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TOPONYMICS AS A SOURCE OF THE NATIVE COUNTRY GEOGRAPHY STUDY BY EDUCATORS

Abstract. The task of school local studies is to acquaint students from the southern and eastern regions of Ukraine with the spiritual, historical and cultural heritage of the Carpathian region, its geography, and nature. An important place in this process is occupied by toponymy i.e. a specific scientific discipline that has an interdisciplinary character, closely related to geography, history, linguistics, archeology, ethnology, ethnography, paleogeography, botany, zoology and other fields of knowledge, mastering the basics of which gives students another effective tool for getting to know your native land in particular and Ukraine in general. Under the conditions of the Russian-Ukrainian war, the process of de-russification of Ukrainian toponyms continues, the return of historical toponymy, Soviet toponyms, which are the symbols of the Russian Empire, are now disappearing, instead, Ukrainian names are being returned to them. These processes are very important for the formation of Ukrainian historical memory in students, their education as nationally conscious individuals. Toponymy as a branch of scientific knowledge has developed its own theory, the basis of which is a system of categories and concepts fixed in the term system, vocabulary characteristic of toponymy. Toponymy is closely related, first of all, to geography as a number of geographical disciplines

The day of the restoration of Ukraine's independence (1991) opened new possibilities for the development of school local studies in general and the organization of toponymic research in particular. In the latest period of the development of Ukrainian education, the All-Ukrainian expedition "My Motherland – Ukraine" is of great importance for the popularization of school local history among students. The role of the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional State Center for Tourism and Local History among students in the development of the study of toponyms of the region is highlighted. The contribution of the scientist S. Babyshyn, the author of a number of publications on local history and toponymy, to the theory and practice of geographical education, local history, the preparation of teachers of Podillia and Prykarpattia to carry out local history activities at school, and the inclusion of students in research work is emphasized. The collection and study of geographical names is an urgent matter of Ukrainian science, in particular, pedagogical, as they are important monuments of nature and the material and spiritual culture of the people, valuable historical and geographical sources for the study of their region, an important factor in the national-patriotic education of children and youth, formation of historical memory in them. The subject of further scientific research will be the problem of studying toponyms in the process of studying the integrated course "I explore the world" at NUS.

Keywords: toponymy, geography, historical geography, students of education, school local history, Prykarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk regional state center of tourism and local history of students, research activities of students, topographic studies.



ТОПОНІМІКА ЯК ДЖЕРЕЛО ВИВЧЕННЯ ГЕОГРАФІЇ РІДНОГО КРАЮ ЗДОБУВАЧАМИ ОСВІТИ

Анотація. Топоніміка сьогодні в Україні набуває особливого сенсу. За умов російсько-української війни триває процес дерусифікації українських топонімів, повернення історичної топоніміки, радянські топоніми – символи російської імперії – тепер зникають, натомість їм повертають власне українські назви. Ці процеси дуже важливі для формування в учнів української історичної пам'яті, виховання їх як національно-свідомих особистостей. До основних напрямів використання топонімічних досліджень віднесено такі: реконструкція давніх природних ландшафтів, ареалів поширення рослин та тварин; вивчення природних багатств й економіки краю в минулому; виявлення за допомогою географічних назв регіонів проживання давніх народів і племен, шляхів їх розселення; установлення торгових, культурних й інших зв'язків давнього населення з іншими регіонами; визначення відносного віку поселень; розкриття давньої духовної культури народу; виховання національної гідності та бережного ставлення до пам'яток минувшини й ін.

