

PRODUCTIVE WORD-FORMING MODELS OF SURNAMES IN DIALECT SPEECH: SUFFIX DERIVATIVES, THEIR CONTEXTUAL APPEARANCES AND HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION

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Abstract: The article presents an analysis of productive word-formation models of Western Polissia nicknames that function in dialect speech. Substantive and attributive types of masculine and feminine suffix derivatives are characterized in detail in the contextual and historical dimension, attention is paid to word-formation models with the meaning of collectiveness. The material of the research was the own records of nicknames made in the settlements of Western Polissia. The interdependence of the nickname and the colloquialism in which it functions is noted, since unofficial anthroponyms clearly demonstrate dialectal features at the phonetic, lexical, and word-forming levels. Street personal names cannot be brought closer to the framework of the literary language, because their main properties will be lost: changeability, variability, temporality, locativeness, expressiveness, which distinguish them among other anthroponymic units. It has been established that in nicknames, as in last names, only suffixation is evidenced among the means of morphological word formation, because prefix derivatives were found even at the level of formation of appellatives. A comprehensive analysis of suffix formants in Western Polissia unofficial anthroponymy has shown their following varieties: 1) patronymic and matronymic; 2) patronymic-possessive and matronymic-possessive; 3) multifunctional in the sense of patronymic or matronymic; 4) andronymous; 5) collective.

Keywords: nickname; word formation model; Western Polissia dialect; suffix derivative; saying; sentence; scientific paradigm; historical interpretation.

1 Introduction

Ukrainian anthroponymy as the basis of proprietary vocabulary is formed on the basis of language traditions and local specificity. The three-component official system of naming persons is represented by surnames, personal names, and patronymics. In dialect communication, the main functions of anthroponyms are performed by nicknames - unofficial names of persons that characterize them in rural (more often) or urban (less often) collectives, are used "out of sight", have a mostly negative connotation and indicate some defining (external or internal) characteristic of a person or an event directly related to it. A nickname and a colloquialism are interrelated phenomena, because an informal name most often arises and functions in live spontaneous speech. Despite the fact that nicknames are characterized by flexibility, it is practically impossible to bring them closer to the framework of the literary language, because their main properties will be lost: changeability, variability, temporality, locativeness, expressiveness, which distinguish them among other anthroponymic units. It was observed that unofficial Ukrainian anthroponyms, formed on the basis of the dialect system, reveal specific linguistic phenomena marked by innovations and archaism. Nicknames are unique in that, on the one hand, they are not codified, so they can be temporary in nature, and on the other hand, they are regulated by customary law, certain lexical and word-forming norms. Some unofficial names do not last long (several months), but most of them "live" for decades, passing from generation to generation. In many social communities, including rural communities, where an unofficial anthroponym most fully realizes its functions, a nickname is the main way of identifying individuals. Very often, residents of a settlement may not know the official surname and first name of their fellow villager, while his street name is known to everyone. In quantitative terms, there are much more nicknames than official anthroponyms, since street names are characterized by synonymy, and there is almost no person in the village who does not have a nickname.

Scientific interest in informal anthroponyms as an inseparable component of the anthroponymic system has a long linguistic tradition. An important stage in the study of unofficial personal names was "Reasons for Ukrainian onomastics" by I. Franko [11]. The scientist raised the nickname to the rank of official anthroponyms, noting: "It was a kind of document, and because of that we understand why people valued it so much, not allowing to change its original form either in pronunciation or in writing" [11, p. 424]. The author differentiated individual and family "nicknames", pointed out the emotional function of unofficial names, the reasons for the appearance of nicknames, traced the family and genealogical chain of a person's nomination. Further scientific research in the field of nicknames was included in the work of V. Okhrimovych "About village nicknames" [20], in which the scientist claimed that "a hundred years ago, when metrical books were laid down, there was no difference between village and government nicknames, because actually village nicknames entered in the metrics as government. Since then, the village and government nicknames have gone in different directions and diverged far from each other. The government nicknames were petrified in the form in which they were entered in the books, instead, the village nicknames both lived first and continue to live a full organic life" [20, p. 303].

In the modern scientific paradigm, there are dissertation works that present a comprehensive analysis of unofficial anthroponyms of different regions of Ukraine: O. Antonyuk (Donetsk region) [2], O. Verbovetska (Ternopil region) [30], M. Nalivayko (Lviv region) [18], V Pavlyuk (Vinnytsia) [22], N. Fedotova (Luhansk region) [10], P. Chuchka (Transcarpathia) [7], N. Shulska (Western Polissia) [27] and others. Almost all researchers consider nicknames in a dialectal aspect, analyzing the word-formation and structural specificity of unofficial personal names. The peculiarities of the word formation of nicknames, in particular the scientific description of morphological and non-morphological methods of derivation, periodically become the object of research by scientists in the context of the study of unofficial anthroponymy in general. Thus, Y. Pradid investigates word-forming features of nicknames along with motivational and functional specifics [24]. We come across separate studios devoted to the study of the vocabulary of nicknames of certain regions. Thus, O. Antoniuk writes about unofficial names formed by the morphological method on the material of the anthroponymy of Donetsk region [1]. O. Verbovetska studies the structural aspect of official and unofficial names of the Ternopil Region [31]. Word-forming types of anthroponymic nicknames of one dialect are presented in scientific research by L. Lonska [15]. Homonymous derivatives among modern unofficial anthroponyms are analyzed by O. Mikhalchuk [16]. M. Nalivayko and S. Pantso draw attention to the ways of creating unofficial anthroponyms of the Lviv region [18; 23]. V. Pavlyuk differentiates the phenomenon of affixation among the ways of creating nicknames in Vinnytsia [21].

The linguistic continuum of Western Polissia, which combines the archaic dialects of two systems (northern and southwestern) and modern slang and jargon specificity, is a respectable field for anthroponymic searches. The uniqueness of the Western Polissia area is due to its border character, as the influence of the Polissia language is felt. In terms of word formation, the unofficial names of Polissia pike are extremely colorful and original. They became the object of analysis in the researches of H. Arkushin, who characterized lexical-semantic derivatives [3] and composite nicknames [5], as well as N. Shulska, who focused attention on the means and methods of creating women's informal names in family and ancestral anthroponymy of Western Polissia [28]. The derivational potential of Western Polissia nicknames, in particular the lexical-semantic way of wording unofficial anthroponyms, was reflected in the publication of N. Shulska, N. Kostusyak, and others [29]. Despite the research interest in the word-formation-structural aspect of

unofficial anthroponymy, nicknames need a detailed scientific description from the point of view of morphological word formation, in particular regarding the productivity of affixes, as well as types of derivation. Relevant for today are explorations carried out on the material of nicknames, with a detailed analysis of each method of word formation found in unofficial names.

2 Materials and Methods

The material of the research was the own records of nicknames made in the settlements of Western Polissia (Volyn Oblast, partly in the northwestern regions of Rivne Oblast). The material was collected through written and dictaphone fixations directly from respondents of different ages, primarily dialect speakers. The research used the method of linguistic description and its main techniques: inventory and systematization of language material in synchrony. Of the specific linguistic techniques, word formation analysis was used. With the help of quantitative calculations, the composition and performance of the derivative models were established.

