

PERSONAL NAMES IN BYLINY

A Thesis

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ABSTRACT

The present study investigates anthroponyms of bylina of the Kievan and Novgorod cycles from the following points:

1. Forms, occurrences and etymology
2. Classification and typology
3. Slavicization
4. Stylistic functions

The main body of investigation is preceded by a general introduction about folk epic and bylina.

Personal names under investigation, their forms and spellings have been presented in available cases in form of quotations. Occurrence of the names in respective bylina has been recorded. Etymology of anthroponyms contains the form of mediating language where applicable, reference to the ultimate source and English translation. Classification of bylina includes the names of the heroes coded by titles of bylina.

From the historical point of view the material under investigation has been divided into two main groups; I. Non-Christian names (of Slavic and Non-Slavic derivation) and II. Christian names (of Hebrew, Greek and Latin origin) with some Slavic designations. The Non-Christian names of Non-Slavic derivation have been found to be of Asiatic (Tk.),

Finno-Ugric, Germanic, and Latin derivation. The Christian anthroponyms were derived from Hebrew, Greek, and Latin sources with a few Slavic designations.

Aside from these two main categories, the combination of various other principles of groupings resulted from the investigation, such as: different combinations with variable content of Christian and Non-Christian components, rare formulas, names derived from place names, diminutive forms, descriptive bynames, and, finally, extraction of a stylistically meaningful name, such as Svjatogor.

Patterns of Slavicization or assimilation of names of foreign provenance have been confirmed by other anthroponymic material of Old Rus', A.I. Sobolevskij¹, I. Gerus-Tarnawecky², and the two anthroponymic studies of A. Baecklund³. The latter studies served also as a comparative criterium on quantitative anthroponymic content of bylina.

1. A.I. Sobolevskij, Lekcii po istorii russkogo jazyka, 4th edit., (Moscow, 1907); photomechanic reprint ('S-Gravenhage, Mouton & Co, 1962).

2. I. Gerus-Tarnawecky, "Anthroponymy of Horodyšče of 1484", Onomastica No. 30, 2nd revised edit., Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, (Winnipeg, 1965).

3. A. Baecklund, Personal names in Medieval Velikij Novgorod. I. Common Names, (Stockholm, 1959); "The Names of Women in Medieval Novgorod", For Roman Jakobson.

Essays on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday, 11 Oct., 1956 (The Hague, Mouton & Co., 1956).

The study is divided into three main chapters: I Introduction, II Anthroponymy and III Results of Investigation. The comparison with GVN¹ showed that the material on names in Byliny is restricted in regard to feminine anthroponyms. However Byliny could supply additional information on masculine names.

The investigation resulted in establishment of a classified inventory of epic names and their basic typology.

1. Gramoty Velikogo Novgoroda i Pskova. Ed. S.N. Valk et al. Historical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union (Institut Istorii Akademii Nauk SSSR, Moscow-Leningrad), 1949.

TABLE I

ALPHABETICAL ORDER USED IN THIS THESIS

A a B b C c Č č D d E e Ě ě F f G g H h I i
 J j K k L l M m N n O o P p Q q R r S s Š š
 Š š T t U u V v W w X x Ž ž Z z Ъ ъ Y y Ѓ

TABLE II

TRANSLITERATION TABLE OF RUSSIAN ALPHABET

The following transliteration table will be used for transliteration of the Cyrillic alphabet.

А а - a	Л л - l	Ц ц - c
Б б - b	М м - m	Ч ч - č
В в - v	Н н - n	Ш ш - š
Г г - g	О о - o	Щ щ - šč
Д д - d	П п - p	Ь ь - ъ
Е е - e	Р р - r	Ы ы - y
Ж ж - ž	С с - s	Ь ь - ъ
З з - z	Т т - t	Э э - ě
И и - i	У у - u	Ю ю - ju
Й й - j	Ф ф - f	Я я - ja
К к - k	Х х - x	

ABBREVIATIONS

I Languages and dialects

Aram.- Aramaic
 Ce. - Celtic
 f. - feminine
 Finno-Ugr.- Finno-Ugric
 G.-German
 Gk.-Greek
 Heb.-Hebrew
 L.- Latin
 Lat.- Latin
 m.- masculine
 Mong.- Mongolian
 OCS -Old Church Slavic
 OHG -Old High German
 OS - Old Scandinavian
 Sl.- Slavic
 Tk.- Turkic

