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Distribution of Ukrainian toponyms in the valley of the rivers Ruscova and Vyshev is analyzed. The main types of toponyms are selected, their origin are disclosed. Relationship of toponyms in the valley of the rivers and Vyshev with toponymy of Ukrainian Hutsul is found. Cultural and historical significance and problems of preservation of Ukrainian Hutsul Marmaros toponymy are showed.

Key words: toponymy, typing of toponyms, origins of toponyms, Hutsulschina.

Toponymy is considered an interdisciplinary science which includes scientific branches such as philology, history, geography and ethnography. Each of these sciences tries to explain and analyse toponymy through methodology and specific concepts, of the scientific branch. Historians think that this science is auxiliary to history where the chronological methods are being used. Any phenomenon or process has got a history, more exactly an origin [3].

Philologists consider that the history of a phenomenon can be studied only after its main elements have been characterized through linguistic methods. The essential criterion of toponymy as a linguistic branch is functional and not semantic [6].

As a science, geography largely uses toponymy, as the geographical names are closely related to the territory and give the possibility of studying the relations between the elements of the relief, the plants, the animals and the people.

Toponyms gathered from the Ukrainian places on the inferior valley of the River Viseu and Ruscova (Bistra, Ruscova, Repedea and Poienile de sub Munte villages) have been named by the Ukraininas regarding the historical background, belonging to the old Ukrainian age of the 14th century. If a certain territory had been populated earlier, this would be characterized by a huge presence of toponymy. Socio-political elements and the level of the spiritual culture had had a remarkable influence in naming the geographical objects. In order to be able to orientate themselves on the territory, in the past, people were using as clues the relief configurations (mountain tops, ridges, peaks), rivers, lakes and others. The similarities between them and their great number require the individualization of these geographical objects with the aid of nominalization [3]. The origin of toponyms is motivated, bearing addressing functions which hide information about geographical objects, their purpose and meaning. Each toponym in its way bears important geographical historical, linguistic, ethnographical and cultural information.

Geographical objects’ nominalization is a popular creation in which the dialectal meaning of words plays a special role, taking a hard task to discover the meaning of toponyms in its absence [4]. We need to offer a great priority to those versions corresponding more to the natural background and to the culture which had nominalized them, in order to discern toponyms. We can see that the collected toponyms have deep roots and represent a real
monument of the Ukrainian culture and language, having a semantic loading and specific information.

The diversity of the toponyms collected from the Ukrainian places in the inferior valley of the river Viseu and of the river Ruscova in the Maramures county assert the very old presence of this ethnic community in the area. In his work called Maramuresean Diplomas, the well-known Romanian historian Ioan Mihali de Apsa mentions the fact that most of the Ukrainian and Romanian places in Maramures county have been dated from the 14th century. These places had been populated much earlier. The historical facts and the semantic analysis of the toponymy give us the possibility to include a great part of the geographical names as part of an old Ukrainian period. During the centuries many toponyms have met linguistic influences, due to the existing interrelations from the specific area.

Based on the researches made around, the author of this study collected and classified 360 toponyms from all the Ukrainian places situated in the inferior valley of the rivers Viseu and Ruscova in Maramures county. Their classification was accomplished on the lexical-semantic principle [2]. Not all toponyms been included in the article.

