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TO OUR READERS



This Journal, Scientific Letters of Academic Society of Michal Baludansky has been conceived by the founders of Academic Society of Michal Baludansky as a printed platform for exchanging knowledge between university scholars and experts from different countries who take a keen interest and activities of the outstanding scientist, educator and statesman Michal Baludansky. The journal is published six times a year. The fifth A issue of year 2017 is devoted to the **Volodymyr Hnatiuk Ternopil National Pedagogical University** and the members of the **International Pedagogical Club "Professional Portfolio"**.

Volodymyr Hnatiuk Ternopil National Pedagogical University is one of the oldest higher education institutions in western Ukraine, which is now established as a recognized education and culture, science and methodology centre of pedagogical education in Halychyna. Its history dates back to 1620 when a brethren school was opened and provided the training of primary school teachers. Volodymyr Hnatiuk Ternopil National Pedagogical University is modern state-owned educational institution which is one of the leading pedagogical institutions of Ukraine and the regional center of pedagogical education in Western Ukraine. According to the ranking of higher educational institutions of Ukraine the university belongs to the top three humanitarian and pedagogical universities, and has been awarded a Laureate Diploma of International Academic Rating of popularity and quality "Gold Fortuna". The university comprises 9 departments, 1 institute and centers of pre-university training and postgraduate educational. 39 subdepartments currently employ 533 teachers, including 1 academician of Academy of Pedagogical Studies of Ukraine, 1 corresponding member of Academy of Pedagogical Studies of Ukraine, 7 academicians of specialized academies, 53 Doctors of Sciences, professors, and 352 Candidates of Sciences, associate professors. There are close to 4500 full-time and part-time students studying at the university, 5 dormitories, 6 gyms, an indoor training area, a stadium, biological station, medical care center, sanatorium-preventorium, computer labs providing access to the Internet, library, reading halls, dining hall and cyber-café are designed to serve the students' needs. The University provides opportunities for professional mastering specialities and specializations, allowing graduates to feel confident in the labour market, creating conditions for mastering innovative teaching and information technologies. In general, today the university concentrate efforts on training highly qualified specialists, young, educated people whom our society needs in times of rapid development of science.

The International Pedagogical Club "Professional Portfolio" is the association of teachers of higher and secondary educational establishments whose aim is to share their professional experience, accumulate and preserve the best teaching methods approved in real life classrooms. The Club was initiated by Olena Dobrotvor, the assistant professor of Pedagogy and Psychology of Professional Education Humanities Institute of National Aviation University and Alexander Skakunov, the author of IT-education project "Zero to Hero" who decided to change the format of traditional training courses completely and create the new informal space for communication and constructive work. To explain more clearly, the feedback from colleagues makes it possible to objectively reflect on teaching practices and prove their own professional achievements, be open to the criticism and recommendations, plan more effective approaches to new classroom situations. Since May 14, 2016 the project has registered 48 participants from different regions of Ukraine as well as Slovakia, Poland, Germany, Bulgaria, Georgia (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/234752410224796/?fref=ts>). Among them are the heads of teaching departments of the universities, the authors of educational projects (including those based on online platforms), scientists and school teachers.

The organizers of the Club launched a series of training workshops and alternative so called anti-conferences named «Self-Teacher». In the given format of pedagogical discussions club members inform colleagues on the ways of improving teaching-learning practices and demonstrate working techniques and ways of evaluating training results. **The following issues have already been discussed:** Critical thinking of the young people, their ideas on training and lectures, Learning a foreign language by "ear-mouth-eyes-hand method", Visualization cognitive activity of students in the classroom, Academic integrity, A workshop on poetry for everybody, Establishing criteria for assessment of student's achievements, Probability theory in the interaction between children and students. In the near future they plan to create a permanent International Open Methodical Center the aim of which will be to organize systematic communication between the teachers of different countries, to issue electronic Portfolio to support current teachers, to expand best practices and support international and democratic education.

Lenka Dubovická, editor

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THE INVESTIGATION OF NON-OFFICIAL ANTHROPONYMS IN UKRAINIAN ONOMASTICS: METHODOLOGICAL ASPECT

Verbovetska Oksana

Annotation

The article deals with the methodological grounds of the investigation of the non-official proper personal names in modern Ukrainian onomastics, specifically personal names, nick-names, family names, social and collective toponyms. The methods and techniques used by a researcher in order to collect, analyze and to represent national spoken names and the systems of their functioning in anthroponomastics have been defined.

Keywords: *method, technique, methodology of investigation, anthroponym, non-official names, nick-names.*

ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ НЕОФІЦІЙНИХ АНТРОПОНІМІВ В УКРАЇНСЬКІЙ ОНОМАСТИЦІ: МЕТОДОЛОГІЧНИЙ АСПЕКТ

Вербовецька Оксана

Анотація

Стаття присвячена методологічним основам дослідження неофіційних іменувань осіб в сучасній українській ономастиці, а саме особових імен, прізвищ, сімейно-родових та родичівській іменувань, соціо- та колективно-територіальних назв. Виокремлено методи та прийоми, які дослідник використовує при зборі, аналізі та репрезентації народнорозмовних назв та системи їх функціонування в антропонімному колективі.

