

**QUESTÕES PROBLEMÁTICAS DE CLASSIFICAÇÃO DE NOMES  
ANTROPÔNIMOS NÃO OFICIAIS DA UCRÂNIA**

***PROBLEMAS PROBLEMÁTICOS DE LA CLASIFICACIÓN DE NOMBRES  
ANTROPONÍMICOS NO OFICIALES DE UCRANIA***

***PROBLEMATIC ISSUES OF UKRAINIAN UNOFFICIAL ANTHROPONYMIC NAMES  
CLASSIFICATION***

**Tetiana VILCHYNSKA<sup>1</sup>  
Mariana SOKOL<sup>2</sup>  
Halyna BACHYNSKA<sup>3</sup>  
Oksana VERBOVETSKA<sup>4</sup>  
Nina SVYSTUN<sup>5</sup>  
Olena SHTON<sup>6</sup>**

**RESUMO:** O artigo considera os problemas relacionados aos nomes informais ucranianos modernos de pessoas, particularmente seu status, classificação, etc. O estudo tem como objetivo pesquisar como os antropônimos informais são interpretados na onomástica moderna, definir o escopo do termo "apelido" e descobrir a situação dos onyms informais que não apresentam sinais claros de uma determinada classe. A descrição e a classificação têm sido os principais métodos de pesquisa. Confirmou-se que a compreensão do conceito de «alcunha» implica o conjunto completo de nomes informais ou um dos grupos de nomes coloquiais. Diversos nomes não oficiais foram analisados quanto à sua qualificação, principalmente, diferenciação de variantes de nomes e apelidos pessoais, apelidos e apelidos intrafamiliares, parentesco e sobrenomes, nomes próprios e apelações. Foi estabelecido que as diferenças na classificação dos nomes informais se devem ao fato de muitas classes ocuparem um lugar intermediário e apresentarem características de ambas as categorias.

**Palavras-chave:** Nome próprio. Antropônimo. Nomenclatura não oficial. Apelido individual. Nome de parentesco. Sobrenome. Nome pessoal.

---

<sup>1</sup> Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor of the Department of General Linguistics and Slavic Languages, Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University. Ternopil, Ukraine. ORCID ID <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4881-6132>. email: [vilchynsk@tnpu.edu.ua](mailto:vilchynsk@tnpu.edu.ua)

<sup>2</sup> Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Head of Department, of Foreign Languages, Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University. Ternopil, Ukraine. ORCID ID <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3876-026X>. email: [maryanasokol@ukr.net](mailto:maryanasokol@ukr.net)

<sup>3</sup> PhD in Philology, Ass. Prof of the Department of General Linguistics and Slavic Languages, Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University. Ternopil, Ukraine. ORCID ID <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6901-613X> email: [bachynsk@tnpu.edu.ua](mailto:bachynsk@tnpu.edu.ua)

<sup>4</sup> PhD in Philology, Teacher of the Department of General Linguistics and Slavic Languages, Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University. Ternopil, Ukraine. ORCID ID <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3142-364X>. email: [verbovetsk@tnpu.edu.ua](mailto:verbovetsk@tnpu.edu.ua)

<sup>5</sup> PhD in Philology, Ass. Prof of the Department of General Linguistics and Slavic Languages, Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University. Ternopil, Ukraine. ORCID ID <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0398-8803> email: [svustyn@tnpu.edu.ua](mailto:svustyn@tnpu.edu.ua)

<sup>6</sup> PhD in Philology, Ass. Prof of the Department of Ukrainian Language and Methods of Its Teaching, Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University. Ternopil, Ukraine. ORCID ID <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4830-8210> email: [stonn@tnpu.edu.ua](mailto:stonn@tnpu.edu.ua)

**RESUMEN:** *Or artigo considera os problemas relacionados apenas com a informação ucraniana moderna sobre as pessoas, particularmente seu status, classificação, etc. dois onyms relatam que não apresentam sinais claros de uma determinada classe. Uma descrição e uma classificação têm sido os principais métodos de pesquisa. Confirmando que a compreensão do conceito de "alcunha" implica ou um conjunto completo de nomes informais ou dois grupos de nomes coloquiais. Vários nomes não são oficialmente analisados quanto à sua qualificação, principalmente, diferenciação de variantes de nomes e nomes pessoais, sobrenomes e sobrenomes, parentesco e sobrenomes, nomes e nomes pessoais. Estabeleceu-se que como diferenças na classificação de apenas duas informações, torna-se fato que muitas classes irão ocupar um lugar intermediário e apresentarão características de ambas como categorias.*

