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WAYS OF RENAMING OF MODERN UKRAINIAN VILLAGES. RESTORING THE FORMER NAMES

The active nominating processes have started in the linguistic landscape of Ukraine quite recently. These processes have been caused by the political and economic transformation of the society: most importantly by the need to rename a number of cities, villages and streets in accordance with the law of decommunization, which came into force in 2015. This research is focused on 889 names of Ukrainian villages and urban settlements that emerged as a result of the decommunization process in 2016. The analysis of these oikonyms revealed two main directions of motivational processes. The first of them was restoring the former (old) names to villages (these names, 280 oikonyms, 31.5%, make up a third of the whole research material), for instance: village *Жабки* / *Zhabky*, village *Кам'янецькі Хутори* / *Kamjanetski Khutory*. The second way how to rename a settlement was to create new names (there are 609 items of this kind in the represented material, i.e. 68.5% of all renamings), for instance: village *Бережани* / *Berezhany*, village *Чумацький Шлях* / *Chumatskyi Shliakh*. When restoring the historical names, inhabitants, as a rule, used the names from the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century or names that emerged at the moment of foundation of the settlement (village *Бузькі Пороги* / *Buzki Porohy*, village *Василів Хутір* / *Vasyliv Khutir*). Among 280 restored historical names about 70 belong to the cultural heritage of original nation and national communities of Ukraine, which is about 8% of all renamings (village *Карабулат* / *Karabulat*, village *Торосове* / *Torosove*).

Key words
proper name; toponym; oikonym; renaming

Introduction to the problems

Totalitarian regimes typically impose their ideology through manipulating the society's consciousness. One of the most effective manipulative tools for changing a person's unconscious level is language landscape. It includes the proper names of the regime leaders and major dates incorporated into the names of inhabited places and other toponymical items. Such names were typical and dominant on all the territory of the former USSR, after the breakup of which they were exposed to substitution. The process of renaming was quite successful in countries of the former Soviet block, however, in Ukraine it took a long time. In the beginning, it covered west regions of Ukraine and continued from 1991 to 2000, then from 2014 to 2016 it involved all the territory of Ukraine, but initially the south, east and central regions (Ковтюх, 2017).

Active nominating processes, caused by the need to rename cities, villages and town objects, have begun in Ukraine's linguistic landscape in recent years. They

are the result of societal, political and economic transformations, such as the requirement to rename a number of cities, villages, and streets in accordance with the decommunization law, which went into effect in 2015 (Закон України).

Many linguistic studies by scholars from different countries have been dealing with the change of proper names after totalitarian regimes were overthrown or collapsed, including articles by Czech linguists describing the process of replacing German names with Czech ones in the Czechoslovakia after 1945 (Matúšová, 2017, p. 97). Of special interest can be the articles based on comparative analysis of urbanonyms changed after World War II in neighbouring cities of Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany (David, 2013, p. 54), and then describe the replacement of these Soviet names after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the loss of the influence on Eastern European countries after 1990 (David, 2013, pp. 54–59). We can say that these articles reveal the mechanisms of creation and destruction of those names being ideologically burdened by totalitarian regimes.

Philologists and other specialists have identified several renaming issues in Ukraine which are related to the decommunization of toponyms. For instance, Oleksandr Ivanenko (Іваненко, 2016) studied oikonyms of the Sumy region, Svitlana Kovtiukh (Ковтюх, 2017) analyzed toponyms of the Kropyvnytskyi city. Toponyms of the Kherson region were a subject of Mykola Homaniuk's studies (Гоманюк, 2017), and urbanonyms of the Zhytomyr region were described by Yulia Romaniuk (Романюк, 2018).

Our prior research was likewise focused on renaming caused by decommunization operations in 2015–2017, namely the renaming of: 1) streets and alleys of the villages in the Zhytomyr region (Кравченко – Романюк, 2017); 2) streets and alleys of the cities and villages of the Odessa region (Кравченко, 2019, pp. 242–246); 3) streets and alleys of the Kyiv city (Kravchenko, 2019); 4) Ukrainian cities (Кравченко, 2018).