Categories of toponyms:
1. Toponyms which derive from the representatives of the animal world:
   a) *wild animals*: Bilka/іл (squirrel) – toponym with an Ukrainian origin – Bistra village; Vovcia/Vovchya/овч (wolf) – Ruscova village; Medvejei/Medvejii/єдмежий (bear) si Sokolov/Sokil/Sокіл (eagle) – Poienile de sub Munte village; Sveonei/винній (the place where the wild boars hide) and Suldac/Shuldak/улд к (wild boar) – Repedea village;
   b) *domestic animals*: Korovi/орові (cow) – Poienile de sub munte commune;
2. Toponyms deriving from the vegetal world representatives (vegetal elements, trees, bushes, and herbs): Berezenac/Berezhnyak/ерешник (birch tree forest), Cosiv/осів (mowed land), Ceretiv/еретів (bulrush, cane), Cesnekiv/сніків (garlic, the place where garlic grows), Dibrova/ібров (grove, oak tree forest), Dubrcui/убріакі (oakery), Hreskiv/рішкив (buckwheat), Ialenca/Yalynka/йлинк (fur, fir tree forest), Ialynca/Yalynk/йлинк (ash tree, ash tree forest), Iavoriv/ворів (sycamore maple tree forest), Luh/Lunca/уг (pasture), Malanacak/лянчик (raspberry, raspberry bush), Plai/лайд (Romanian toponym – hill area with grass), Tisa/їс (resinous essence tree), Topoliv/ополів (poplar, poplar tree forest) – Bistra village (the belonging villages, Valea Viseului, Bistra and Crasna Viseului) [5]; Dubrova/ібров and Dubovea/убовець (grove, oak tree forest), Ialynca/Yalynka/йлинк (fur, fir tree forest), Ialovet/Yalovet/йлівець (spruce fir forest), Bokovenca/Bocovinca/уковиця (beech, beech tree forest) – Ruscova village; Dolyna Iasenunska/Yasenunscal/олін сенуськ (Ash Tree Valley); Ceretu/черт (the grass lawn); Dibrova/ібров (grove, oak tree forest), Smerecencie/мерековий (spruce fir tree forest); Suharascel/ух рище (dry wood forest), Ceresenica/ерешеньк (sweet cherry tree) – Repedea village; Ruska Polyna (the old name given to Poienile de sub Munte – The Meadow Below The Mountain – comes from Poiana Rusului – The Meadow of the Russian), Polyna/олін / олінін (meadow, grassland, mountain), Zarub/руб (cleared forest); Iasenunskiy/Yasenunski/сенуський (ash tree forest).
3. Toponyms which derive from different landscape’s characteristic features such as:
   a) *toponyms deriving from mountain and hill forms*: Dil/іл (rivers’ sweep), Horal/ор (mountain), Makovita/маківка (Ukrainian – Makivka, the upper part of a mountain), Magura/гур - исочин (mountain), Obcina/обчина (peak, a prolonged ridge of a hill or mountain which joins two peaks), Picuiala/ікуят / ік (top, peak), Megla/ігл (a small hillin the middle of the plain, evidence of erosion in Valea Viseului village) – Bistra village;

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b) toponyms denoting valleys, depressions and terraces: Pereslup/ ереслуп (depression), Gruninky/ руньки (hill, hillock) – Ruscova village; Jolob/ олоб (sewer, deep valley); Iama/ а (hollow), Zarino/ ринок (meadow area), Cotel/ отел (small depression), Berdo/ ердо (steep slope), Poderei/ оларей (terrace shaped territory) – Bistra village; the toponym Zarika/Zarica/ рік (beyond the river territory) is met in all four villages.

c) toponyms deriving from slopes: Osui/ еуї (sunny slope), Repky/Rypky/ епки (uneven steep slope) – Repedea village; Osovnya/ овня (slope with sunny steep, southern position) – Bistra village; Oblaz/ облаз (road at the foot of a mountain) – Ruscova and Bistra communes.

d) toponyms deriving from passes and defile: Rostoca/ остоць (the place where rivers separate themselves), Perehrestea/ перехрестя (the intersection of the mountainous paths) – Bistra commune; Pereslup/ ереслуп (saddle-shaped pass, highly situated) – Repedea and Poienile de sub Munte communes;

e) toponyms deriving from the agricultural lands: Lazy/ лази (common), Lujana/ лужана (everglade), Tarina/ тарина (arable lands), Levadcyna/ львадця (orchard) – Repedea commune; Luh/ у (everglade), Pasovnea/ повень (grazing place), Poderei/ оларей (terrace shaped territory), Polonincsa/ опличина (meadow, mountainous pasture), Preluca/ релух (small glade), Poleanche/ полянчики (meadow, lawn), Stuiasche/ туйлице (the place where sheep graze in spring time – spring like); Toloc/ толок (common), Sadoc/ садок (orchard) – Bistra commune;