**Palabras clave:** *Nombre propio. Antropónimo. Denominación no oficial. Apodo individual. Apellido de los parientes. Apellido. Nombre personal.*

**ABSTRACT:** *The article considers the problems related to modern Ukrainian informal names of people, particularly their status, classification, etc. The study is aimed to research how informal anthroponyms are interpreted in modern onomastics, define the scope of the term "nickname," and find out the status of informal onyms that do not show clear signs of a particular class. Description and classification have been the main research methods. It has been confirmed that the understanding of «nickname» concept implies either the whole set of informal names or one of the groups of colloquial ones. It has been established that the differences in the classification of informal names are because many classes occupy an intermediate place and have features of both categories. The study has been shown that informal names in the Ukrainian anthroponymicon need further thorough research.*

**Keywords:** *Proper name. Anthroponym. Unofficial naming. Individual nickname. Family-relatives' name. Surname. Personal name.*

### **Problem statement and the connection with important scientific and practical aspects**

The current Ukrainian persons' proper names system in a functional plan is realized in the official and unofficial spheres, which has their own purpose and components. The study of the official system in Ukrainian onomastics is represented by thorough research, developed schemes of analysis of surnames and personal names, etc. Instead, the analysis of the informal naming system raises many questions that require detailed study and justification. In particular, there are problems of terminological nature, classification criteria of analysis, differentiation of intermediate digits of tokens, etc.

### **Analysis of recent research and publications on this topic, unresolved aspects of the problem**

In the official anthroponymic system, the following components are clearly traced: personal name, surname and patronymic. Scholars unanimously refer to nicknames as

informal names, expanding or narrowing the boundaries of the definition of the corresponding term and correlating its lexical content. But the latter, according to most onomastics, can not be considered a single and homogeneous class, because not all nicknames are functionally, semantically, structurally, motivationally, expressively the same type. Variants of personal names are also used outside the official sphere.

**The aim of the study** is to outline the scope of the concept of "nickname" in modern Ukrainian onomastics and to determine the criteria for distinguishing names that border on nicknames.

### **Methodology**

General scientific methods (observation, description, analysis, synthesis, comparison, etc.) have been used in the article. Those methods allowed to clarify and generalize the already known linguistic views on informal anthroponymy and to identify those problems whose solution will contribute to their deeper interpretation and definition of language units' systematization. Also the methods of unit classification, language attribution and areal method have been used.

### **The main material of the research**

Depending on how the concept of "nickname" is interpreted in the modern onomastic paradigm, its content is determined. In Ukrainian onomastics there are two views on this problem: 1) nicknames are all unofficial names of persons (names that function outside of official communication); 2) nicknames are just one of the classes of informal names.

In the Dictionary of the Ukrainian language, a nickname is an anthroponym that necessarily characterizes a denotation. However, in the Dictionary of Ukrainian Onomastic Terminology, it is interpreted as an informal name, which may indicate not only the defining traits, physical characteristics, habits, but also the origin etc (СЛОВНИК УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОВИ, Т. 7, С. 108; БУЧКО, ТКАЧОВА, 2012, С. 154). Proponents of the first approach do not consider nicknames a homogeneous class, outlining certain varieties of these names and motivating their use, they distinguish individual nicknames. A representative of this approach is a well-known researcher of modern Ukrainian anthroponymy P. Chuchko, who for the first time analyzed all unofficial names in a large area with unique ethnic features – Transcarpathia (ЧУЧКА, 2008). The scientist distinguishes between relative, hereditary,

individual and as a separate type of group nicknames (ЧУЧКА, 2008, С. 182, с. 166). The presence or absence of internal form, emotional color, method of their creation, the number of lexical components of names are the criteria for distinguishing anthroponyms (Чучка, 2008, с. 162–167). (І. Сухомлин, В. Чабаненко, А. Коваль, Р. Остап, Н. Федотова, Н. Шульська та ін.) Other supporters define "nickname" concept by distinguishing similar types of names, however, differentiating collective-territorial nicknames, intrafamily, children's, intimate, school, etc. (I. Sukhomlin, V. Chabanenko, A. Koval, R. Ostash, N. Fedotova, N. Shulska, etc.) (ШУЛЬСЬКА, 2008, с. 17). Researchers consider nicknames to be a separate class of unofficial names.