Analysis of the research material

The material of the study involves 889 names of villages, settlements and towns, renamed during 2014–2016 as a result of the process of decommunization. The material has been obtained from the official website of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (Parliament of Ukraine).

The task of our research is: 1) to analyze the names of villages (oikonyms) in the onomasiological approach; 2) to study the principles and motives of nomination of the renamed objects.

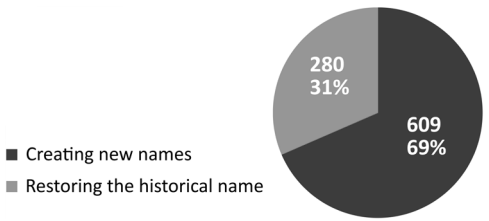
The changed oikonyms are based on another proper name (*Макарів Яр* / *Makariv Yar*, *Любомирівка* / *Liubomyrivka*, *Херсонське* / *Khersonske*, *Деснянське* / *Desnianske*) as well as on appellative vocabulary that partly reflects culture, traditions, historical events of the past (*Калинівка* / *Kalynivka*, *Вишневе* / *Vyshneve*,

Котляри / *Kotliary*, *Гайдамацьке* / *Haidamatske*, *Козаче* / *Kozache*, *Полковниче* / *Polkovnyche*, *Віїтівці* / *Viitivtsi*) and worldview values of modern Ukrainians and their ancestors (*Благодатне* / *Blahodatne*, *Вільне* / *Vilne*, *Веселе* / *Vesele*, *Зоряне* / *Zoriane*, *Мирне* / *Myrne*, *Миролюбівка* / *Myroliubivka*, *Покровське* / *Pokrovske*, *Щасливе* / *Shchaslyve*). However, the main attention in this article is paid to the motives of the nomination of the analyzed common names and to the ways of renaming modern Ukrainian villages.

I. Ways of motivational processes

As a result of the analysis of the renamed oikonyms, two main directions of motivational processes were revealed: 1) restoring the former names to villages; 2) creating new names (Diagram 1).

Diagram 1:
Motivational processes



The first of them was restoring the former (old) names to villages. According to I. Volianiuk, who studied 20th-century oikonyms in the Ternopil region, this way identifies the national consciousness of Ukrainian people (Волянюк, 2017, p. 91). About a third of the analyzed oikonyms involves such names (**280** oikonyms, **31.5%**). Among these places is for example the village *Новополь* / *Novopol* (village in the Odessa region, which was founded at the beginning of the 18th century and was called *Новополь* / *Novopol* or *Нове Поле* / *Nove Pole*). Another village, *Грушівка* / *Hrushivka*, was founded during the construction of the Kakhovka hydroelectric power plant, when the inhabitants of two historical villages – *Hrushivka* and *Kuta*, whose territory was to become the bottom of the Dnipro reservoir, were moved to a new place. The village of *Hrushivka* itself was the homestead of the kosh chieftain of Zaporizhian Sich – Ivan Sirko, even before. The village *Жабки* / *Zhabky* was established in the 17th century as a part of Lokhvytska sotnia of Lubensk regiment. The village *Макарів Яр* / *Makariv Yar* was founded in 1738 when a foreman of Zaporizhzhia, Makar Bezrodnyi, "with family and servants" established a winter house here, and it is said that the name of the village *Makariv Yar* came from the name of its foreman. The village *Кам'янецькі Хутори* / *Kamjanetski Khutory* (in the Vinnytsia region was called *Ленінська Слободá* / *Leninska Sloboda* from 1967 to 2016, and in 2016 its historical name was restored. The amount of 30% of all renamed villages is quite high (62.5%) but when compared with cities, there

are almost twice as many names restored (Kravchenko, 2018, p. 139) which leads us to the conclusion that the inhabitants of the villages and settlements are concerned about their history.

However, they leave some space for creativity and take into account modern tendencies in name-forming while for the inhabitants of cities it is important to preserve the memory of the past and pass it down to their descendants. Among the renamed streets we can observe a much smaller percentage of restoring former names. For instance, there are only 14% of restored historical names among decommunized urbanonyms in Kyiv (Kravchenko, 2019, p. 246).