f) toponyms deriving from some geological layers: Kaminceane/ кам'яни (Ukrainian – stone), Pud Kamene/ поод каменем (beyond the stone) – Repedea commune; Cameanea/ кам'яне (stone, boulder) and Cremenesc/ ременець (flint) – Bistra commune, Grehi/ грихи (debris) – Bistra and Poienile de sub Munte communes; Soloteanei/ олітований (territory rich in mineral salts – salt) – Poienile de sub Munte commune; Vapnarke/ вапнярки (the place with kilns where they burn the lime) – Bistra and Repedea communes.

4. Hydronyms: Mlakiy/ млаки (swampy territory) – Repedea commune; Ricca/ їк (river) – Poienile de sub Munte commune; Bolota/ болото (swamp, puddle), Bolotinka/ болотиня (swamp, puddle), Carnacica/ ринчачи (stream), Potic/ поток (stream, torrent, spring) – Bistra commune.

5. Toponyms deriving from the old landowners: Denkova/Denkiv/ денків (Denko’s territory), Keresove/ ересьове (Keress’s land), Serbanskiy/ сербський (Romanian toponym Serban’s land) – Bistra commune; Danca/ динча, енків (Dancul’s land) – Repedea commune; Drahmiron/ рямарів (Drahmir’s estate) – Ruscova commune; Maxemiuc/ максемнюк (Maxemiuc’s land) – Poienile de sub Munte, the largest commune in the county.

6. Toponyms which come from the given names of the old landowners: Hora Hal/ ора (Halea’s mountain) – Ruscova commune; Mihailyk/ михайл (Michael’s land), Mihailusky/ михайльський (Michael’s land) and Miclusa/Micklush – Nicolae from Hungarian (Miclush’s estate) – Repedea commune; Ivancikov/ іванчиков (Ivan’s land) and Paulik/ павлик (Pavlo’s land), Iurcescu/ йорцеску (the toponym with Ukrainian origin with Romanian termination – the given name Yura in the Romanian language Gheorghe – the Iurcescu field) – Poienile de sub Munte commune; Pip Ivan/ піп іван (river and mountain having the same name) – Bistra commune, and Repedea commune.

7. Toponyms deriving from household objects: Bardeu/Bardau/ барда (axe, hatchet) – Poienile de sub Munte commune; Vorotet/ ворот (gate) – Bistra commune.
8. Toponyms deriving from the exterior aspect of people: Voloseanka/волосянка (the toponym comes from Ukrainian, volosea in Romanian – very thick forest), Holovaci/олов ч (thick – headed); Tovstei/овстей (thick, fat, big hill) – Bistra commune; Ciolar/ол п (forehead) – Repedea commune.

9. Toponyms which derive from people’s profession: Cusnirca/кущинка (Ukrainian – furrier, the furrier’s estate), Pasicinyi/пасичний/пасіка (apiary), Tokarnea/токарня – Bistra commune.

10. Toponyms formed by adjectives and nouns combination: Crasna Viseului/красна вішеулуй (in Slavonic transcription and in the Ukrainian language, crasna means beautiful). The upper, lower Grigoretz/грігорець ерхній, ижній (the inferior and superior part of the landowner Hryhoriy).

11. Adjectives-formed toponyms: Billy/білий (Ukrainian – white), Plavniy/плавний (Ukrainian – slowly), Seredni/середній (Ukrainian – middle) – Ruscova commune; Bilyanskiy/біленький (Ukrainian – albino), Mohnatey/мохнатий (Ukrainian – hairy, moss-covered soil), Ciornii/черній (Ukrainian – black) – Bistra commune.