Instead, the second approach argues that not all groups of informal names are nicknames. Thus, M. Hudash not consider direct names patronymic and matronymic names as nicknames and differentiates appellate and attributive names of the person (ХУДАШ, 1977, С. 83–100). V. Nimchuk, on the contrary, among the unofficial names distinguishes patronymic and metronymic nicknames, female and maiden variants of surnames (nicknames), ottoponymic nicknames, eschrological, shameful or offensive nicknames, family nicknames, names of the whole family, affectionate (hypocritical) forms of names, mocking, humorous and abusive personal names, false, artificial names, including pseudonyms (НІМЧУК, 1966, с. 37).

As it can be seen even those researchers who do not consider all informal names as nicknames, do not give a clear classification of these names and do not include here colloquial variants of personal names. In contrast to G. Buchko and D. Buchko, who among the unofficial anthroponymic names distinguish the following: individual nicknames, family (hereditary) names, possessive and other derivatives on behalf of parents or husband, surnames, hypocoristic variants of personal names (БУЧКО Г., БУЧКО Д., 2002, с. 5).

Given the functional features of all groups of informal names, the authors of the study do not consider them nicknames and suggest that informal names in modern Ukrainian anthroponymy include colloquial variants of personal names, nicknames (individual and group), relative names and family names, as well as nicknames, aliases, pseudonyms and call signs. Nicknames are not only such unofficial anthroponyms, which a person acquires at different periods of his life from the environment in accordance with some characteristic feature, case from life, analogy, etc. in order to distinguish among others. Individual names are in the vast majority of nicknames, that are semantically motivated, often have a negative or neutral emotional color, are used "out of sight".

Group names have been considered as a separate type of nicknames which are used to name several persons. Group nicknames call people on grounds such as common interests, common place of work, residence and so on. They are used in the plural or have the form of a paired name. Depending on the object of the nomination, group nicknames are divided into socio-group (mainly related to the realization of a person as a person in society) and collective-territorial (by place of residence, unofficial name of street, village, region, region), as well as "collective nicknames"). Sociogroups function in groups: for children - it is often educational and training institutions, for adults - a place of work, other social, political and social organizations. Separately consider intrafamily and school nicknames which are characterized by the specifics of functioning in specific communities. Relatives' names (patronymics, matronyms, andronyms and some others) name the bearer because of his relation to close relatives or family members, do not characterize a person by his own characteristics, do not have an "offensive" character. Family-relatives' names are collective and, as a rule, hereditary names that nominate the whole family and express the membership of each member of this community. They are used mainly in the plural and function in rural areas in parallel with the official names - surnames, often replacing them in everyday life, can characterize the whole family, and can nominate only its individual members.

However, not all groups of informal names have clear features of a particular anthroponymic class. Therefore, quite naturally there are difficulties in their study, first of all it concerns the distinction between variants of personal names and nicknames; determining the status of various surname derivatives; distinguishing between proper names and appellations that perform a nominative function. Let's dwell in more detail on those names that do not show clear signs of class affiliation to specific informal names.

Thus, the distinction between variants of personal names and individual nicknames, motivated by personal names and their derivatives becomes an important problem. Since the variants of names can be traditional and non-traditional, among the latter there are many that can be classified as nicknames.

Ukrainian researchers have considered this problem both in diachronic (R. KERSTA, M. DEMCHUK, M. KHUDASH, S. MEDVID-PAKHOMOVA, etc.) and synchronous aspects (I. SUKHOMLYN, Y. REDKO, P. CHUCHKA, etc.). In particular, Yu. Redko stated that commonly used names could be turned into nicknames in a form that was the individual name of a well-known person (РЕДЬКО, 1966, с. 12–13). According to G. Buchko and D. Buchko, variants of names can be qualified as nicknames only when they are not traditional for a certain territory (БУЧКО Г., БУЧКО Д., 2002). Russian researcher E. Danilina