The purpose of the article is to analyze productive word-formation models in dialect speech using the material of Western Polissia nicknames, in particular to characterize in detail the substantive and attributive types of male and female suffix derivatives in the contextual and historical dimension, to pay attention to word-formation models with the meaning of collectivity.

3 Results and Discussion

In nicknames, as in surnames, only suffixation is observed among the means of morphological word formation, because prefix derivatives were found even at the level of creation of appellatives, where prefix morphs appeared. Those formations that do not have homonymous doublets among appellatives and which are not recorded in lexicographic sources are qualified as suffix derivatives.

Scientists claim that Ukrainian anthroponymy does not have special surname word-formation tools, it uses the system capabilities of the Ukrainian language and attaches them to the onomastic system, taking into account its capabilities and needs [22, p. 45]. The same is observed in the derivation of unofficial names of people.

A systematic study of street anthroponyms showed that morphological derivatives are individual unofficial personal names based on family affiliation, as well as collective and collective family-generic unofficial names. Such formations are decorated with patronymic, matronymic, patronymic-possessive, andronymic, polyfunctional in the role of patronymic or matronymic suffixes and reveal the sign of "bearer of ancestral belonging". Surname creation is a living daily process, therefore the word-formation and structural analysis of such derivatives is necessary both for clarifying the ancient anthroponymic tradition and for establishing regional linguistic innovations.

In morphological informal names containing polyfunctional formants, their qualitative feature has already been completely lost, since these suffixes are used in the function of patronymics or matronymics, cf. *Петр'ак* (*Petrák*) 'son (grandson) of *Петр* (*Peter*)' and *Варвар'ук* (*Varvaryúk*) 'son (grandson) of *Varvara*'. Investigating the peculiarities of patronymics, P. Chuchka emphasizes that "the majority of modern patronymic formants are former (and often modern, living) means of expressing diminutiveness. Primitive attributive formants began to express patronymic, as they hinted that the denotation is characterized by some trait of a person, called the creative basis" [8, p. 52].

It is possible to make a clear distinction between the presence of a qualitative feature or its loss in derivatives with multifunctional affixes in nicknames by clarifying the motivational characteristics of the studied anthroponym, cf. *Іванець* < *Іван* (*Ivánets* < *Ivan*) 'son (grandson) of *Іван*', *Кири́льцо* < *Кирило* (*Kyrílytsyo* < *Kyrylo*) 'son (grandson) of *Kirill*' and *Іванець* < *Іван*, *Кири́льцо* < *Кирило* (*Ivánets* < *Ivan*, *Kyrílytsyo* < *Kyrylo*) 'bearers of short stature or thin'.

Suffix analysis of anthroponymic derivatives in the article is carried out according to the identified word-formation models (WFM), differentiating them according to gender specificity:

Suffix-structural analysis of male names

For a systematic representation of the suffixal derivation of male nicknames, an analysis of recorded WFMs in the order of their gradational productivity in the unofficial anthroponymy of Western Polissia is presented.

Substantive type

WFM on *-ук* || *-ік*

According to researchers, this formant is one of the most productive in the modern Ukrainian language. Its original diminutive function eventually gave way to a special anthroponymic function, or more precisely, to a genesionymic function [7, p. 222]. This fact is confirmed by the register of nicknames, where the suffix is the most common among West Polissia male unofficial anthroponyms. In patronymic (propatronymic), matronymic (promatronymic) names, the analyzed multifunctional derivative already represents a neutral connotation, since such names perform only an identification and differentiation function without any characteristics. The formation of a patronymic type was observed: *Арка́шик* (*Arkáshik*) 'son (grandson) of *Аркаша*, *Кондр'атик* (*Kondrátik*) 'son (grandson) of *Kindrat*', *Льб'ник* (*Lónyk*) 'son (grandson) of *Leoniia*, *Мака́рик* (*Makárik*) 'son (grandson) of *Makar*'; as well as a matronym: *Га́нчик* (*Hápchik*) 'son (grandson) of *Гапка*', *Го́лик* (*Gólik*) 'son (grandson) of *Golii*', *Ду́ник* (*Dýnik*) 'son (grandson) of *Duniia*, *Зі́нчик* (*Zínchik*) 'son (grandson) of *Zinka*', *Зо́йчик* (*Zoýčyk*) 'son (grandson) of *Zoika*'.

In the set of derivatives of the analyzed WFM, patronymic (propatronymic) and matronymic (promatronymic) male names are fixed, mostly of younger age, the bases of which are motivated derivatives based on the name, surname, and nickname of the father (grandfather), which could be formed as follows: *Купрі́йчик* < *Купрій*(ко)(ець) 'son (grandson) of *Купрій*', *Никоді́мчик* < *Никодим*(ко)(ець) 'son (grandson) of *Никодим*', *Проко́пчик* < *Прокоп*(ко)(ець) 'son (grandson) of *Прокоп*', *Тихо́нчик* < *Тихон*(ко)(ець) 'son (grandson) of *Тихон*'. Identical derivatives have been traced: *Каньбо́рчик*, *Хві́льчик*, *Юхі́мчик*.

The suffix *-ук* || *-ік* performs a matronymic function, mainly in the names of sons who were raised only by the mother.. This trend can be traced in many settlements of Western Polissia: *Вале́нчик* 'son of *Валенка*', *Ве́рчик* 'son of *Верка*', *Га́нчик* 'son of *Гапка*', *Ду́нчик* 'son of *Дунька*', *Катері́нчик* 'son of *Катеринка*', *Ма́рінчик* 'son of *Маринка*'.

Derivatives of the nicknames are common: *Бригаді́рчик* 'son (grandson) of *Бригадір*', *Кабан'чик* 'son (grandson) of *Кабан*', *Король'чик* 'son (grandson) of *Король*', *Майбо́рчик* 'son (grandson) of *Майбр*', *Муля́рчик* 'son (grandson) of *Муляр*', *Пасту́шик* 'son (grandson) of *Пастух*'. Anthroponyms derived from surnames with phonetic-morphemic modifications are separately highlighted: *Бі́чик* < *Бичок*, *Бу́тик* < *Бутенко*, *Бу́слик* < *Бусел*, *Гри́цьк* < *Грицюк*, *Чи́чик* < *Чичотка* (*Víchuk* < *Vuchok*, *Vútik* < *Butenko*, *Vúsyk* < *Busel*, *Grúcyk* < *Hrytsyuk*, *Chúchyk* < *Chichotka*). Derivatives from the surnames – *Акайо́мчик* < *Акайомко* < *Акайомов*, *Дубе́нчик* < *Дубенко* < *Дубина* (*Akayómchuk* < *Akayomko* < *Akayomov*, *Dubénychuk* < *Dubenko* < *Dubyna*) – are rarely found.

In the western and northern dialects of the West Polissia dialect, the suffix *-ук* is represented by the vowel modifiers *-ек* || *-'ек*, cf. *Лу́к'я́нчек* 'son (grandson) of *Лук'ян*', *Юхі́мчек* 'son (grandson) of *Юхим*'.

The multifunctionality of the analyzed suffix proved that in some cases it can perform a diminutive function, in others – a patronymic. While it is practically impossible to trace this at the level of official anthroponyms, among unofficial names of

nominative origin, the functional differentiation of the affix is clear when the motivational-nominative principle is necessarily involved, cf. *Степанчик* 'son (grandson) of Stepan' and *Степанчик* < Степан 'of short stature'.