12. Toponyms with a mystical-religious meaning: Hluhei/глухий (Ukrainian – deaf), Poklykovysce/покликати (Ukrainian – to call), Neviru/невіру (Ukrainian – Do not believe in facts and phenomena which don’t make sense) – Bistra commune; Valea Negara – Black Valley (after the building of the monastery it was changed into Valea Luminata – The Lighted Valley) – at the bourn of the communes Rona de Sus, Petrova si Bistra; Bludniak/блудняк (the place where people loose their orientation; derived from Ukrainian блудити – to loose oneself), Zaklyana Dolyna/закляна долина (Ukrainian – The Cursed Valley), Hamovanka/гамованка (Ukrainian гальмувати – to brake, the place where something stops you); Lyhey Potik/ліхий потік (Ukrainian – The Bad Valley), Reveaka/рев’яка (Ukrainian ревти, плакати – to cry, the crying place), Ustekliy/устеклий (Ukrainian – mad, the place where people loose their minds) – Poienile de Sub Munte commune.

The detailed analysis of the areal spreading of the Ukrainian toponymy of this mystical-religious group of toponyms shows itself almost regularly in the studied territory, at a certain distance [2]. The nominalization of the toponyms is related to some forms of the relief, hydrographical objects, the vegetal and animal world features.

The nominalization of the geographical objects took place in a sudden connection of man and nature. In the past at the subconscious level, some people would comprehend the mystical over application of a certain territory, which used to have an influence upon their psychic. This is how the origin of the religious-mystical toponyms is explained. In the special literature these places are called geopathogenic areas. In order to investigate and study them we shall suggest the classification and the analysis of the toponymy, which has an important, informative and applicative influence. The discovery of the geopathogenic areas has an applicative relevance. In these areas building relaxing, habitable objectives churches, roads, schools and others. With an applicative purpose we recommend the mapping of these toponyms on largely-used maps: topographic, touristic and many more.

In the places of the Ruscova river valley the following homonyms-toponyms are specific: Poloninka, Polyana, Bukovynka, Yalynka. The geographical name Scorodniy is familiar in Repedea and Bistra communes. Yalynka toponym is located in the following villages: Valea Viseului, Bistra, Crasna Viseului, Ruskova, and the toponym Uloha is familiar in Bistra and Poienile de Sub Munte communes.
Toponyms have been formed and named by the Ukrainians which settled on these territ-
ories beginning with the 14th century. If a territory has been populated from old times this will
bear a rich and interesting toponymy and their semantic and explanation must be looked for
in the language where these true linguistic monuments have been formed [1].

In many Ukrainian places from Hutsulia Maramuresana Visevscena the history placed its
fingerprints upon toponymy. Here we can find Romanian origin names (Big Little, Little Big,
The Sleeking, Intense Heat – in Repedea commune, Podina, Plai, Furghiu, Runcul – Bistra
commune; Hungarian (Miclusa – Repedea commune, Portos – woods storehouse – Bistra
commune). We can notice a Ukrainian-Romanian collision of toponymy, though a little
substantial.

The study of toponymy as well as the history of populating the trans-frontier area
in Maramures can be accomplished on the basis of a bilateral complex Ukrainian-Romanian
study – linguistic, historic, geographic and ethnographic.

The study of toponymy in the villages from Hutsulia Maramuresana – Visevscena proves
that during the history, this area has met different cultural and linguistic influences. The
minority of Ukrainian population was remarkable through its steadiness concerning
the preservation of mother’s tongue, the toponymy, customs, rites and culture. The ethno-
cultural values which have been created in the past, especially the old toponyms represent
a living evidence of the continuation of this ethnic community in the area having been
assimilated among the Ukrainian population and shared respectfully from generation to
generation.

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ТОПОНІМІЯ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ ПОСЕЛЕНЬ У ДОЛІНІ РІЧОК ВИШЕВ і РУСКА – МАРМАРОСЬКІ ГУЦУЛІ (ВИШЕВЩИНА)

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Технічний ліцей, с. Репедя, Румунія

Проаналізовано поширення українських топонімів у долині річок Руска і Вишев. Виділено основні типи топонімів, розкрито їхне походження. Наведено спорідненість топонімів у долині річок Руска і Вишев з топонімією української Гуцульщини. Голошено культурно-історичному значенню цієї проблеми збереження української топонімії в румунської Гуцульщині.

Ключові слова: топонімія, типізація топонімів, походження топонімів, Гуцульщина.