considers all formations that have a connection with proper names to be variants of this name (JAMAICA - MAYA, MARGO - MARIA), and she calls both the original word and the derivative "suppletive forms" (ДАНИЛИНА, 1970). N. Ushakov and V. Vasilieva refer to nicknames as derivatives formed from proper names according to the occasional, children's or dialect model (УШАКОВ, ВАСИЛЬЄВА, 1981, с. 105). V. Vanyushechkin also includes such distinctive names as Timaga (<Timofiy), Semak (<Semen) and others (ВАНЮШЕЧКІН, 1971, с. 88). O. Alexandrova, on the contrary, does not include in the category of nicknames naming of anthroponymic origin (Cuba <Yakubova), calling such formations actual names, which, in her opinion, perform only "contact-establishing function" (АЛЕКСАНДРОВА, 1973, с. 130). O. Superanska clearly distinguishes between variants of names and nicknames of singular origin, noting: "If a name corresponds to a model, it is perceived as a name. If it does not satisfy these models in some parameters (associations with appeals), its structure is broken and there is reason to talk about the nickname formation " (СУПЕРАНСЬКА, 1969, С. 189).

The ability to name another person by the same anthroponym has been considered as the criterion for distinguishing between variants of names and individual nicknames motivated by personal names. If the name can be used to name another person - a variant of the name, if not - a nickname. As well as a nickname it is possible to qualify also a distinctive name by which denotate is nominated only "out of sight". Territorially uncommon variants in a certain micro-collective are also considered possible to interpret as individual nicknames, for example, the variant Gandzia (<Hanna) is not common in the territory of Western Podillya, so it functiones as a nickname.

The intrafamily names are on the border between nicknames and colloquial variants of names, which are characterized by limited scope of operation. These anthroponyms exist in a closed corporation - the family. They are not tolerated outside it; they are not used in the presence of strangers. These are names that help to express the closest connection between close people (husband and wife, parents and children). The main purpose of their use is to express a favorable attitude, mutual love of one person for another. These names are extremely positive. Going outside the corporation, they immediately become individual or group nicknames and get a completely different emotional color. According to R. Ostash, they "seem to outline for a person the space of intimacy, comfort, and ultimately security in his life, where he feels free among his own, where he is well," so they are also used by spouses in their communication (ОСТАШ, 2000, С. 118–119). Intrafamily names are referred to colloquial variants, but allocate them in a separate group, because they differ from other variants of names by functional purpose.

The problem of surnames determination is not completely solved in the onomastic literature. People's surnames have the ability to be used both in the formal and informal spheres. The official requires a clear form of the anthroponym, while the informal is characterized by its arbitrary manifestations. In the distorted form, surnames are usually nicknames, e.g. Soroka (<Sorokin), etc. Such proper names have been studied by P. Porotnikov, Z. Nikulin, N. Ushakov, N. Vybornova, G. Mezenka, N. Fedotova (Brenner), I. Lutz, A. Myshka and others. Scientists emphasize the nominative and communicative functions of such onyms and point out the lack of evaluative color (ПОРОТНИКОВ, 1976; НИКУЛИНА, 1974; НИКУЛИНА, 1977; НИКУЛИНА 1980; НИКУЛИНА 1984; УШАКОВ. 1978; УШАКОВ, ВАСИЛЬЄВА, 1981, С. 105; МЕЗЕНКА, 1997, С. 65-67). Thus, Z. Nikulina notes that in semantic terms, surnames are unmarked, "characterized by zero internal form" (НИКУЛИНА, 1974, с. 70). For nicknames motivated by the surname of the bearer, the term "surname nickname" has been used, which is already established in Russian and Polish onomastics (respectively, "surname nickname" (Поротников, 1976) and «przezwiisko odnazwiskowe» (ŁUC, 2004).

Another problem related to the names of the bearers is their lively functioning in relation to the wife and descendants of the denotation. How to qualify such formations: if the bearer of the surname is Panko, then his wife is Panchykha or Pankova, Pankov's children, where is Pankov's son and Pankova's daughter? Are all these unofficial anthroponyms nicknames or surnames?

Yu. Redko considers unofficial names of wives, sons and daughters, formed from surnames, functionally close to nicknames, noting that such derivatives "are used today only in everyday life, unofficially, as original nicknames" (РЕДЬКО, 2007, С. 6–7). A similar opinion is expressed by P. Chuchko, who also interprets all derivatives of surnames for the names of relatives as nicknames, as this category of unofficial names includes all names that are not official, and derivatives of surnames are not legalized (Чучка, 2008, с. 161). In general, surnames, as well as family names, are hereditary family names. The difference between them is only in the field of use. For the naming of relatives in informal speech, specific forms formed from family and clan names are used. By the same principle, similar names are formed from surnames. Functionally, such vivid variants of official surnames are close to relatives and family names, but in our opinion, there is no reason to consider them nicknames. The formation of surnames for naming wives and children is considered a vivid manifestation of surnames and is qualified as an unofficial relative name.