WFM on *-к-о*

As the researchers testify, the diminutive suffix *-к-о* later became a neutral anthroponymic formant, and then began to perform a patronymic function. WFM is highly productive in street nicknames, especially in family-generic anthroponyms with noun bases. For the Ukrainian language, formations with the suffix *-к-о* are the most productive of all diminutive variants of names [6, p. 85]. N. I. Rulova notes that in some cases the formant *-к-о* could mean a son after the father, i.e., perform a patronymic function and be added to various structural variants of names [25, p. 46]. This feature is clearly represented in the Western Polissia family names of younger men (sons or grandsons).

Derivatives with non-derivative bases are recorded in Western Polissia: *Борисько* 'son (grandson) of Борис', *Гадамко* 'son (grandson) of Гадам', *Гнатко* 'son (grandson) of Гнат', *Кондратко* 'son (grandson) of Кондрат', *Мартинко* 'son (grandson) of Мартин'; with derived bases: *Антошко* 'son (grandson) of Антоша', *Льонько* 'son (grandson) of Льоня', *Макарейко* < Макарей < Макар, *Назарейко* < Назар, *Пилипейко* < Пилипей < Пилип, *Степанейко* < Степаней < Степан. Sometimes, matronyms are found: *Орисько* 'son (grandson) of Орися', *Праксе́мко* 'son (grandson) of Праксема'. The form shaped from the nickname, *Бугайко* 'son (grandson) of Бугай', etc., is fixed. It was observed that such anthroponyms no longer have an original expressive component.

WFM on *-ович*

It is known that the indicated formant is secondary, formed by the combination of two suffixes *-ов* and *-ич*. Historically, it has an ancient origin, because, according to scientists, even in the Proto-Slavic language, it created paternal names – patronymics [26, p. 58]. The specified WFM is productive in family and generic anthroponyms. Formations of this type are identical to official patronymic names. The qualification of the analyzed derivatives to nickname units is due to the fact that such anthroponyms identify only one specific person in the settlement.

With this suffix, patronymic nicknames (propatronyms) function, identical to official patronymic names: *Власович* 'son (grandson) of Влас', *Герасимович* 'son (grandson) of Герасим', *Гнатович* 'son (grandson) of Гнат', *Карпович* 'son (grandson) of Карп', etc. According to the quantitative indicator, there are much more matronyms, which is caused by the family structure: *Галінович*, *Годаркович*, *Даркович*, *Дунювич*, *Зінович*, *Катькович*, *Марінович*, *Мотькович*, *Тамарович*. The bearers of these unofficial names are mostly sons who were raised by one woman without a husband. Specifically, derivatives with the recorded formant are not recorded among grandchildren's names, i.e., in promatronymous names. It is clear that the generic affiliation in the demonstrated anthroponyms indicates their neutral connotative character. Such formations testify to the antiquity of the unofficial naming system, as well as its specificity against the background of other anthroponymic categories, they are even associated with the matriarchal system.

In the dialects of Western Polissia, variant suffixes were found, more often *-увич*: *Гундувич*, *Дунькувич*, *Зоськувич*, *Сиклітувич*, *Мотькувич*, *Мотювич*, *Параскувич*, *Фідуркувич*; less often *-евич*: *Макаревич*, *Сінкевич*; *-овіч*: *Миколайовіч*, *Тарасовіч*.

WFM on *-ець*

Dialectal phonetics of Western Polissia led to the use mainly of variants of the analyzed affix *-ець*, *-иц*, *-иц'*. As the researchers

point out, "qualitatives of male names with the suffix *-ець*' were common in the Ukrainian language as early as the 16th century" [13, p. 80]. In unofficial names of the family type, the qualitative function of the polyfunctional formant *-ець'* is no longer so expressive, it only partially indicates diminutiveness, therefore the formant is also used in naming sons and grandsons, cf.: *Вихторець* 'son (grandson) of Віктор', *Гантонець* 'son (grandson) of Гантон', *Макарець* 'son (grandson) of Макар', *Никодімець* 'son (grandson) of Никодим', *Потанець* 'son (grandson) of Потап', *Романець* 'son (grandson) of Роман', *Юхимець* 'son (grandson) of Юхим'. Observation showed that derivatives of this type can equally indicate the gyneconymous nature of the suffix in unofficial names. According to the same scheme, anthroponymic forms can be formed from patronymic (propatronymic) nicknames: *Бугаєць* 'son (grandson) of Бугай', *Виліхванець* 'son (grandson) of Виліхван', *Кабанець* 'son (grandson) of Кабан'.

The observed formant is also in family names with an indication of the occupation of the first bearer: *Бондарець* 'son (grandson) of Бондар', *Ковалець* 'son (grandson) of Коваль', *Матрощець* 'son (grandson) of Матрощ', *Столярець* 'son (grandson) of Стільяр'.

WFM on *-ич* || *-іч*

Researchers believe that the original function of this ancient Slavic suffix is to indicate that a person belongs to a certain genus [12, p. 9]. This functional meaning of the formant is preserved in Western Polissia anthroponymy, because the analyzed derivative is productive mainly in the generic names of men and acts in a patronymic function. In Western Polissia dialects (western and northern parts) the phonetic variant *-еч* is used.

Most formations are manifested by masculine derived and non-derived nominal bases: *Вакуліч* 'son (grandson) of Вакула', *Кузьміч* 'son (grandson) of Кузьма', *Лукіч* 'son (grandson) of Лука or Луця', *Хоміч* || *Хомеч* 'son (grandson) of Хома', *Юхиміч* 'son (grandson) of Юхим', *Яремич* 'son (grandson) of Ярема'. The patronymic character is expressed by matronyms such as *Ганіч* 'son (grandson) of Гапка', *Ганіч* 'son (grandson) of Ганя', *Голіч* 'son (grandson) of Голя', *Дуніч* 'son (grandson) of Дуня', *Катерініч* 'son (grandson) of Катерина', *Марініч* 'son (grandson) of Марина', *Ярініч* 'son (grandson) of Ярина'. Often, such names are motivated not only by the name of the mother, but also by the name of the wife, when she has a higher status in the family. The demonstrated derivatives express a neutral connotation.

WFM on *-ок*

In the modern Ukrainian language, derivatives with the suffix *-ок* have the modifying meanings of diminutiveness and caressing [26, p. 190]. In street names of a generic nature, the polyfunctional derivative is used to identify younger male persons, which is explained by the reduced-diminished specificity of the suffixes. Forms motivated by personal names and their variants, as well as nicknames based on the occupation or other characteristics of the father (grandfather) are recorded: *Гусачок* 'son (grandson) of Гусак', *Костючок* 'son (grandson) of Костюк', *Кузючок* 'son (grandson) of Кузюк', *Лісничок* 'son (grandson) of Лісник', *Панасок* 'son (grandson) of Панас', *Зиньок* 'son (grandson) of Зиня < Зиновія', *Максімок* 'son (grandson) of Максим', *Панасок* 'son (grandson) of Панас'. WFM is sporadically used in derivatives of surnames: *Далючок* < Далюк, *Петручок* < Петрук. In speech after soft consonants, the suffix can undergo the phonetic modification *-'ек*, cf.: *Ковалек*, *Мотилек*.