Доба відновлення незалежності України (1991) відкрила нові умови для розвитку шкільного краєзнавства загалом та організації топонімічних досліджень зокрема. За новітнього періоду розвитку української освіти велике значення для популяризації шкільного краєзнавства з-поміж здобувачів освіти має Всеукраїнська експедиція «Моя Батьківщина – Україна». Уважно роль Івано-Франківського обласного державного центру туризму і краєзнавства учнівської молоді у розвитку вивчення топонімів краю. Наголошено на внеску вченого С. Бабишина, автора низки видань з краєзнавства та топоніміки, у теорію і практику географічної освіти, краєзнавства, підготовку вчителів Поділля та Прикарпаття до здійснення краєзнавчої діяльності в школі, включення здобувачів освіти до науково-дослідницької роботи. Збір і вивчення географічних назв – це невідкладна справа української науки, зокрема й педагогічної, позаяк вони є важливими пам'ятками природи та матеріальної й духовної культури народу, цінними історико-географічними джерелами дослідження свого краю, важливим чинником національно-патріотичного виховання дітей та юнацтва, формування в них історичної пам'яті.

Ключові слова: топоніміка, географія, здобувачі освіти, шкільне краєзнавство, Прикарпаття, Івано-Франківський обласний державний центр туризму і краєзнавства учнівської молоді, топографічні дослідження.

INTRODUCTION

The problem formulation. Nowadays, in Ukraine the process of re-evaluating national values has been taking place, which was caused by the invasion of Russia on the territory of our state on February 24, 2022; the realities of current situation are being understood, and such concepts as statehood, patriotism, citizenship are becoming especially relevant. Taking this into consideration, we suggest it worthy to update the local history factor, which will serve to educate a nationally conscious personality, a patriot and a citizen who is "rooted" in a small homeland, its history and culture, the region with its diversity of flora and fauna, mountains, reservoirs, etc. to the place where the person was born and grew up. At present, school local history plays a special role in the educational process, which causes the search for new forms, the actualization of primary tasks in terms of a pronounced national-patriotic character, in particular due to the growing interest in the heroic pages of the historical past of the Ukrainian people, their struggle for independence, which appeared with all the poignancy in front of the New Ukrainian School (hereinafter – NUS) under the conditions of the Russian-Ukrainian war, as well as due to the emergence of such a phenomenon as forcibly displaced children (today there are 145,000 internally displaced persons living in Ivano-Frankivsk region, 46,000 of whom are children (145,000 internally displaced persons live in Frankiv Oblast, of which 46,000 are children (Town Hall), 2022)), which actualizes the problem of forming a Ukrainian-language picture of the world in them, etc. The task of school local studies is to acquaint students from the southern and eastern regions of Ukraine with the spiritual, historical and cultural heritage of the Carpathian region, its geography, and nature. An important place in this process is occupied by the toponymy i.e. a specific scientific discipline that has an interdisciplinary character, closely related to geography, history, linguistics, archeology, ethnology, ethnography, paleogeography, botany, zoology and other fields of knowledge, mastering the basics of which gives students another effective tool for getting to know your native land in particular and Ukraine in general.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Toponymy as a field of scientific knowledge has been in the field of view of scientists for the past two hundred years: historians, geographers, linguists, teachers, etc. Some Ukrainian scientists (H. Arkushyn, O. Afanasyev, S. Babyshyn, M. Borysenko, L. Vasylyuk, B. Gavryliv, Yu. Kruglyak, B. Kushnir, V. Prokopchuk, I. Prus, E. Rubashenko, H. Scarlato, O. Stryzhak, Ya. Tref'yak, P. Tronko, P. Tutkovskii, O. Tsinkalovskii, V. Shulgach, M. Yanko, etc.) in their research update the toponymic material as a subject of studying geography, linguistics, historical and archaeological research, biology, individual humanitarian disciplines, etc. Scientists emphasize that toponymy owes its separation as a separate branch of science primarily to the practical needs of geography. The first researcher of geographical names and folk landscape terminology in Ukraine was P. Tutkovsky, who compiled a dictionary of geological terminology, which included more than 5,000 Ukrainian scientific terms (Tutkovskiy, 1923). However, with a small exception (Babyshyn, 1962; Vasylyuk, 2016; Kushnir, 1995; Dictionary of microtoponyms and microhydronyms of northwestern Ukraine and adjacent lands, 2006; Prokopchuk, 1999; Prokopchuk, 2010; Yanko, 1975; et al.), nowadays there are not so many researchers-toponymists who consider toponymy in the context of its pedagogical significance.