Similarly, many problems arise in distinguishing between informal family names and relative names. Comparing family for naming individual members of the family and relative names it has been stated that they are the same names with absolutely identical forms: the family name Peter (<ancestor Peter) for naming family members operates in different forms: the head of the family - Peter, his wife - Petrov or Petrykha, son - Petrov, daughter - Petrova. The same names in relation to the head of the family (Petrov) are patronymics or propatronymics, wife - andronyms, son and daughter - patronymics. In this case, the boundary between these names is the mandatory existence of family names in the singular and plural, relative - only the singular. In a closed anthroponymicon, naming very often loses the features of one class of names and passes into another, expanding or narrowing the scope of its use. If one person from the family remains in the settlement, the family name, which existed to denote the family, loses its relevance and becomes a relative name, while if the family increases (due to marriage or birth of children), the family name grows in the family and clan.

The problem of distinguishing between nicknames and appellations remains incompletely resolved in informal anthroponymy. M. Khudash does not consider appellation names, various attributive characteristics of a person as nicknames (Худаш, 1977, с. 83), whereas, according to P. Chuchka, the name acts as an appellation in the case when a person still performs a certain function, is a representative of a profession, if not - it is a nickname (ЧУЧКА, 2008, С. 158).

Accordingly, the question arises whether it is possible to consider proper names as katoykonoms, ethnonyms and similar groups of onyms. V. Horpynych states that since "these groups of words (adjectonyms and katoykonoms) cannot exist in the language without their etymologies (toponyms)", the toponymic adjectives and names of inhabitants can be attributed to proper names, but their ability is to generalize approximates such names for appeals (ГОРПИНИЧ, 2013, С. 23–24).

It has been stated that the distinction between appeals and proper names should be based on the criterion of identification: if the naming is peculiar to only one person in the micro-team and everyone knows who it is about - it is a proper name, if it is used to name any person from a number of homogeneous - it is an appellation: Misko Electric, Pshenyarka (<come from the village of Mshanets) - own names; Misko that works as an electrician / an electrician came (anyone) or a wheat grower (any of the residents of the village of Mshanets) - common names.

Close to individual nicknames are appellation names, such as cat, bunny, kitty, and others. Such names express the meaning of affection and are used in a narrow circle of



communication. They, like slang, do not identify a person, do not carry any additional information about the medium and can be used by any speaker in relation to any denotation, and can, although very rarely, become nicknames. When determining the category of such names, it is necessary to take into account the ability of the word to occupy "a kind of transposition between common and proper names", namely:

1) whether the word ceases to perform the function of diminutive and affectionate treatment and is used more often than it performs the function of identification in a narrow circle of persons:

2) whether the word as a person identifier goes beyond a particular microgroup and becomes an informal naming of a person in a particular society (Антонюк, 2015, с. 9).

In our opinion, such names are appellations, because they do not carry information about the person, but only serve to express the emotions of the nominee. However, nicknames should not include slang words that are very common among young people. Jargonisms, like nicknames, express the nominator's attitude to the denotation, for example, contempt: bull, goat, cow, and so on. But not qualify them as nicknames because the nickname is a relatively permanent name inherent in a particular person in a particular micro-team. The same names can be used to denote several denotations (first it can be one person, later - others). Jargonisms do not identify a person, do not perform a nominative function, and serve to characterize a person only at the time of speech.

### **Conclusions and prospects for further scientific research in this field**

The study has been shown that even today there is a problem of classification of informal names in anthroponymy and the criteria for their selection. In particular, up to now there are no clearly defined boundaries between classes of informal names, as well as unambiguous terminology for their designation. It is also problematic to determine surnames, features of the functioning of surnames, nominative and toponymic formations, as well as the distinction between appellation names and nicknames. All this is due to the fact that often informal names, in particular some of their varieties, occupy an intermediate place and are characterized by features of both classes. It has been found that there is no clear distinction between informal names. Thus, an individual nickname has the ability to become a family name, and a variant of a personal name can later become a nickname. So, time-tested naming classes are detected differently in diachronic and synchronous approaches.

The given research has been shown that unofficial names as an integral part of the Ukrainian anthroponymicon and still need detailed study and description. Establishing the appropriate terminology, solving the problem of their classification remain the urgent needs of modern onomastics.