WFM on *-ц'о*

According to our observations, the formant *-ц'о* in nicknames indicates a distinct pettiness. The analyzed suffix is mostly used in patronymic (propatronymic) male anthroponyms: *Гадамцьо* 'son (grandson) of Гадам', *Гаврилцьо* 'son (grandson) of Гаврил', *Миколайцьо* 'son (grandson) of Миколай', *Пилипцьо*

'son (grandson) of Пилип', *Акайбѣцьо* 'son (grandson) of Акайом', *Бригадѣрьцо* 'son (grandson) of Бригадѣр'; less often - in matronymic derivatives: *Тамарѣцьо* 'son (grandson) of Тамара', *Милѣньцо* 'son (grandson) of Мілена'.

WFM on *-ѣц || -ѣц'*

According to scientists, this is a diminutive and endearing suffix that was discovered at the appellative level in the 17th century, to indicate the names of family relationships [23, p. 57]. In the Western Polissia anthroponymic system, only names of the matronymic type are observed: *Варкусь* 'son of Варка', *Ганнѣць* 'son of Ганна', *Галѣонѣць* 'son of Галѣоня', *Марѣць* 'son of Марія', *Миланѣць* 'son of Міланиа'. Such feminine derivatives obviously no longer have the original diminutiveness of the derivative, which is due to its loss at the stage of generic anthroponymization. Unofficial personal names of this type can also be gyneconyms. Specifically, no patronymic or propatronymic anthroponyms were found among the derivatives with the analyzed WFM.

WFM on *-ѣк*

The polyfunctional WFM is productive in names of a generic nature (names of younger persons - sons, grandsons), especially distinguished and by type of activity with a slight shade of diminutive, where it implements the patronymic function. While, for example, in Transcarpathian dialects, according to P. Chuchka, functions with the suffix *-ѣк* do not have age differentiation [7, p. 221], in Western Polissia this formant is used only in the names of younger speakers. Lexicographic fixations also testify to the formation with the suffix *-ѣк* of the younger persons, cf. appellative *ковальѣцьк* 'a blacksmith's apprentice' [9, II, p. 260], *вовчѣцьк* 'young wolf' [23, I, p. 246], *орлик* 'young eagle' [9, III, p. 63].

There are derivatives with non-derivative bases: *Бондарѣцьк* 'son (grandson) of Бондар', *Мелничѣцьк* 'son (grandson) of Мелник', *Рибачѣцьк* 'son (grandson) of Рибак'.

Formations with derived bases include unofficial anthroponyms: *Бондарѣцьк* 'son (grandson) of Бондар', *Владѣцьк* 'son (grandson) of Влад', *Демѣцьк* 'son (grandson) of Диментій', *Ковальѣцьк* 'son (grandson) of Коваль', *Менѣцьк* 'son (grandson) of Мен < Євмен', *Мусійѣцьк* 'son (grandson) of Мусій'.

The demonstrated modern morphological derivatives reflect ancient word-forming phenomena in anthroponymy, since even in the pre-surname period such formations functioned, which expressed the same patronymic or matronymic function and which were later codified into surnames, cf. modern official anthroponyms: *Гриѣцьк*, *Климѣцьк*, *Мельничѣцьк*, *Михальѣцьк*, *Ковальѣцьк*, etc. The names-matronymics are sporadically observed: *Варварѣцьк* 'son (grandson) of Варвара', *Грипѣцьк* 'son (grandson) of Грипа'.

WFM on *-ѣк*

According to researchers, the primary function of the suffix *-ѣк* in proper names was diminutive. Later, this formant lost it and acquired the meaning of patronymic, with which many Slavic anthroponymic systems are known. The recorded formant, despite its appellative specificity, appears in family-generic anthroponyms, mainly matronyms and gyneconyms (in Western Polissia colloquialisms, the variant *-ѣк* is used after soft consonants): *Хімѣцьк* 'son of Хима', *Петрѣцьк* 'son of Петро', *Зурнѣцьк* 'husband of Зурна', *Миѣцьк* 'son of Мица'. The preservation of this derivative in family names indicates the antiquity of such formations. It is not by chance that the researchers note that "the suffix *-ѣк* has been used by the Slavs as a patronymic suffix since ancient times" [6, p. 20]. Among the Western Polissia unofficial names of a family nature, the analyzed CM is not very productive.

WFM on *-ѣн || -ѣн'*

In Slavic languages, this formant, according to P. Chuchka, could perform both a qualitative and a patronymic function [7, p.73].

The patronymic specificity of the formant in Western Polissia nicknames is sporadically observed, but it is revealed by anthroponyms: *Петрѣнь* 'son of Петро', *Макарѣнь* 'son of Макар', *Сергѣн* 'son of Сергій'.

Attributive type

WFM on *-ѣв*

The patronymic-possessive WFM is represented in men's nicknames productively, with a clear indication of family and ancestral belonging. According to this WFM, male unofficial anthroponyms can be formed from the name or nickname of the father (rarely, the grandfather).

The peculiarity of the phonetics of Western Polissia dialects caused the use of variant derivatives *-ѣв*, *-ѣв*, *-ѣв*. The suffix *-ѣв* is seen relatively rarely in street names, mostly its phonetic variants are used. In Middle Polissia and Kholm dialects, the formant *-ѣв* functions, cf. *Драгунѣв* 'son of Драгун', *Вірѣв* 'son of Вірк', *Калінів* 'son of Калина', *Корѣйѣв* 'son of a Корѣць', *Паніѣв* 'son of Панічк'.

With the participation of the suffixes *-ѣв*, *-ѣв* in the creation of nicknames, a unique phenomenon was observed due to the accentuation of the derivative. It was found that the accentuation of the formants *-ѣв*, *-ѣв* depends on the generic specificity of the unofficial anthroponym, cf. *Паніѣв* 'son of Панічк' and *Бондарѣв* 'from the Бондарѣ (Bondars) family'. Other names with *-ѣв*, *-ѣв* are observed: *Гѣв*, *Назѣв*, *Пальѣв*, *Ромѣв*, *Шѣв* with the first meaning; *-ѣв*, *-ѣв*: *Булаѣв*, *Клімѣв*, *Куліѣв*, *Цибѣв*, *Цвіѣв*, *Чешѣв* with the second meaning. In this case, it is necessary to talk about accentuating nicknames-homonyms.

A peculiarity of the Western Polissia dialect is that possessive adjectives from creative stems with a final soft consonant consistently retain *-ѣ* [4, p. 667]. This is also observed in nicknames (not always with a soft ending): *Вурѣв*, *Дзѣв*, *Ковѣв*, *Лѣв*, *Макарѣв*, *Петрѣв*, *Фѣв*, *Юхѣв*.

In Western Polissia, the suffix *-ѣв* (*-ѣв*) consistently functions in male anthroponyms: *Ковѣв*, *Микѣв*, *Муѣв*, *Никѣв*, *Пѣв*, *Ринѣв*, *Юхѣв*. This variant of the formant can also be found in Kholm dialects: *Бѣв*, *Бѣв* [10, p. 167–170] and Transcarpathian: *Тарѣв*, *Конѣв* [7, p. 217].