Ключові слова: *метод, прийом, методика дослідження, антропонім, неофіційні іменування, прізвисько.*

Non-official personal names comprise a considerable part of anthroponomastics and the analysis of these proper names is based on the same theoretical basis and methodological principles as onomastics in general.

Ukrainian and foreign scientists have been and are still dealing with the problems of the essence of the proper noun and its correlation with the common noun; distinguishing onomastics as a separate linguistic study, the object and subject of onomastics, the establishment of typology of proper names, defining the differences between the derived types and the functions of names of different categories, the status of a proper name in the language situation, nomination and motivation, semantic properties of a proper name, a proper name in the contexts of communication [Šrámek, 2010; Superanskaia, 1986; Karpenko, 1974; Mrózek, 1998; Hudash, 1980].

The special subject of the investigation, proper personal names, and established theoretical grounds of onomastics require special methods of investigation. Onomastics appeared as a practical study but soon it has developed into a separate branch that analyzes 'linguistic material by means of linguistic methods' [Superanskaia, 1973, p. 7].

Methodological basis of the linguistics has been clearly described by Y. Karpenko who has distinguished three aspects of language investigation: according to its aim (using descriptive and reconstructive methods), according to the ways of aim achieving (inductive and deductive), according to the manner of investigation (synchronical and diachronical) [Karpenko, 1991, p. 16–17].

The oldest and most popular linguistic method is the descriptive method which consists of three subsequent stages: 1) selection of the data for analysis; 2) division of the selected data; 3) classification and interpretation of the data. While applying this method, such techniques as external interpretation (finding out the connection with extra-linguistic phenomena and with other language phenomena) and internal interpretation (studying the language phenomena on the basis of paradigmatic and syntagmatic correlations) are used [Kochergan, 2008, p. 360–361].

Onomastics is a linguistic study; consequently it is evident that 'general linguistic theories and methods serve as a starting point for onomastic investigations' [Superanskaia, 1986, p. 192]. However, proper names, being special words used in special spheres and with special functions, depend on extra-linguistic factors, consequently, they are determined not only by language norms but also by certain social, law, historic regulations [Superanskaia, 1969, p. 9].

Method in onomastics is a set of theoretical norms, techniques, ways of proper noun investigation which are connected with a certain linguistic theory. In the methodology of onomastic investigations three approaches are distinguished: 'historical and settlemental; linguistic, modern (the combination of the improved linguistic method and specially devised onomastic methods) [Rospond, 2012, p. 116, 9].

V. Luchyk defined three stages of investigation of proper nouns in Ukraine: 1) descriptive; 2) widening the circle of scientific problems, establishing the theory of methodology and methods of investigations (the techniques of collecting, categorization, systematization, interpretation of information); 3) the issues of theory and methodology are becoming significant for national onomastics (the linguistic, historical and geographical approach (K. Tsiliuko), etymological analysis (Department of Onomastics at Institute of Linguistics of Ukrainian Academy of Sciences), stratigraphic method (I. Zhelezniak, O. Karpenko), structural word formational analysis (D. Buchko, L. Humetska, R. Kersta, Y. Redko, P. Chuchka), cartographic method (D. Buchko, Y. Karpenko, O. Kupchynskyi). In addition, the mathematical statistical methods have been introduced to Ukrainian onomastics, and during last decade stylistic method and techniques of linguopsychological method have been applied [Luchyk, 2002, c. 69–70].

The definitions of the methodology of onomastic investigation and of certain methods are given in the dictionary of onomastic terms [Dictionary, 2012, c. 117–119]. The rigorous analysis of the methods and techniques of onomastic investigations can be found at works by O. Superanskaia [Superanskaia, 1976, p. 198–214], V. Bondaletov [Bondaletov, 1983, p. 36–82], V. Nikonov [Nikonov, 1970, p. 43].

Generally, the investigation of non-official anthroponymy is based on such scientific methods as analysis, synthesis, comparison, generalization, induction and deduction.

The descriptive method, one of the most widely used linguistic methods, is characterized as 'a consistent description of proper names and of various onomastic phenomena of the investigated region, of fiction, of writings and so on' [Dictionary, 2012, p. 118]. The method usually implies using other methods which suggest viewing the same material from different aspects. The starting stage of the analysis is collecting information, its categorization and systematization what enables to view its pieces and the correlation between them and also their most important features.