We can observe specific tendencies of renaming in all groups of these oikonyms. More specifically, in the process of restoring former names to villages, village leaders try to maintain the memory of their ancestors – first settlers of these lands or founders of the settlements – which is demonstrated by the names themselves. For example the town *Обухівка* / *Obukhivka* was founded in the second half of the 18th century and the first name of the settlement was *Обухівка* / *Obukhivka*, which, according to unofficial data, comes from the surname of the first settler, the Cossack Andrii Obukh. The village *Бакумівка* / *Bakumivka* was established in the second half of the 17th century under the name *Бакумівка* / *Bakumivka* by the colonel Pereyaslav). The village *Височинівка* / *Vysochynivka* was established in 1709 and the name originated from the surname of regiment cornet Vasyl Vysochynsky (or Vasyl Vysochyn) who was the owner of these lands. The village *Гаврилівка* / *Havrylivka* has been known since the end of 18th century and the village *Іванівське* / *Ivanivske* was founded at the beginning of the 18th century under the name *Ivanivka* as a country house, owned by Bahmut archpriest Ivan Lukyanov. The village *Козирщина* / *Kozyrshchyna* was founded in 18th century by Zaporizhzhia Cossack Stepan Kozyr, Among the other examples we can name the following villages *Василів хутір* / *Vasyliv Khutir*, *Котляри* / *Kotliary*, *Гайдамацьке* / *Haidamatske*, *Козаче* / *Kozache*, *Полковниче* / *Polkovnyche*, *Віітівці* / *Viitivtsi*, *Кривоносове* / *Kryvonosove*, etc.

The second way of motivational processes is the creation of new names with consideration of different criteria and principles of nomination. There are 609 items of this kind in the represented material that makes 68.5% of all renamings, for instance the village *Бережани* / *Berezhany*. This village in Vinnytsia region was called *Hulivtsi* till 1964, from 1964 to 2016 it was *Komunarivka*, and now it is called *Berezhany* as it is situated on the banks of the river Postolov (from Ukrainian 'bereh' means 'a bank'). Another village *Чумацький Шлях* / *Chumatskyi Shliakh* was established in the Kherson region in 1921 by incomers from other villages and was called *Володимиро-Іллінка* / *Volodymyro-Illinka*. The curent name *Чумацький шлях* / *Chumatskyi Shliakh* was obviously given because it is situated on the chumaks' route ('chumaks' were people who brought salt from the Crimea). Among the changed oikonyms there are two villages in the Dnipropetrovsk region

(*Котовець* / *Kotovets* and *Ле́ніна* / *Lenina*), one in the Poltava region (*Радянська дача* / *Radianska Dacha*) and one in the Donetsk region (*Горького* / *Horkoho*) that had been given the name *Дачне* / *Dachne* because during the Soviet times there were small country houses with land for gardening (from Ukrainian 'dacha') on this territory. It was caused by the fact that all four settlements were located not far from regional centres and motorways, water objects and picturesque landscapes. Moreover, all of them had a small amount of people (approximately 30–80 inhabitants).

It is interesting to observe some identical oikonyms that often emerge as a result of creation of new modern names and restoring old names to villages in different regions of Ukraine. It proves the similar worldview of modern Ukrainians and their ancestors and observing similar values during many centuries. On the other hand, the oikonyms reflect Ukrainian mentality and preservation of national code. For instance, six settlements in different parts of Ukraine are registered as *Миролюбівка* / *Myroliubivka* that has a clear semantics as it combines the meanings of two appellatives: *мир* / *peace* and *любити* / *love*. Two settlements were given back their historical names – village *Миролюбівка* / *Myroliubivka* (village *Кіровка* / *Kirovka* in the Kirovohradsk region was called *Миролюбівка* / *Myroliubivka* till 1930s), and the small town *Миролюбівка* / *Myroliubivka* (the old pre-Soviet name of the village *Видвиженець* / *Vydvyshenets* in Dnipropetrovsk region – *Миролюбівка* / *Myroliubivka* or *Бражина* / *Brazhyna*). Four settlements were given new names, taking into account the following:

1) historical events – the village *Миролюбівка* / *Myroliubivka* (in the Kharkiv region, founded in 1930 after compulsory collectivization in 1929 and creation of the collective farm *"Комсомолець"* / *"Komsomolets"* on the place of four small villages that existed here during the Tsarist era. The old name of the village *Комсомольське* / *Komsomolske* originated from this collective farm. During World War II the village was the place of a fierce fight. Obviously, in 2016 inhabitants, remembering the sad events, decided to name the village *Миролюбівка* / *Myroliubivka*);
2) a request of the present – the name for the village *Миролюбівка* / *Myroliubivka* was chosen collectively and it was created in a school contest (Гоманюк, 2017, p. 34; Лєбєдєва, 2016). To our mind, it also represents the territorial proximity of the Kherson region, where the town is located, to the Crimea occupied by Russia, where the deployment of hostilities is possible;
3) a worldview of the inhabitants – the village *Миролю́бівка* / *Myroliubivka* in the Kirovohrad region was founded in 1797 by the refugees from Volyn and the settlers from the Balkany. The village had different names – *Крамарове* / *Kramarove*, *Арсенівка* / *Arsenivka*, *Сталіно* / *Stalino*, *Жовтневе* / *Zhovtneve* as it was named in the Soviet times, and in 2016 it was renamed as *Миролюбівка* / *Myroliubivka*). The small town *Жовтневе* / *Zhovtneve* in the Zhytomyr region was renamed as *Миролюбів* / *Myroliubiv* in 2016.

II. Restoring historical names

In the process of restoring historical names, inhabitants usually took as the basis:

1) Village names that emerged at the moment of foundation of the settlement: e.g. *Жереб'ятин* / *Zherebyatyn* (founded in the 16th century on the territory of the Kyiv Voivodeship of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth; during the Hetmanship the village of *Zherebyatyn* was a part of the Voronkivska Sotnia of the Kyiv Regiment, in 1927 it was named *Жовтневе* / *Zhovtneve*), *Сергіївка* / *Serhiivka* (founded in 1625 in the Poltava Oblast, as the village of *Serhiivka*), *Княжа Криниця* / *Kniazha Krynytsia* (it was established under this name in 1663); *Лосівка* / *Losivka* (in 1670 it was established as village Losivka); *Лиман* / *Lyman* (in 1770 was established as village Lyman), *Княгининок* / *Kniahynynok* (the first record of the village *Kniahynynok* of the Volyn region comes from the 12th century when its inhabitants served the Lutsk king), *Чистопіль* / *Chystopil* (a village in the Dnipropetrovsk region, established in 1862 by emigrants from Poltava and Cherkasy governorates), and *Василів Хутір* / *Vasyliv Khutir*.
2) Village names from the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century: *Нечуївка* / *Nechujivka* (by 1938 this village had been named this way); *Гуляй Поле* / *Huliaj Pole* (this name was created in 1864); *Діброва* / *Dibrova*. This village was established at the end of the 19th century and by 1927 was called *Діброво-Ганнівка* / *Dibrovo-Hannivka*. It was named *Діброва* / *Dibrova* (from Ukrainian 'oak grove'), because of its location near an oak grove; and the general, who was the owner of the village, named a smaller village nearby as *Ганнівка* / *Hannivka* in honour of his wife.