THE AIM AND RESEARCH TASKS

The aim of the article is to analyze the didactic and educational value of toponymy in the educational process of the new Ukrainian school under the conditions of the Russian-Ukrainian war, to emphasize the study of toponyms in geographical, natural, pedagogical, linguistic, and historical sciences, to outline the possibilities of using toponymy research in educational work with acquirers education, in extracurricular and extracurricular work.

RESEARCH METHODS



To achieve this goal, theoretical research methods are used, including analysis and synthesis of research results on the research problem, generalization – to formulate conclusions, forecasting – to determine the prospects for further research.

RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

According to such researchers as S. Doletska, Ya. Zhupanskyi, M. Kostytsya, V. Oboznyi, V. Prokopchuk, I. Prus, R. Skulskyi, Ya. Trefyak and others, Ukrainian local history is a branch of human activity, which is aimed at a comprehensive study of any part of Ukraine, which is distinguished by one method of zoning (administrative-territorial physical-geographical, economic-geographical, historical-cultural, historical, climatic, soil, agricultural, plant, geological, topographical, etc.), individuals regardless of place of residence, socio-demographic and other characteristics, as well as voluntary associations, research, economic, educational, state, cooperative, private, joint enterprises, institutions and organizations with scientific, cultural and educational, industrial, cognitive and other purposes (Prokopchuk, 1999; Prokopchuk, 2010).

Nowadays, school local history has a special role in the educational process, which causes the search for new forms, the actualization of primary tasks in terms of a pronounced national-patriotic character. We consider toponymy as a source of the native region studying.

Toponymy in Ukraine acquires a special meaning: under the conditions of the Russian-Ukrainian war, the process of de-russification of Ukrainian toponyms, the return of historical toponymy, continues. Unfortunately, in Ukraine there are still numerous streets, cities, villages and other geographical and historical and cultural objects named after Russian cities, cultural figures, politicians, soldiers, etc. During the Soviet era, the communist authorities deliberately and purposefully carried out ideological imperial branding in order to consolidate the so-called friendship of "fraternal" peoples, to give rise to the feeling in people that all this is our common country, one common family i.e. the Soviet Union, and, accordingly, Russians are "elder brothers". And these toponyms, i.e. symbols of the Russian Empire, are now disappearing, instead, Ukrainian names are being returned to them. These processes are very important for the formation of Ukrainian historical memory in students, their education as nationally conscious individuals. Therefore, under the conditions of the Russian-Ukrainian war, toponymy performs an archivally important function of state significance: it serves as a factor in the formation of the national identity of Ukrainians, the formation of national historical memory in the young generation of Ukrainians, and their education as patriots and citizens. It is important to note that the processes of returning historical toponyms were initiated in Ukraine at the beginning of the 90s of the 20th century, and they actively took place in Western Ukraine, in particular, in Prykarpattia. Ukrainian toponyms are historical truth, the national memory of Ukrainians. It is time to completely get rid of the Soviet-Russian labeling of the Ukrainian space. This is one of the means of ideological de-occupation.

Toponymy as a branch of scientific knowledge has developed its own theory, the basis of which is a system of categories and concepts fixed in the term system, vocabulary characteristic of toponymy.