The simultaneous use of several phonetic modifiers of the analyzed formant in one speech was observed, cf. *Кирѣв*, *Клімѣв* and *Семѣв*. But all the same, the word-forming load of the suffix *-ѣв* is the greatest, as evidenced by the systematic analysis of the register of registered nicknames.

The specificity of the used derivative determines the one-generation creation (by the name of the father) of the family name, because the formation by the name of the grandfather or great-grandfather would most likely use substantive affixes (*-ѣ'*, *-ѣк*, etc.).

WFM on *-ѣн || ѣн'*

According to researchers, the matronymic-possessive WFM has an ancient anthroponymic tradition [7, p. 217]. This formant with a patronymic meaning is used in the Polish and Slovak atronymic systems.

Possessive forms with the suffix *-ѣн* (*-ѣн*) are highly productive in Western Polissia, where formations from the diminutive variant of the mother's name or her nickname prevail: *Василѣнѣн* 'son of Василенка', *Варѣн* 'son of Варка', *Галіѣнѣн* 'son of Галинка', *Дѣнѣн* 'son of Домка (Домця)', *Дунѣн* 'son of Дуня', *Ксѣнѣн* 'son of Ксенька', *Мѣнѣн* 'son of Мотя', Kholm dialect *Мѣнѣн* 'son of Мотря' [19, p.

167–170], Marínchyn ‘son of Маринка’, Parani ‘son of Параня’.

Derivatives of this word-formative type include possessive formations such as *Ілюшин* < *Ілюха* (mother) < *Іля* (father), where the affix load is performed by the andronymic formant *-их-*, and the original base is a masculine anthroponym. Distinguished names are observed: *Лукашійшин* < *Лукаш*, *Петрушійшин* < *Петрука*, *Романішин* < *Романка*, *Сидорішин* < *Сидорка*, *Сцьобнішин* < *Стьоба*. Many matronyms of this type are based on nicknames, cf. *Барабусішин* < *Барабус*, *Буслишин* < *Буслі*, *Ріндалишин* < *Ріндалі*, *Кробишин* < *Кроби*, *Медведишин* < *Медвед*. I. Franko recorded such male anthroponyms: *Тимчишин*, *Кузьмишин*, *Макаришин* [11, p. 399].

The peculiarity of the demonstrated personal names is that the denotations are mostly sons who were raised only by the mother (the father died in the war, died early, left his wife, etc.). Sometimes such names can be formed from the name of the wife or grandmother. According to the connotative relation, this formant is mostly neutral. Some tend to associate such derivatives with matriarchy [7, p. 218]. In addition to the main matronymic function of the derivative, names after the wife (gyneconyms) are also rarely recorded, cf. *Амфісін* ‘husband of Амфіса’, *Марінчин* ‘husband of Маринка’, *Саньчин* ‘husband of Санька’.

For the purpose of greater identification, the clarifying official anthroponymic component is used in the pre- or postposition: *Дарчин Севи*, *Кобітин Вя*, *Колья Дючин*, *Колья Маньбосин*, *Палажчин Кля*, *Райчин Сіржа*. In some nickname units, “morphological changes at the morpheme seam” are not observed, so the anthroponyms *Булочкін*, *Мартохін*, *Райкін* are used. Possessive patronyms were sporadically found with the analyzed WFM: *Марадо́нн* ‘son of Марадона’, *Мики́тин* ‘son of Микита’, *Петри́н* ‘son of Петро’.

WFM on *-іс'к-ий*

P. Chuchka qualifies the derivative *-іс'к-ий* as a “suffix of collective belonging”: “Such formations tangibly emphasize the belonging of the named not to one person, but to some larger collective. This method of naming is quite old” [7, p. 218]. Onomast notes that the scope of use of the suffix *-іс'к-ий* is the same as in patronymic nicknames with the suffix *-ів* [7, p. 218]. The same was observed among the unofficial anthroponyms of Western Polissia, where the function of the suffix is most often patronymic or matronymic, cf. *Гаврилівський* ‘son (grandson) of Гаврил’, *Климентівський* ‘son (grandson) of Климент’, *Мартинівський* ‘son (grandson) of Мартун’, *Ганнівський* ‘son (grandson) of Ганна’, *Мотрунівський* ‘son (grandson) of Мотруна’.

Given that the recorded formant is secondary, that is, it contains the possessive affix *-ів* and the toponymic suffix *-ськ*, it is possible that the derivatives in nicknames have a more extended meaning than the usual indication of generic affiliation. Presumably, the second toponym formant may indicate a territorial factor, since the names *Буслівські*, *Зайцівські*, *Гнатівські*, *Ковалівські*, *Степанівські* could be collective names of original settlements based on the name or nickname, the occupation of the first-born founder, and accordingly, a man from this settlement could be *Буслівський*, *Гнатівський*, *Зайцівський*, *Ковалівський*, *Степанівський*. This is proven by modern Western Polissia anthroponymic microtoponyms, cf.: *Бубричівський* ‘corner of village Bronysia, where a family with the surname Бубрич lived’, *Бучаківська* ‘street, village Rusniv, where a family with the nickname Бучаки lived’, *Вовківський* ‘corner of the village Romashkivka, where a family with the nickname Вовки lived’, *Гідзівський*, ‘a corner of the village Мурин, where a family with the surname Гідзівський lives. In unofficial anthroponyms containing the component *-іс'к-ий*, the original genealogy has already been completely lost.

In Western Polissia, informal anthro-derivatives with an analyzed formant reflect a high ancestral status, indicate belonging to some well-known family-settlement, and often function as positive names used openly. This is also evidenced by street personal names for the name of an entire family (which is known from a positive side in the assessment of native residents): *Вигонівський рід*, *Гусаківський рід*, *Лівусівський рід* (*Vygonovsky family*, *Husakivsky family*, *Livusivsky family*).

In the same sequence, to create nicknames with the motif ‘from such and such a settlement’, the derivative *-іс'к-ий* is used: *Гнатівський*, *Гандриківський*, *Карнівський*, *Степанівський*, *-іс'к-ий*: *Гилівський*, *Данилівський*, *Лівусівський*, *Мамунівський*, *Олшиківський*, *Петринівський*, *Хвидунівський*; *-ус'к-ий*: *Буслівський*; less often *-ес'к-ий*: *Кокханівський*, *Мукхалівський*, singly *-ос'к-ий*: *Капральівський*, *Макарівський*, *Макухівський*.

WFM on *-ов-ий*

As G. Arkushyn notes, “by origin, it is the suffix *-ів* (< *-ов*), to which the ending is added according to the model of the full form of adjectives” [4, p. 668]. In informal names, the function of the fixed formant is the same as that of the *-ів* derivative and its variants. The final *-ий* acts as an expander and creates a slightly different outline of the analyzed formations, used in parallel to the forms on *-ів*, *-ов*, *-ув*, *-ев*., cf. in the speech of Berestyan, Volyn region. parallel male formations of *Миходюв* || *Миходювий*, *Никодімув* || *Никодімувий*, *Барабусюв* || *Барабусювий*, etc. Scrupulous observations of the anthroponymy of the indicated speech revealed that the frequency of use of male generic names of the first type (in *-ів*, *-ов*, *-ув*, *-ев*) is slightly higher than in the second (in *-ов-ий*, *-ув-ий*, *-ев-ий*). With the analyzed formant, the names of speakers containing direct identification and which can equally be used both in preposition and in postposition are often used, cf.: *Бугайовий Сіржа*, *Миходювий Хведь*, *Сашка Никодімувий*, *Жорик Барабусювий*.