## References

- ALEKSANDROVA, O. I. Unofficial personal names in private correspondence and diary entries of the late 19th - early 20th centuries. *Onomastics of the Volga region*, vol. 3, p. 130-133. 1973.
- ANTONYUK, O.V. Nickname as an element of a communicative act. *Notes on onomastics*, vol. 18, p. 6-15. 2015.
- BUCHKO, D. G., & TKACHOVA, N.V. Dictionary of Ukrainian onomastic terminology. Kharkiv: Ranok-NT. 2012.
- BUCHKO, G.E., & BUCHKO, D.G. Folk and household anthroponyms of Boykivshchyna. *Linguistica slavica*, p. 3–14. 2002.
- CHUCHKA, P.P. Anthroponymy of Transcarpathia. Kyiv: Papyrus LLC. 2008.
- DANILINA, E.F. Personal official and unofficial names in modern Russian (Specificity. Word formation). Dis. Cand. philol. sciences. Penza. 1970. URL: <http://nauka-pedagogika.com/pedagogika-13-00-02/dissertaciya-lichnye-imena-suschestvitelnye-i-aspekty-ih-izucheniya-v-nachalnyh-klassah-adygeyskoy-shkoly#ixzz6eTCtAhoZ>
- Dictionary of the Ukrainian language: in XI volumes (1970–1980) Kyiv: Nauk. Dumka. Vol. I – XI.
- GORPYNYCH, V.O. Ottoponymic word formation in the Ukrainian language. Dnepropetrovsk: A new ideology. 2013.
- KHUDASH, M.L. From the history of Ukrainian anthroponymy. Kyiv: Nauk. dumka. 1977.
- ŁUC, I. Przewiskowe twory środowiskowe i ich różnicowanie. *Onomastica. Rocznik XLIX*, s. 95–121. 2004.
- MEZENKA, G.M. Belarusian onomastics. Minsk: Higher School. 1997.
- NIKULINA, Z. P. On some factors influencing the choice of a nickname. *Questions of onomastics*, p. 116-121. 1980.
- NIKULINA, Z. P. On the social evaluation of nicknames. *Russian onomastics*, p. 87-91. 1977.
- NIKULINA, Z. P. On the structure and formation of the semantics of the nickname. *Semantic structure of a word*, p. 88-96. 1984.
- NIKULINA, Z.P. On the classification of individual nicknames. *Questions of vocabulary and grammar of the Russian language*, vol. 1.p. 143-157. 1974.
- NIMCHUK, V.V. Ukrainian onomastic terminology (Project). *Report of the Ukrainian Onomastic Commission*, vol. I, p. 24–43. 1966.
- OSTASH, R.I. From the life of modern Ukrainian nicknames. 1 st. Ukrainian proprial vocabulary. *Proceedings of the scientific seminar on September 13-14*, resp. edited by IM Zheleznyak. Kyiv, "Cue", p. 115–121. 2000.
- POROTNIKOV, P.T. On the methods of word formation from surname nicknames. *Onomastics issues. Russian onomastics and its interaction with appellative vocabulary*, p. 70-74. 1976.
- REDKO, YU. K. Modern Ukrainian surnames. Kyiv: Nauk. dumka. 1966.

- REDKO, YU. K. Preface. Dictionary of modern Ukrainian surnames: in 2 volumes. Lviv: NTSh, p. 6-9. 2007.
- SHULSKA, N. Dictionary of nicknames of the inhabitants of the interfluvium of the Styr and Horyn rivers. Lutsk: Volyn Regional Printing House Publishing House. 2008.
- SHULSKA, N.M. Unofficial anthroponymy of Western Polissya. Dis. Cand. philol. Science. Lutsk: Volyn. nat. Univ. Lesya Ukrainka. 2011.
- SUPERANSKAYA, A.V. The structure of a proper name (phonology and morphology). Moscow: Science. 1969.
- USHAKOV, N.N. Nicknames and personal unofficial names (On the question of the boundaries of the nickname). *Common and proper name*, p. 146-179. 1978.
- USHAKOV, N.N., VASILYEVA, V.D., KLYUEVA, N.P. On the grammatical features of nicknames. *Onomastics and grammar*, p. 98-122. 1981.
- VANYUSHECHKIN, V. T. Semantic and derivational structure of dialect nicknames. *Onomastics of the Volga region*, 2, p. 85-89. 1971.