II.1. The main principles of restoring former names

When updating former names, inhabitants were ruled not only by the idea of returning the original name and the history of village respectively, but also took into account its linguistic formulation in lexical and semantical, phonetic and word-building approaches as well as its perception by modern Ukrainians. Consequently, if such historical name was not mellifluent, but sounded strange and out-of-date, it was rejected. As, for instance, in the Zaporizhzhia region village *Куйбишеве* / *Kuibysheve* was renamed as *Більмак* / *Bilmak* in 2016 that seemed to be neither mellifluent and nor nice for inhabitants, although it was the most ancient name of this settlement among the range of others (the village was established in 1782 by emigrants from the Poltava governorate under the name *Кам'янка* / *Kamjanka*). Name *Царекостянтинівка* / *Tsarekostiantynivka* was given in 1845, *Першотравневе* / *Pershotravneve* in 1926, and *Царекостянтинівка* / *Tsarekostiantynivka* again in 1930, *Куйбишеве* / *Kuibysheve* in 1935. On the maps from the first part

of 19th century the village is marked as *Більманка* / *Bilmanka*. It originated from Belmak-grave, where burial mound *Гостра могила* / *Hostra Mohyla* with seven other small mounds from the Bronze Age is situated). Now inhabitants of this village demand from the deputies to cancel their decision and to approve a new (another historical) name – *Кам'янка* / *Kamjanka*.

Restoring the historical names, inhabitants, as a rule, took as the basis:

1) **One of the old names of the area:** *Троїцьке* / *Troitske* (the village founded in the 1740s by Vasyl Petrovych Kapnist and named in 1743 in honour of his son Mykola – *Миколаївка* / *Mykolaivka*, in 1859 the village was renamed *Троїцьке* / *Troitske*, later the name was transformed into *Троїцьке-Миколаївське* / *Troitske-Mykolaivske*, until 1922 it was called *Миколаївка* / *Mykolaivka*, and in the Soviet times it was called *Фрунзівка* / *Frunzivka*, in 2016 the village returned to its former name); *Тарасівка* / *Tarasivka* (this village in the Kyiv region emerged in 1778 when several buildings of Bilotserkivskyi stud farm were built in the uninhabitted steppe, and till 1922 it was called *Шамраївська Стадниця* / *Shamrayivska Stadnytsia*, in 1922–1924 *Тарасівка* / *Tarasivka* in honour of Taras Shevchenko, in 1924–1947 after Lenin's death *Ленінська Тарасівка* / *Leninska Tarasivka*, in 1947–2016 *Ленінське* / *Leninske*, in 2016 the old historical name *Тарасівка* / *Tarasivka* was restored; *Новозлатопіль* / *Novozlatopil* (a village in the Zaporizhzhia region which was founded in 1895 under the name *Камнер* / *Kamner*, then Jewish cropping colony №7 *Графська* / *Hrafska*, in 1930 it was renamed as *Новозлатопіль* / *Novozlatopil*, in 1966 the name changed to *Пролетарське* / *Proletarske*, and in 2016 the historical name *Новозлатопіль* / *Novozlatopil* was restored).

2) **The historical name of the area was updated**, using, as a rule, the adjective *новий* 'new', as in the names of the following settlements: the village *Новожуків* / *Novozhukiv* (this village had names *Новосілки* / *Novosilky* and *Іскра* / *Iskra*, and in the Middle Ages the town *Жуків* / *Zhukiv* was situated here); the village *Нова Пляшева* / *Nova Pliasheva*, the historical name of the village being *Пляшева* (*Пляшова*) / *Pliasheva* (*Pliashova*), because the river *Пляшівка* / *Pliashivka* begins here; the town *Миколаївка* / *Mykolayivka* (the village of *Миколаївка-Вирівська* / *Mykolayivka-Vyrivska* was founded in the second half of the 17th century by peasants and Cossacks from Right Bank Ukraine and immediately joined the Sumy Slobid regiment, and until 1957 it was called *Mykolaivka-Vyrivska*).