Broad application has also been gained by the comparative historic method (for comparison of the official anthroponyms with the non-official ones) and the comparative typological method both of which are used to single out similar onomastic phenomena and to compare them in different languages, for instance, to define patterns, to distinguish frequently/rarely used onomastic types [Dictionary, 2012, p. 119] (what is revealed in comparison with similar phenomena in other regions or other languages). The process of distinguishing onomastic patterns is considered by O. Superanskaia to be a separate technique of onomastic material analysis. The scientist also thinks that comparison of onomastic states of different epochs, territories, languages reveals that there is a number of features peculiar to certain proper names everywhere called onomastic patterns which prove the commonness of human thinking, common principles and ways of nomination' [Superanskaia, 1986, p. 212].

Areal method is used for comparison different variants of names of different ethnographical areas, similarities of the names or their parts which are used by the citizens of a certain territory.

While investigating language phenomena, linguists pay special attention to sociolinguistic methods (the method of 'field research': collection of information) and sociolinguistic analysis (information analysis) as well as to psycholinguistic methods (analysis of language facts obtained in specially organized experiments). In the process of collecting information, the methods of 'field research' is predominantly used among which an interview (individual and in groups) and an oral questionnaire are distinguished.

The method of associational experiment is used in order to find out estimative reactions of interviewees to certain proper names, to define neutral and emotionally coloured names. The method of partial data sample is appropriate for selecting towns and villages with the aim to collect information and for selection of recipients. Statistical analysis enables to observe the frequency of occurrence of the classes of non-official names, the reasons for their appearance, as well as productivity of certain models.

The methods and techniques which are partially used for investigation of non-official names are the following:

- Language attribution of the collected onomastic information. The method includes studying national peculiarities of the anthroponimic system of a definite language and contrasting it with equivalent groups of proper names of other languages, comparing variants of names with their equivalents in other nations, co-existence of the words of these languages.
- Checking onomastic data what is a precondition of any onomastic investigation can be used for registration of official proper names and comparison them with non-official names.
- Classification of names is one of the most important conditions of the thorough research of the collected information. The scheme of the classification has to be methodologically clear, comprehensive, enabling to view the data in different typical variants of realization, and at the same time, it doesn't have to comprise facts of ambiguity, inexactness, subjectivity [Hudash, 1980, p. 101]. The characterization of non-official names can be done by means of motivational, functional and etymological as well as structural classifications.
- Differentiating and genetical analysis is widely used in the research of variants of proper names and uniting them around one dominant word.
- Reconstruction of names and forms. In a spoken anthroponomy proper names are used in different case forms, and their correlations with initial variant is important for the research. Morphological reconstruction

should be used in reproduction of initial forms of non-official names.

- Etymological analysis in onomastics is characterized by the fact that it is thought to be enough for a proper name to define its appellative or etymon that lies on the basis of the name.
- Word formational analysis is closely connected with etymological analysis. At a non-official name investigation the method is essential for defining the type of word formation in order to single out the word from which other words have been derived (etymon) and word formational formants and to outline their functions. Special attention is paid to borrowed names and names formed analogically to other proper names. Word formational analysis correlates with formant analysis. Applying these methods leads to clarifying productivity or unproductivity of certain word formational models.
- Structural analysis helps to characterize the formula of proper names and their components.
- Analysis of the basis of the name in onomastics is frequently used to characterize etymons of names.
- Analysis of name versions presents information concerning areal usage of typical name models, their emotional connotations, peculiarities of their use in informal sphere.
- Selective check of authenticity of the research includes the analysis of its data quantity and quality. This technique is used to compare the name versions, deriving formants, phonetical peculiarities of the names with territorial and national features of anthroponimicon.
- Statistical analysis in linguistics enables scientists to make conclusions concerning what is the norm, since the most frequent cases make up norms. The frequency of selection of a certain morphological variants or of certain proper names and their combinations proves their productivity and, hence their popularity.

The investigation of non-official names is done from the following aspects: a) lexicological (non-official proper names are regarded in the system of lexemes in comparison with onomimic appellatives); b) lexicographical (compiling dictionaries), c) semasiological (the investigation of the most common models of non-official proper names and the groups of appellatives that are used as proper names); d) terminological (term categorization); e) typological (classification of non-official proper names; investigation of their correlation between a name and an object, similarity between structural and semantic models of different classes of non-official proper names); f) psychological (motivational and structural analysis of non-official proper names enables to observe figurativeness, imagination, the peculiarities of cognitive process of nominators, their thinking process while giving names); g) sociological (analysis of non-official names through their social evaluation in the society and distinguishing prevailing proper names and their models in some social groups); h) historic (historic comments concerning proper name formation contribute to interpretation of transformed names and to their transporting from one communication sphere to another); i) geographical (analyzes the influence of geographical factor on the proper name formation, also the versions of proper names of migrational nature); j) cultural (analysis is done on the basis of spiritual components of lexemes and morphemes that form proper names, their transformation and model changing).

To conclude, the investigation of non-official proper names requires using special methods to collect, classify and analyze information. The most widely used methods are descriptive and word formational; however, for providing

general results of the investigation the methods of calculation are applied.

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