Derivatives in *-ов-ий*, motivated by the name or nickname of the father or grandfather, are successively used: *Ватільовий* ‘son (grandson) of Ватиль’, *Гусаровий* ‘son (grandson) of Гусар’, *Панасову* ‘son (grandson) of Панас’; with accent load *-ов-ий*: *Березуновий* ‘son (grandson) of Березун’, *Ковальовий* ‘son (grandson) of Коваль’, *Козаківий* ‘son (grandson) of Козак’, *Мельничуківий* ‘son (grandson) of Мельничук’, *Пастуховий* ‘son (grandson) of Пастух’, *Цуркановий* ‘son (grandson) of Цуркан’. In Western Polissia anthroponymy, the variants *-ув-ий* are sporadically recorded: *Бригадірувий* ‘son (grandson) of Бригадір’, *Виліхванчукувий* ‘son (grandson) of Виліхванчик’, *Ріндалювий* ‘son (grandson) of Ріндаль’; *-ев-ий*: *Макаревий* ‘son (grandson) of Мака́р’.

WFM on *-с'к-ий*, *-ц'к-ий*

The adjectival suffixes *-с'к-ий*, *-ц'к-ий*, which have a toponymic character, are realized mainly in West Polissia unofficial names, which clearly indicate family and ancestral belonging to a certain settlement. The function of these formants in folk anthroponyms is the same as that of the derivative *-іс'к-ий*. Apparently, *Буслівський* could be from the settlement of *Буслі*, *Здунський* – from the settlement of *Здуні*, by the nickname of the first bearer-founder.

The observation showed that the suffix *-с'к-ий* is used mainly in names that indicate greater individuality: *Куклінський*, *Маринський*, *Цибільський*, *Хомський*, while formations with the formant *-ц'к-ий* represent expressive collectivity: *Васи́льський* < *Василі*, *Макари́цький* < *Макари*, *Хомі́цький* < *Хоми*, *Шатри́цький* < *Шатри*. Such names testify to the antiquity and uniqueness of unofficial names of people among other types of proper personal names, in which, obviously, collective belonging is in the first place, and patronymic is in the second place.

Suffix-structural analysis of feminine names

Substantive type

WFM on *-ix-a*

In the Western Polissia factage of women's informal names, there is highly productive andronymous WFM on *-ix-a*, which P. Chuchka defines as "Ukrainianism of a substratum character" [7, p. 235]. Andronymic derivatives derived from full personal names, their variants, nicknames, surnames function consistently: *Бамбалусиха* < Бамбалус, *Бомчиха* < Бомко, *Бугайка* < Бугай, *Васютіха* < Васюта, *Гарасіміха* < Гарасим, *Зінчуха* < Зинько, *Кориніха* < коринь, *Кубзаріха* < Кубзар, *Лайдачіха* < Лайдак, *Макаріха* < Макар, холмське *Бусьчиха* < Бусько, *Реіботчиха* < Решотка [16, p. 16-168]. The same forms are fixed by I. Franko: *Тимчиха*, *Кузьміха*, *Макариха*, *Дедериха* [26, p. 399, 407]. The productivity of this WFM is also evidenced by the records of dialect speech: / на мене" Мартініха / а то Мавдукі / Шуті / Шутіха казали / Мартініха / бо д'ід буу" Марті" / Іані Баріло / а йоз" ж'їнка Баріліха / а не" знайу" чуж" / тої д'ід буу" маїї глэдкії / шо в'ід тозо // . In Western Polissia colloquialisms, the use of the phonetic variant *-ix-a* is traced: *Бараніха*, *Белчіха*, *Вікторіха*, *Воленчіха*, *Гандросіха*. Such derivatives nominate mostly older married women, although no clear trend in their use can be traced. In the western and northern part of the studied dialect, WFMs on *-ex-a* prevail: *Багночеха*, *Григореха*, *Гунчеха*, *Дворачеха*, *Димчеха*, *Довгалеха*, *Драгунеха*, *Омелянеха*, *Охримеха*, *Паламареха*; *Котеха*, *Вувчеха*, which is caused by lowering [и] to [e] in an unstressed position. This version of the derivative is also recorded in Kholm female names *Драгунеха*, *Махнеха*, *Янеха* [16, p. 167–170]. In the village of Velymche of Volyn region, among female formations, WFM on *-ex-e* || *-ex-é*, *-ex'-e*, caused by the inflectional change of [a] to [e] were found: *Динісіхе*, *Гішіхе*, *Жмурихе*, *Зніхе*, *Кліміхе*, *Кундрітихе*, *Кужіліхе*, *Лосіхе*, *Мартініхе*, *Пасіціхе*, *Тирентіхе*, *Юхіміхе*. In the mentioned dialect, this phenomenon is reflected in other WFMs for naming women after their husband or father, cf.: *Барисіське*, *Маркяннаве*, *Наталчине*, *Чиляднікаве*.

Variants *-ox-a*: *Бадзьоха*, *Вітальоха*, *Гантоха*, *Силімоха*, *-yx-a*: *Вацуха*, *Кленуха*, *Речуха*, *Семенуха* are used sporadically in separate speech systems. In addition, observed derivatives may have an accented suffix (*Бугайка*, *Вувчеха*, *Яціха*) or a creative stem (*Денісіха*, *Миходіха*, *Ріндаліха*).

WFM on *-k-a*

This WFM of the andronymic type is very common in Western Polissia and is used only in the nomination of daughters-in-law and daughters, and in some cases wives.

Derivatives with non-derivative bases are established, which include nicknames motivated by a nickname, first name, father's or husband's surname (andronyms): *Агрономка* < Агроном, *Багатірка* < Багатир, *Більшовічка* < Більшовик, *Гайдучка* < Гайдук, *Ленінка* < Ленін, *Мазурка* < Мазур, *Малахсіка* < Малахсей, *Мельничка* < Мельник, *Мойсейка* < Мойсей, *Мусейка* < Мусей, *Мурачка* < Морак, *Прукопка* < Прукоп; *Багатиручка* < Багатир, *Гапонючка* < Гапонюк. Unofficial names of the gentile type *Градишчуха*, *Ситнуха* were formed, apparently, through the mediation of a masculine derivative: *Градишчуха* < Градишук 'from the village of Градишук', *Ситнуха* < Ситнюк 'from the village of Ситниція', etc. In family names, the original nuance of the formant *-k-a* has already been lost. The demonstrated forms are more common for naming girls and young women. Names with derived bases, formed through the derivative on *-ix-a* (its phonetic modifiers) are observed: *Барабусіха* 'daughter (daughter-in-law) of Барабусіха', *Бичііха* 'daughter (daughter-in-law) of Бичиха', *Большіиха* 'daughter (daughter-in-law) of Большиха', *Бугайіха* 'daughter (daughter-in-law) of Бугайіха', *Булганінішка* 'daughter (daughter-in-law) of Булганініха', *Махтеїіха* 'daughter (daughter-in-law) of Махтеїіха', *Моцііха* 'daughter (daughter-in-law) of Моцііха'.