3) **Names of small villages and other areas that have formed the basis for modern names:** the village *Батюшки* / *Batiushky* (*Батюшківський* / *Batiushkivsky* farmstead) was founded in 1911 in the Kharkiv region after the Stolypin agrarian reform. According to one version, this name was fixed for the village

until 1925 due to the fact that churchmen (priests were called 'batiushky' in Ukrainian) lived here. From the Soviet times until 2016 the village was called *Інтернаціональне* / *Internationalne*. The village *Софіївка* / *Sofiivka* was founded in 1779, later the village was called *Софієво-Гейківка* / *Sofievo-Geikivka* in honour of the owner of the village, the Lieutenant General Geikin and his wife Sofiya. In 1953 it was called *Софієво* / *Sofievo*, in 1963 it was named *Валове* / *Valove* in honour of a Soviet policeman who died at an armed conflict during the formation of the Soviet power. In the area of modern village *Капустяни* / *Kapustiany* and its outskirts in the middle of the 18th century some small villages started to emerge: *Григорівка* / *Hryhorivka*, *Капустяни* / *Kapustiany*, *Маценки* / *Matsenky*, *Пильгуки* / *Pylhuky*, *Писарі* / *Pysari*, *Кущі* / *Kushchi*, *Гальченки* / *Halchenky*, *Лашки* / *Lashky*, *Христусі* / *Khrystusi*. They were founded by Zaporozhean Cossacks. By 1939 the inhabitants working on communal farms had lived in these small villages. Only in 1939 the authority forced them to move to the newly-established village *Фрунзівка* / *Frunzivka*, which now has the name of one of small villages. The lands, on which the small *village Сотниківка* / *Sotnykivka* was founded, belonged to the Cossack family Hryhoriy Kornievych, who was Pyriatyn sotnyk (commander) and bought these lands during 1719–1751 years). In the area of the village *Котляри* / *Kotliary* there was a small village *Войтенків* / *Vojtenkiv* in 1860s, and *Котлярові хутори* / *Kotliarovi Khutory* on the territory of the modern village *Котляри* / *Kotliary*.

4) **Ergonyms and microtoponyms** that represented objects which had existed before and villages were formed on their basis. The name of the village *Забара* / *Zabara* can be connected with the former name of the farm, as the Zabarov farm in the 19th century was a part of the Novoprylutsk volost of the Berdychiv district in the Kyiv province and belonged to Serhiy Mering). The name of the town *Божедарівка* / *Bozhedarivka* where in 1881 the construction of a branch of Katerynynska railway station started. The station *Божедарівка* / *Bozhedarivka* was built on this branch and its name was taken for a modern oikonym. The name of the village *Мостище* / *Mostyshche* which is located in the Kozeletskyi district of the Chernihiv region on the Trubizh River, is probably connected with the bridge over the Trubizh River. The settlement was first mentioned in the Polish lustration of the Oster Starost in 1636 under the name *Mostowa Sloboda*, and in 1666 in the census the book of the Little Russian Order mentions it as the village of *Мостище* / *Mostyshche*, this name was used until 1929, in 1929 the village was renamed as *Петрівське* / *Petrivske*, and in 2016 the village returned to the historical name of *Mostyshche*). The name of the village *Старий Міст* / *Staryi Mist* (Ukrainian for *'Old Bridge'*). The historical name *Старий Міст* / *Staryi Mist* originates from the old bridge over the river *Олешня* / *Oleshnia*. The first settlers who founded this village in the first quarter

of the 20th century remembered the bridge as an old one. There was a natural landmark *Мостище* / *Mostyshche* on the place of the village in the 19th century. On the map of 1928 this village was marked as *Старий Міст* / *Staryi Mist*, but on the map of 1935 as *Петрівське* / *Petrivske*.