The Great Explanatory Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language (2003) provides the following definition of toponymy: 1. Toponymy is a set of geographical names of settlements, mountains, plains, lakes, rivers, forests, etc. a certain territory. 2. Section of onomastics, which studies proper names i.e. names of geographical objects (A large explanatory dictionary of the modern Ukrainian language, 2003, p. 1256). Toponymy, according to the dictionary, is also a branch of linguistics that studies geographical names (A large explanatory dictionary of the modern Ukrainian language, 2003, p. 1256). Therefore, a teacher who uses toponyms in the lessons of geography, history, language, literature, natural science, etc., should emphasize to schoolchildren the meaning of the concept "toponymy", as toponymy is the science of geographical names, and toponymy is also a set of geographical names of a certain region. Students must also master another terminology in the field of toponymy. For example, the difference between toponyms, microtoponyms and macrotoponyms (Kushnir, 1995; Dictionary of microtoponyms and microhydronyms of northwestern Ukraine and adjacent lands, 2006; Yanko, 1975). It should be noted that there is still no unanimity in science as to what is considered a macrotoponym and what is a microtoponym. In this sense, the opinion of the researcher V. Prokopchuk that a macrotoponym is the proper name of a large geographical object, and a microtoponym is the name of a small geographical object (street, tract, part of a settlement, etc.) is valid in this sense (Kushnir, 1995; Dictionary of microtoponyms and microhydronyms of northwestern Ukraine and adjacent lands, 2006; Prokopchuk, 1999; Prokopchuk, 2010; Yanko, 1975). In the textbook "Toponyms of the native land" (Prokopchuk, 1999) V. Prokopchuk emphasizes that this approach to their interpretation was also advocated by the organizers of the All-Ukrainian historical and geographical expedition "Microtoponyms of Ukraine" (1995) (Provisions on the All-Ukrainian historical and geographical expedition of school youth "Microtoponyms of Ukraine", 1995).

Thus, toponymy as an interdisciplinary branch of scientific knowledge, in addition to studying geographic names, their essence, etymology, functioning, also studies the natural and social conditions of the historical past under which they arose. The scientist L. Vasylyuk refers to the main areas of use of toponymic research as follows: reconstruction of ancient natural landscapes, distribution areas of plants and animals; study of natural resources and economy of the region in the past; identifying with the help of geographical names the regions of residence of ancient peoples and tribes, the ways of their resettlement; establishment of trade, cultural and other ties of the ancient population with other regions; determining the relative age of settlements; revealing the ancient spiritual culture of the people; education of national dignity and a careful attitude to monuments of the past, etc. (Vasylyuk, 2016). It is natural that Ukrainian geographical names undergo transformation in the process of long-term use, for example, Stanislav - Stanislaviv - Ivano-Frankivsk, Luchesk - Lutsk, Berestya - Brest, Kovali - Kovel, Tyvertsi - Kivertsi, Volodymyr-Volynskyi - Volodymyr, etc. This should be emphasized to students when explaining the etymology of the name.

Geographical names, which, by the way, are regulated by state documents, for example, the Law of Ukraine "On Geographical Names" dated May 31, 2005 (Law of Ukraine "On Geographical Names", 2005), accumulate and store important information for centuries, valuable for researchers in various fields of knowledge, especially linguists,



geographers, historians, archaeologists, etc. In addition, geographers and travelers themselves often acted as creators of toponymy, giving names to continents, islands, mountain peaks, etc. (Vasylyuk, 2016). In view of this, the significant contribution of geographers to toponymy is quite understandable. A toponym is not something stable and unchanging: the same object can receive new names depending on other spectrums of its use. During the Soviet era, many ancient Ukrainian toponyms were replaced by the names "Airport", "Kariyer", "Torfovysko", "Kolhospne Pole", "Pustyr", etc. (Vasylyuk, 2016). Therefore, the return of historical toponyms, which are still preserved in the memory of people and historical sources, is extremely important for historical geography, which studies the state of the territory in the past, for a whole complex of historical sciences, as well as for the cultural history of individual ethnic groups inhabiting Ukraine, it is especially important for carrying out toponymic research, which is expedient to organize at school in the process of studying geography, history, Ukrainian language, school local history, encouraging students to research and search activities, participation in local history expeditions.