Feminine derivatives formed through the possessive formant *-ia* (and its phonetic variants) were found in Western Polissia: *Гамбукайіва*, *Бугайіва*, *Комарііва*, *Онуфрїіва*, *Павлока*, *Жерівка*, *Сидорівка*, *Михалііва*.

Formations of other word-forming types function sporadically among the female anthroponymic array: *Майоріа* < Майор, *Мируня* < Мирон, *Назарєча* < Назар, *Льотчиця* < Льотчик, which do not show word-formation distribution and therefore are not organized into separate WFMS.

Attributive type

To create unofficial names of this variety, patronymic-possessive formants are used mainly, which is determined by the specificity of female family-generic anthroponyms.

WFM on *-ov-a*

WFM is formed according to the pattern of possessive adjectives, cf.: *батькова*, *дідова* and is used to designate women of various ages and family status (daughters, daughters-in-law, less often – wives) from the names, surnames, nicknames of men or parents: *Буньова* 'daughter (daughter-in-law) of Буня', *Гарасіютова* 'daughter (daughter-in-law) of Гарасіюта', *Дмитрова* 'daughter (daughter-in-law) of Дмитро', *Савичова* 'daughter (daughter-in-law) of Савич', *Синкова* 'daughter (daughter-in-law) of Синко', *Тішкова* 'daughter (daughter-in-law) of Тішко', cf. records of I. Franko: *Тимкова*, *Макарова* [26, p. 399]. The prevalence of this formant is evidenced by fragments from the Polissia dialect speech: / Мін'їчка / заїти Мар'їіа / а називаїіут Мін'їчка / нуї Мін'їчка / ну то вже чоловіка добавл'аїіут Мін'їчка Йіуркова / Йіуркова Мін'їчка / П'ііки називаїіли / коїсна хїта йакєс' пр'іізв'їс'ко мала / ну П'ііки / то Гал'а П'іікува // .

Accent differentiation is observed in the nomenclature of Western Polissia anthro-derivatives: *-ov-a*: *Бундарова*, *Васькова*, *Гурубїова*, *Кравцьова*, *Кувальцьова*, *Макарьова*, *Остапчкова*, *Паламарова*. In the central and western regions of Western Polissia, there is a highly productive WFM on *-uv-a*: *Баранчукова*, *Буслува*, *Втасува*, *Віліхванчукова*, *Дохтурува*, *Зайцува*, *Зончикува*, *Камарокува*, *Кліментува*. The same verbal formant also occurs in Kholm feminine derivatives, cf. *Канодува*, *Нелькува* [16, p. 166–167]. In some dialects, WFMs on *-ov-a* are sporadically used: *Майстр'ова*, *Міцико'ва*; WFMs on *-ev-a*: *Gavruneva*, *Gavruneva*, *Ковалева*, *Ксьбонзева*, *Сергєєва*, *Жандарєва*, *Крутієва*, *Ковбанцєва*, *Остапунєва*, *Шинкарєва*. Infrequent one is WFM on *-uv-a* < *ev-a* || *-ov-a*: *Штірліцива*.

WFM on *-in-a* || *-in-a*

This WFM represents an unofficial female derivation, more often on the maternal line. Derivatives from feminine qualitative personal names and their variants are observed: *Дарчина* < Дарка, *Зосьчина* < Зоська, *Христінчина* < Христинка, *Фійончина* < Фійонька, *Юхімчина* < Юхимка, cf. in Transcarpathian colloquialisms: *Катушина*, *Парішчина* [27]. Men's names are recorded less often, represented mainly in the nicknames of married women: *Васькіна* < Васька (can be either a woman or a man), *Коляціна* < Коляца, *Мішуткіна* < Мішутка, *Саніна* < Саня, *Хуміна* < Хума.

Derivatives of this type include nouns formed through the feminine formant *-ix-a* with an original masculine stem (e.g.: *Пряничшина* < *Пряничиха* < *Пряник*, *Дідзішина* < *Дідзііха* < *Дзідзь*): *Бугайішина*, *Маркосішина*, *Мойсейішина*, *Козачіішина*, *Чабаніішина*. Such derivatives function among Kholm anthroponyms: *Верка Сиридєшина*, *Явобха Сиридєшина* [16, p. 166–170].

WFM on *-ivc'k-a*

The WFM is used to identify women, represents the same word-formative status and phonetic modifications as masculine formations in *ivc'k-ий* (see above).

Derivatives with *-ів'к-а* are sporadically recorded among female names: *Ковалівська, Кухарівська, Панівська, Хомівська*. In the studied dialect environment, the indicated WFM is most often formed by phonetic variants: *-ув'к-а: Дмитрівська, Дубинівська, Киричівська, Мамунівська, Ливусівська, Хвидунівська, -ув'к-а: Борхувська, Бугайівська, Вигонівська, Гапонівська, Гутувська, Кабашиувська, Мушкунувська*, рідше *-ов'к-а: Балківська, Буянівська, Гарахівська*; with consonant loss of [в] in WFM *-іс'к-а: Гапонівська, Гусарівська, Диментівська, Дудівська, Масютівська* (similar to masculine derivatives in *-с'к-ий, -ц'к-ий*, where there is also a probable toponymic factor).

In informal communication, identifying constructions with distinguishing epithets are often used: *Павлішка Старá і Павлішка Малá, Старá Козá і Молодá Козá*. In the spontaneous speech of the Polissia inhabitants, the phrases *Зоровиківчи дівчата, Климнішчині дівчата* are used to collectively name girls or women from a certain family.

Considering the fact that a street name is an unstable and uncodified anthroponym, when creating the family-generic name of a wife, daughter or daughter-in-law, the same formants are often used (both *-их-а* and *-ов-а*, respectively, and their variants), cf.: *Бараб'юсова* 'wife, daughter and daughter-in-law of *Бараб'юс*', *Даниліха* 'wife and daughter-in-law of *Данил*'. This phenomenon is also common in Kholm dialects, where there is also no clear distinction in the use of *-их-а* and *-ов-а*, cf. *Канодіха* and *Канодува* [16, p. 169]. In this case, to differentiate the named in the conversational system, an indication of the personal name of the bearer is used: *Бараб'юсова Мар'янка, Бараб'юсова Катя, Бараб'юсова Віля*. In view of this, it is not possible to unequivocally assert the age status of the female affixes *-их-а* and *-ов-а* and trace any trend in their use.

Suffixes with the meaning of collectivity

Formants used in collective names are applied in the West Polissia anthroponymic suffixation.

WFM on *-ам-а* || *-'ам-а*

In Western Polissia anthroponyms, this formant is represented only in the collective name of children, which indicate family affiliation. Such formations are motivated by family-generic anthroponyms and derived from the singular qualitative (e.g.: *Бусленята* < *Бусленя*): *Зайчата* 'children of the *Заєць*', *Соколята* 'children of *Сокол*', *Часнята* 'children of the *Чайка*'. It has been observed that recorded derivatives are quite common among informal names. At the same time, the collective names of children are ancient in origin, as evidenced by the records of I. Bessaraba from the end of the 19th century - the beginning of 20th century, cited by G. Arkushyn: *Соколенята* "children of *Соколовський*", *Адаменята* 'children of *Адам*' [4, p. 64]. Among the onomastic material, collective names of children in *-ам-а* are also given by I. Franko: *Гринковичята, Дедерихов'ята, Марковичата* і *Марков'ята, Старивичата* 'children' [11, p. 407–409].