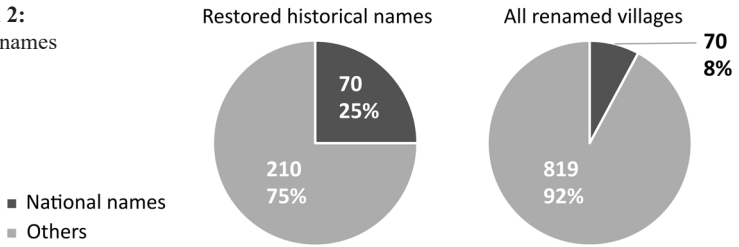
Some restored names represent how residents were trying to keep the historical name of their village during the Soviet times. In this period all inhabited settlements took their names according to the single sample that had to promote the ideals of communism and to eternalize their ideologists and founders. Inventive residents of villages added to the historical name of their village an adjective *червоний* / *chervonyi* (from Ukrainian 'red') which was associated with the communism. At that rate the historical name of the city was preserved and all Soviet policy was fully sustained. When the process of decommunization started in the 21st century, the residents of villages easily restored the former name by deleting the adjective *червоний* / *chervonyi* or by replacing it with another word. For instance, the village *Нова Гусарівка* / *Nova Husarivka* (founded in 1824 in the Kharkiv Oblast; during the Soviet period until 2016 called *Червона Гусарівка* / Chervona Husarivka). The village *Попова Гребля* / *Popova Hreblia* ('Pope's Dyke') was called *Червона Гребля* / *Chervona Hreblia* ('Red Dyke') from 1923, but in 2016 its historical name *Попова Гребля* / *Popova Hreblia* was restored. Another example of such change was the village *Мотовилівка* / *Motovylivka* (Soviet name – *Червона Мотовилівка* / *Chervona Motovylivka*). The village *Романівська Буда* / *Romanivska Buda* was originally called *Селіванова Буда* / *Selivanova Buda*, because it was owned by a landowner called Selivanov. When the village was bought by Romanovsky, it was named *Романовська Буда* / *Romanovska Buda*, in 1920 it was called *Червоне Село* / *Chervone Selo*, and later and until 2016 the village was called *Червона Буда* / *Chervona Buda*. Only in 2016 the village returned to its former name – *Романівська Буда* / *Romanivska Buda*.

However, there are some embarrassing cases when citizens restore historical names but instead of the Soviet ideology they promote the ideology of the Russian Empire. For instance, the name of the village *Олександропіль* / *Oleksandropil* (a village in the Donetsk region established in the middle of the 19th century by German colonizers). It is obvious that the name was given in honour of the Russian emperor Oleksandr.

II.2. Restored names that belong to the cultural heritage of original nation and national communities of Ukraine

Among **280** restored historical names about **70** belong to the cultural heritage of original nation and national communities of Ukraine – the Crimea Tatars, the Bulgarians, the Greek, the Jewish, etc.

Diagram 2:
National names



It represents the reestablishment of historical toponymy, deleted from the map by Stalin regulations, especially, the reestablishing the Crimea names (Звіт). There is almost a quarter of such names among the returned historical names, and about 8% of them – among all renamings (Diagram 2). That is a relatively high number, taking into account that in the mentioned renamed settlements there are mostly Ukrainian ones. The percentage of national minorities is small and does not exceed 5% out of all residents. In our opinion, such facts prove the tolerance and respect of the Ukrainians towards other peoples living in the same area.

To villages that represent the cultural heritage of national communities belong the following. The name of the village *Агаймани* / *Ahaimany* in the Kherson regeion whose first record dates back to 1807. Its name originates from *Агайманский под* / *Ahaimanskyi pod*, and it can be explained by the Turkish word *гайман* / *haiman*' meaning 'a nomadic shepherd', since nomadic nations, especially Nogais grazed there their herds of horses till the 1860s). The name of the village *Карабулат* / *Karabulat* in the Kherson region originates from the Tataric male name Karabulat. The name of the village *Дельжилер* / *Delzhyler* dates back to the 18th century when there was one of the places of Tatars camp station which was called *Delzhyler*. The name of the village *Керменчик* / *Kermenchyk* comes from the words *«Т'ерменчик»* in Urum language (the Greek language of the Ukrainian Greeks) and means 'a mill'. The village is located in the Velykonovosilkyi district of the Donetsk region where the Greek, immigrants from the Crimea live. The village was founded in 1926 by several residents from the village of *Старий Керменчик* / *Stary Kermenchyk* (now *Старомлинівка* / *Staromlynivka*) and it existed under the name of *Октябрське* / *Oktiabrske* until 2016, when it was renamed as *Керменчи́к* / *Kermenchyk*. The village *Великий Буялик* / *Velykyi Buyalyk* was established in 1802 by incomers from Bulgaria and the name *Великий Буялик* / *Velykyi Buyalyk* came from there. The village *Кубей* / *Kubei* was also established by incomers from Bulgaria, in 1809. The village *Каракурт* / *Karakurt* was founded ed in 1811 by Albanians, incomers from *Dobrudja*, south of Albania, and at first *Dobrudja* was called *Karakurt*). The village *Новий Каракурт* / *Novyi Karakurt* was founded in 1910 and from 1918 to 1940 the village was a part of the Kingdom of Romania, and in 1940 the village became a part of the Ukrainian SSR, renamed