The day of the restoration of Ukraine's independence (1991) opened new conditions for the development of school local studies in general and the organization of toponymic research in particular. The impetus for this was the creation of the All-Ukrainian Union of Local Historians on March 27, 1990, which was headed by Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine P. Tronko, as well as the holding of all-Ukrainian campaigns on the preparation and publication of Books of Remembrance, Books of Sorrow, and the launch of the book project "Rehabilitated by History" Collection of monuments of history and culture"; the movement of student youth of Ukraine for the preservation and multiplication of traditions, customs, and rites of the people "My land is the land of my parents" (1990), etc.; during the most recent period of the development of Ukrainian education, we will name separate actions and local history projects: the historical and geographical expedition "History of Cities and Villages of Ukraine" (2006), the interdisciplinary program "Know Your Country" (2009), the development of school museum local history, the activities of the Small Academy of Sciences, which conducts student research competitions, subject Olympiads, student conferences, which serve to involve students in the search and collection of local materials, the study of local local history, as well as the tourist and local history movement, etc. (Prokopchuk, 2010, p. 32–33).

The All-Ukrainian expedition "My Motherland - Ukraine" is of great importance for the popularization of school local history among students, which, in accordance with the order of the Department of Education and Science dated 09/28/2014 No. 496 "On conducting the All-Ukrainian expedition "My Motherland – Ukraine", takes place in the following directions: "Spiritual heritage of my family", "Cossack family never ends", "From the father's well", "From the ashes of oblivion", "Geological paths of Ukraine", "Geography of the native land". Participants of the expedition can be pupils and students of non-school general educational institutions, clubs at the place of residence, who conduct search, scientific research work, collection of empirical data, factual materials, statistical information during hikes, trips, performance of practical work. And, for example, the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional State Center of Tourism and Local Lore of School Youth (head M. Kosylo, Honored Worker of Education of Ukraine, Honored Local Historian of Ukraine, Honored Worker of Tourism of Ukraine) annually awards the winners of All-Ukrainian expeditions and competitions (according to the results of the year) with a week's rest at the Vorokhtyan camp "Hoverla" (Ivano-Frankivsk Regional State Center of Tourism and Local History for Students, 2022).

Scientist S. Babyshyn, the author of the publications "Guide to places of interest in the region: To help young travelers in their native land" (1958), "Toponymy in school" (1962), "Toponymy in extracurricular work in geography" (1968), who since 1965 combined his scientific and teaching activities with the Ivano-Frankivsk Pedagogical Institute (now Vasyl Stefanyk Carpathian National University), one of the first to actualize the importance of studying toponyms at school, as well as the training of teachers to carry out local history work at school (Babyshyn, 1962). Thus, on the initiative of S. Babyshyn, the head of the Khmelnytskyi Regional Department of Public Education (hereinafter – KhRDPE) (1950–1965) KhRDPE developed a program for collecting materials on toponymy in the 1950s. The recommendations for teachers discussed the method of collecting materials, the author advised to use such sources as the stories of old residents, ancient acts stored in the Kamianets-Podilskyi Historical Archive, materials for studying local dialect vocabulary and folk geographical terminology, etc. At that time, hundreds teachers of Podillia, and later Precarpathian region, and together with them, thousands of students were actively involved in scientific research (Savchuk, & Sushko, 2003).

The author's words are still valid: "Often students who have finished school know that the Pamirs are the "Roof of the World", America is named after the Italian navigator Amerigo Vespucci, but when you ask them why the top of the Carpathians is called Hoverla, how to decipher such names, such as Ukraine, Galicia, Polissia, how to explain the origin of the name of the regional center, they show a complete inability" (Babyshyn, 1962, p. 36). We believe that S. Babyshyn's recommendations have not lost their relevance even under present conditions. It is important to reanimate the collection of toponymy materials in schools, which will serve to activate local history work, and the use of toponymy elements in the lessons of geography, history, language, literature, local history, biology, etc., in extracurricular and extracurricular work will increase the interest of students in these subjects, concretize and visualize educational material, will facilitate the disclosure of the specifics of geographical objects and features of nature, the economy of Ukraine, its regions, etc. All this will contribute to the formation of students as nationally conscious individuals.