The phonetics of Western Polissia dialects led to the appearance of the suffix-variant *-ет-а* (after soft consonants and sibilants): *Качин'ета, Перцин'ета, Прапорцин'ета, Приймач'ета, Шпачен'ета*. In nicknames, this formant has a reduced tone, which is due to the specificity of its use in children's names.

Very often, patronymic-possessive formations can add an additional clarifying component – a person's name, expressing a greater degree of identification: *Бугай(юв) Кольа, Зончик(ув) Сірб'южа, Романчук(ів)а Марія, Ганя Яц(і)ха*. Vernacular names of this category are represented by the anthroponymic formula "Possessive component + proper personal name (name variant)". The role of the possessive component can be performed by the name, surname, nickname of the husband, father, mother, or other relatives: *Боркіна Вєра, Вовкува Ксєня, Мартівчина Ольга, Ст'юпува Дєя, Чумусьова Катя, Юрчикова Нєстя, Гєдзова Яєстя; Василь Р'яб'ю, Вєся*

Курніюв, Устин Саиш, Платонув Вєся. We record the following names in records of dialect speech, cf.: / *тут Йухімка / вуй їе Йухімка Б'юз'кова / Б'юз'к'і / а чо'го їай не'знаїю чо'го їйх Б'юз'к'і / Б'юз'ко д'ід / а чо'го Б'юз'ко не'знаїю // Гуа'рова там д'л'ше / Гусар д'ід бу'ї / алєї чо'го їог'о Гусаром прозивали не'знаїю / М'ан'а Гусаріс'ка / Гусаріс'ка кáжут' / М'ан'а Гусаріс'ка // Панас'укі то фам'іл'їа така бу'ла / Мар'ус'а Панас'ук'ова / тут З'ос'ч'ина бу'ла з'ос'же / вона в'же помєрла / в'же З'с'шчина нав'єрно побáб'ї / З'ос'ка бу'ла / бáба бу'ла З'ос'ка / бу'ла той називали З'ос'ка // то їак'єс на ю'жного пєвдо бу'ї // аїак'же / от їа в'же Ковалішчина / а в'же аїф'їчкá нийáк нис'єжут по фам'іл'її / в'же'ї дочкá / на дочкú кáжут от Ковалішчиної Св'єта пошк'ї / а то Мик'їч'ина / бо Мик'їтка бу'в стар'ї д'ід / тої Мик'їтка / тої так назвали / аб'о ше їїїє Нáд'а Прич'ина / бо їїд'їд знаїте їакт'о коліс' / д'їд з'ос'ва Мик'їтка / їакт'о кáжут Мик'їч'ина або Прич'ина Нáд'а / ну отак'є'в'о / ну їа ни знаїю чу'го / отак'є'в'о прид'умали //* In these street anthroponyms, a direct reference to a relative was found, and such names have a double or even triple motivation (name, family and ancestral affiliation, sometimes an additional characteristic).

For the purpose of accurate differentiation, the specified anthroponymic structures are used to name native sisters or brothers: *Гриньк'ова Лєна* and *Гриньк'ова Сєта, Катя Буровик'ова, Лїда Буровіца* and *Нáдя Буровик'ова, Циганк'ова Тоня* and *Циганк'ова Сєта, Платонув Вєся і Платонув Р'юма*. The possessive component is often added in order to avoid the title: *Марія Бараб'юсова, Марія Никодімува, Марія Самчу'ова, Марія Вишта'ова, С'онька Назар'ова, С'онька Пилипчу'ова*.

In Western Polissia, unofficial anthroponyms of a family-generic character almost never develop into three-member or more structures, as, for example, in Transcarpathia (see P. Chuchka [7]) or Kholm region, cf. *Гєлько Вєрки Сирідєшиної, Нáдя, дочка* [daughter of] *Вєрки Сирідєшиної* [19, p. 167]. Only sometimes in everyday speech can one record such an "anthroponymic deployment", expressed syntactically: / *а чий то вун їе? / чийá вунá бу'де? //, / а п'о Малій Жánки П'л'єшч'їної //, / а то з'є Хáпци Ёл'ї Бид'ової з Х'їтора //*.

4 Conclusion

Thus, the systematic analysis of suffix formants in the folk and household names of Western Polissia showed their following varieties: a) patronymic and matronymic: masculine *-ич* || *-іч, -ович* (*-увич, -євич, -ів'к-ий (-ив'к-ий, -ув'к-ий)*); feminine – *-ів'к-а (-ив'к-а, -ув'к-а, -ов'к-а)*; b) patronymic-possessive and matronymic-possessive: masculine: *-ин* || *-ін, -ів* (*-ив, -ув, -ов, -ов-ий (-єв-ий, -ув-ий)*), feminine *-ов* (*-єв-а, -ув-а, -ин-а* || *-ін-а*); c) multifunctional in the sense of patronymic or matronymic: *-ак, -ак-а, -ан* || *-ан', -єц' (-єц, -иц, -иц')*, *-ик* || *-ік* (*-єк, -'єк, -к-о, -ок (-єк, -'єк), -с'к-ий, -ц'к-ий, -ук, -ус* || *-ус'*); e) collective: *-ам-а (-'ам-а)*. According to the number of representants in the anthroponymic base of Western Polissia, the following types of suffix word-formation models are established: a) highly productive: masculine: *-ик* || *-ік* (*Прок'іпик* 'son of *Прок'іп*'), *-ич* || *-іч* (*Ярінич*), *-ів* (*Назарів*), *-к-о* (*Март'інк'о, -ович* (*Кáрпович*), *-єц'* (*Ромáнец'їн*) in patronymic (propatronymic), matronymic (promatronymic) personal names; feminine: *-их-а* (*Макаріха*), *-к-а* (*Агроп'омка*), *-ов-а* (*Останчу'ова*) in andronymic and patronymic names; b) productive: masculine: *-ин* || *-ін* (*Марінчин*), *-ів'к-ий* (*Сидорівський*), *-ов-ий* (*Бараб'юсовий*), *-ович* (*Кáрпович*), *-ок* (*Гусач'ок*), *-ц'о* (*Гадáмцьо*) in patronymic (propatronymic), matronymic (promatronymic), gyneconymous names; female: *-ин-а* || *-ін-а* (*Бугайшчина*), *-ів'к-а* (*Гапонівська*) in patronymic, matronymic, andronymic unofficial names; *-ам-а* || *-'ам-а* (*Бусленята*) in the collective names of children; c) low-productive: masculine: *-ак* (*Хімáк*), *-ан* || *-ан'* (*Петрáнь*), *-с'к-ий* (*Марінський*), *-ц'к-ий* (*Василіцький*), *-ук* (*Ковальч'ук*), *-ус* || *-ус'* (*Вáркус*)

As we can see, the nickname creativity of the inhabitants of Western Polissia both reveals all-Ukrainian anthroponymic

trends in the use of commonly used word-formation models, and outlines local peculiarities. All this testifies to the wide possibilities of nickname nomens, which especially require careful fixations and detailed regional studies. The study of unofficial names of persons at the synchronic level allows starting anthroponymic searches in diachrony, because the study of the specificity of names and surnames must be carried out primarily through the nickname paradigm.

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