in 1947 as *Нове Жовтневе* / *Nove Zhovtneve*. The historical name of the village was restored in 2016. The village *Торосове* / *Torosove* was established in 1857 as the German colony *Hoffnungsfeld* (from German 'field of hope' and later it was renamed as *Торосове* / *Torosove*. As the main part of their farming activity was bull breeding and the Spanish word *toros* 'bull' was well known among the colonists, probably, according to the stories of elderly residents of the village, the name comes from this word. It is especially interesting that although between 1963 and 2016 the village was legally named as *Леніне* / *Lenine*, in everyday communication it was usually referred to as *Торосове* / *Torosove*. Similar stability of ethnic names in everyday use is noticed by other scholars as well. An example is the German name of Mount *Bramberk* in the Sudetenland, where ethnic Germans lived. After the historical events of 1945, the long-standing toponym was changed to *Krásný* in Czech. However, in everyday life, people continued to use the ethnic name, and residents as well as tourists use the name *Krásný* along with the name *Bramberk*. And even a survey conducted in 2018–2019 showed that respondents know and use the oronym *Bramberk* more than the oronym *Krásný* (Lábus – Vrbík – Kourková, 2019, pp. 65–71).

Conclusions

The research of the renamed villages represented that:

1. Renaming of villages and towns came in two ways: a third of Soviet names was changed back into previous names, the rest were given new ones. Thus, we can confirm that historical names have returned into the urbanonymy of Ukraine with the changed oikoinyms, renewing the history of native villages in the memory of communities.
2. As to political affirmations, any of them were not found among the renamed villages. This proves the deviation from the ideological base in nominational processes in the place names of Ukraine.
3. Oikonyms are based on proper names as well as on appellative vocabulary that partly reflects culture, traditions, historical events of the past and worldview values of modern Ukrainians.

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ZPŮSOBY PŘEJMENOVÁNÍ SOUČASNÝCH UKRAJINSKÝCH OBCÍ. NÁVRAT PŮVODNÍCH NÁZVŮ

V posledních letech v ukrajinské jazykové krajině probíhají aktivní pojmenovací procesy. Je to vyvoláno politickou a ekonomickou transformací společnosti: především nutností přejmenování řady měst, obcí a ulic v souladu se zákonem o dekomunizaci, jenž nabyl platnosti v r. 2015. Tento příspěvek je věnován 889 přejmenováním ukrajinských obcí v důsledku procesu dekomunizace během roku 2016. Analýzou změněných oikonym byly zjištěny dva základní směry procesů motivace. První z nich představuje navrácení původních názvů obcím, zde bylo nalezeno 280 jednotek, což tvoří 31,5 % všech přejmenování neboli jejich třetinu (např. *с. Жабки*, *с. Кам'янецькі Хутори*). Druhý proces je spojen s tvorbou nových názvů, ve shromážděném materiálu jsou tato onyma zastoupena 609 jednotkami, jež představují 68,5 % všech přejmenování (např. *с. Бережани*, *с. Чумацький Шлях*). Při návratu historických názvů se zpravidla vycházelo z názvů z konce 19. a začátku 20. století nebo názvů, které vznikly v okamžiku založení obce (*Бузькі Пороги*, *Василів Хутір*). Mezi 280 navrácenými historickými názvy patří skoro 70 pojmenování (čtvrtina případů) do kulturního dědictví původních národů a národnostních menšin Ukrajiny, jedná se o 8 % celkového množství přejmenování (např. *с. Карабулат*, *с. Торосове*).

Klíčová slova

vlastní jméno; toponymum; oikonymum; přejmenování

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