CONCLUSIONS AND PROSPECTS OF FURTHER RESEARCH

Under the conditions of Russian invasion on the territory of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, it is time to actualize the local lore factor in educational practice, which will serve to educate a nationally conscious personality, a patriot and a citizen who is "rooted" in a small homeland, its history and culture, a region with its diversity of flora and animal world, mountains, reservoirs, etc. Nowadays, school local history plays a special role in connection with the emergence of such a phenomenon as forcibly displaced children, which actualizes the problem of forming a Ukrainian-language picture of the world in them, etc. The task of school local studies is to acquaint students from the southern and



eastern regions of Ukraine with the spiritual, historical and cultural heritage of the Carpathian region, its geography, and nature. An important place in this process is occupied by toponymy i.e. a specific scientific discipline that has an interdisciplinary character, closely related to geography, history, linguistics, archeology, ethnology, ethnography, paleogeography, botany, zoology and other fields of knowledge, mastering the basics of which gives students another effective tool for getting to know your native land in particular and Ukraine in general.

Toponymy as a branch of scientific knowledge has been in the field of view of scientists for the past two hundred years: historians, geographers, linguists, etc. actualize toponymic material as a subject of studying geography, linguistics, historical and archaeological research, and other humanitarian disciplines. Nowadays, toponymy in Ukraine acquires a special meaning. Under the conditions of the Russian-Ukrainian war, the process of de-russification of Ukrainian toponyms continues, the return of historical toponymy, Soviet toponyms, which are the symbols of the Russian Empire, are now disappearing, instead, Ukrainian names are being returned to them. These processes are very important for the formation of Ukrainian historical memory in students, their education as nationally conscious individuals.

Toponymy as a branch of scientific knowledge has developed its own theory, the basis of which is a system of categories and concepts fixed in the term system, vocabulary characteristic of toponymy. Toponymy is closely related, first of all, to geography as a number of geographical disciplines cannot be imagined without the presence of geographical names in them, for example, historical geography, topography, physical geography, economic and social geography, cartography, etc. The following are the main areas of use of toponymic research: reconstruction of ancient natural landscapes, distribution areas of plants and animals; study of natural resources and economy of the region in the past; identifying with the help of geographical names the regions of residence of ancient peoples and tribes, the ways of their resettlement; establishment of trade, cultural and other ties of the ancient population with other regions; determining the relative age of settlements; revealing the ancient spiritual culture of the people; education of national dignity and a careful attitude to monuments of the past, etc.

The day of the restoration of Ukraine's independence (1991) opened new possibilities for the development of school local studies in general and the organization of toponymic research in particular. The impetus for this was the creation of the All-Ukrainian Union of Local Historians on March 27, 1990, which was headed by Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine P. Tronko, as well as the holding of all-Ukrainian campaigns on the preparation and publication of Books of Remembrance, Books of Sorrow, and the launch of the book project "Rehabilitated by History" Collection of monuments of history and culture"; the movement of student youth of Ukraine for the preservation and multiplication of traditions, customs, and rites of the people "My land is the land of my parents" (1990), etc.; in the latest period of the development of Ukrainian education, the All-Ukrainian expedition "My Motherland – Ukraine" is of great importance for the popularization of school local history among students. The role of the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional State Center for Tourism and Local History among students in the development of the study of toponyms of the region is highlighted. The contribution of the scientist S. Babyshyn, the author of a number of publications on local history and toponymy, to the theory and practice of geographical education, local history, the preparation of teachers of Podillia and Prykarpattia to carry out local history activities at school, and the inclusion of students in research work is emphasized. The collection and study of geographical names is an urgent matter of Ukrainian science, in particular, pedagogical, as they are important monuments of nature and the material and spiritual culture of the people, valuable historical and geographical sources for the study of their region, an important factor in the national-patriotic education of children and youth, formation of historical memory in them. The subject of further scientific research will be the problem of studying toponyms in the process of studying the integrated course "I explore the world" at NUS.

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