.). (1939). *Спис галицьких парохій XII–XVI ст. Студії семінарії для історії Сходу у філософічному відділі грекокатолицької богословської академії у Львові*. Львів: Гр-кат. Богословська академія у Львові.]
- SG – Sulimierski, Filip, Chlebowski, Bronisław, Walewski, Władysław (eds.). (1880–1902). *Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich*. Vol. 1–15. Warszawa: nakładem F. Sulimierskiego i W. Walewskiego
- Skor – Bystrzycki, Tadeusz (ed.). (1931–1938). *Skorowidz miejscowości Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z oznaczeniem terytorialnie im właściwych władz [...]*. Przemysł–Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Książnicy Naukowej
- SNazw – Rymut, Kazimierz (ed.). (1992–1994). *Słownik nazwisk współcześnie w Polsce używanych*. Vol. 1–10. Kraków: Instytut Języka Polskiego PAN
- SUM – Bilodid, İvan Kostântinovič (ed.). (1970–1980). *Slovník ukrajině'koï movi*. Vol. 1–11. Kiïv: Naukova dumka. [Білодід, Іван Костянтинівич (ред.). (1970–1980). *Словник української мови*. Т. 1–11. Київі: Наукова думка.]
- URSR – Popiv's'kij, M.F. (red.). (1947). *Ukrains'ka RSR. Administrativno-teritorial'nij podil: na 1 veresnâ 1946 roku*. Kiïv: Ukraïns'ke vid-vo političnoï literaturi. [Попівський, М.Ф. (ed.). (1947). *Українська РСР. Адміністративно-територіальний поділ: на 1 вересня 1946 року*. Київі: Українське вид-во політичної літератури.]
- Wiz – *Akta i dekrety wizytacyjne parafii archidiecezji lwowskiej obrzâdku lacińskiego z czasów abpa W.H. Sieradzkiego, O.F. Klic'kiego z lat: 1775–1783*. (ABMK mkf. 3067)
- Wykaz – Bielec, Jan, Szwalek, Stanisława (eds.). (1981–1982). *Wykaz urzędowych nazw miejscowości w Polsce*. Vol. 1–3. Warszawa: [b. w.]
- Źdź – Jabłonowski, Aleksander (ed.). (1902). *Regestra poborowe. Polska XVI w. pod względem geograficzno-statystycznym*. Vol. 7, part 1: *Ruś Czerwona and Źródła dziejowe*. Vol. 18, part 1. Warszawa: Główny skład Gebethnera i Wolffa

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## ABSTRACT

The subject of the article is a semantic and structural analysis of 10 selected toponyms of the Halych region (out of 1,224), whose origin is more or less puzzling. The names of places in the historical Halych region (currently in Ukraine, within the Ivano-Frankivsk and Tarnopol Oblasts) have not been given attention in monographs before. Some of them were listed by Stefan Hrabec, Mykhail Hudaš, Jan Zaleski and Edward Klisiewicz, Miroslav Haborak, Vasil Āacij, Vira Kotovič and Dmitro Bučko. The comprehensive presentation of the local units of the Ruthenian lands of the Republic of Poland, including the Halych region, became the subject of research by Teresa Pluskota. Onyms analysed in the article by the mentioned authors were willingly classified as unclear names – *Rydoduby*, unclear or separate from anthroponyms without dictionary confirmations – *Holhocze*, *Kluwińce*, *Thumacz*, or only as separate names from anthroponyms without dictionary confirmations – *Jarhorów*, *Niewoczyn*, *Rukomysz*, *Utoropy*, or as personal names with recorded uses – *Klubowce*, *Łokutki*. The article is an attempt to clarify the aforementioned vague names and to de-anthroponymize the others, for which a credible physiographic or cultural etymology can be proposed.

**Keywords:** Halych region, names of places, toponym

## ABSTRAKT

Przedmiotem artykułu jest analiza semantyczna i strukturalna 10 wybranych toponimów ziemi halickiej (spośród 1224), których pochodzenie jest w mniejszym lub większym stopniu zagadkowe. Nazwy miejscowości historycznej ziemi halickiej (obecnie na terenie Ukrainy w obrębie województw iwanofrankowskiego oraz tarnopolskiego) nie miały wcześniej monograficznego opracowania. Niektóre z nich znalazły się w opracowaniach Stefana Hrabca, Mychajła Hudaša, Jana Zaleskiego oraz Edwarda Klisiewicza, Myrosława Haboraka, Wasyla Āacija, Wiry Kotowycz i Dmytra Bučko. Całościowe ujęcie jednostek miejscowych ziem ruskich Rzeczypospolitej (w tym też ziemi halickiej) stało się przedmiotem badań Teresy Pluskoty. Analizowane w artykule jednostki przez wymienionych autorów chętnie klasyfikowano jako nazwy niejasne – *Rydoduby*, niejasne lub odosobowe od antroponimów bez słownikowych potwierdzeń – *Holhocze*, *Kluwińce*, *Thumacz*, bądź jedynie jako nazwy odosobowe od antroponimów bez słownikowych potwierdzeń – *Jarhorów*, *Niewoczyn*, *Rukomysz*, *Utoropy*, lub jako nazwy osobowe z odnotowanymi użyciami – *Klubowce*, *Łokutki*. Artykuł przynosi próbę objaśnienia wymienionych nazw niejasnych oraz odantroponimizowania pozostałych, dla których można zaproponować wiarygodną etymologię fizjograficzną lub kulturową.

**Słowa kluczowe:** ziemia halicka, nazwy miejscowości, toponim

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