II Abbreviated titles of works quoted

- Baecklund 1 = Baecklund, A., Personal Names in Medieval Velikij Novgorod, (Stockholm, Almquist and Wicksells, 1959).
- Baecklund 2 = Baecklund, A., "The Names of Women in Medieval Novgorod", For Roman Jakobson/ Essays on occasion of his sixtieth birthday, (The Hague, Mouton & Co. Ltd., 1956).
- Bolš. Sov. Ėnc. = Bolšaja Sovećkaja Ėnciklopedija, 2nd edit., (1954), vol. 1-54.
- Byliny = Propp, V. Ja. and Putilov, B. N., ed., Byliny, 1, (Moscow, 1958).
- Chadwick 1 = Chadwick N. Kershaw, Russian Heroic Poetry (Cambridge, The University Press, 1932).
- Collier's Encyclop. = Collier's Encyclopedia, (The Crowell-Collier Publ. Co., 1963).
- Dal6 = Dal6, V. I., Tolkovyj Slovar6 Živogo velikoruskogo jazyka, (S.-Peterburg-Moscow, 1880-1882). Reprint: (Moscow, Gos. Izd. inostrannyx i nacionalnyx slovarej, 1955), vol. 1-4.
- EDUL = J. B. Rudnyč'kyj, An Etymological Dictionary of the

- Ukrainian Language, (Winnipeg, UVAN, 1972), vol.1, 2nd rev. edit.
- ĒTN.OBOZ.=Ētnografičeskoe Obozrenie, Izd.Etn.Otdela Imp.Obšč. ljubitelej estestvoznanija, antropologii i ětnografii, sostojaščego pri Moskovskom universitete, (Moscow, 1903).
- GVN = Gramoty Velikogo Novgoroda i Pskova.Ed.S.N.Valk et al. Institut istorii Akademii Nauk SSSR (Moscow-Leningrad, 1949).
- G.-T. = Gerus-Tarnawecky, I., Anthroponymy in the Pomiany of Horodyšće of 1484, (Winnipeg, UVAN, 1965).
- I.D.B. = Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible, (New York, Abingdon Press, 1962), vol.1-4.
- IzvORJaS = Izvestija Otdel.russk.jaz. i slovesnosti AK.Nauk, (S.-Peterburg-Leningrad).
- Jakobson-Szeftel = Jakobson, Roman and Szeftel Marc, "The Vseslav Epos", American Folklore Society, (Philadelphia, New York, Rausen Brothers, 1949), pp.13-86.
- JBR = J.B.Rudnyc'kyj, Unpublished Etymologies.
- Keltujala = Keltujala, V.A., Istorija drevnej ruskoj literatury.Kurs istorii ruskoj literatury. (S.-Peterburg, 1913), Bk.1, Pt.1. 2nd improv.edit.
- Magnus = Magnus, L.A., The Heroic Ballads of Russia, (London, P. Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co.Ltd., 1921).
- Mal.Ēnc.Slovar6 = Malyj Ēnciklopedičeskij Slovar6, ed.Brockhaus-Efron, (S.-Peterburg, 1907), vol.1-4.
- Markov 1 = Markov, A., "Bytovye čerty russkix bylin", Ētnografičeskoe Obozrenie, (Moscow, 1903), Bk. 58, No 3, pp.42-112.
- Markov 2 = Markov, A., "K byline o boe Il6i Muromca s synom", Ētnografičeskoe Obozrenie, Moscow, 1900), No 3, pp.73-95.
- M.=Miklosich = Miklosich, F., Die Bildung der Slavischen Personen- und Ortsnamen, (Vienna, 1860-1874).Reprint: "Sammlung Slavischer Lehr und Handbücher" ed.A.Leskien and E. Berneker, (Heidelberg, Carl Winters Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1927).
- Miller 1 = Miller, V.F., "Otgoloski smutnogo vremeni v bylinax". Izvestija Otdel.russk.jaz. i slovesnosti Ak.Nauk, (S.-Peterburg, 1906), Bk.11, No 2.

- Miller 2 = Miller, V.F., " O bylinnom care Kaline", Ėtnografičeskoe Obozrenie, (Moscow, 1907), No 4.
- Miller 3 = Miller, V.F., " O nekotoryx mestnyx otgoloskax v bylinax". Izvestija Otdel. russk. jaz. i slovesnosti Ak. Nauk, (S.-Peterburg, 1911), vol.16, No 4.
- Miller, Ůcerki = Miller, V.F., Ůcerki rusckoj narodnoj slovesnosti, (Moscow, 1897-1924), vol.1-3.
- Moroškin = Moroškin, M., Slavjanskij imenoslov ili sobranie ličnyx imen v alfavitnom porjadke, (S.-Peterburg, 1867).
- New Bible Dict. = New Bible Dictionary, ed. E.D. Douglas, (Grand Rapids, Michigan, Wm. B. Eerdmans Publ. Co., 1962).
- N.C.C.N. = New Century Cyclopedia of Names, (New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts Inc., 1954), vol.1-3.
- Oxf. D. Chr. Ch. = Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church, ed. D.L. Cross, (London, 1957).
- P. = Petrovskij, N.A., Slovar6 russkix ličnyx imen, (Moscow, 1966).
- Rudnyc'kyj = Rudnyc'kyj, J.B./ Slavist, Dept. of Slavic Studies, University of Manitoba.
- Rybnikov, Pesni = Pesni, sobrannye P.N. Rybnikovym, (1861-1867), vol. 1-4.
- Ržiga 1 = Ržiga, V.F., " O Čurile Plenkoviče", Izvestija Otdel. russk. jaz. i slovesnosti AN, (Petrograd, 1923), vol.28.
- Ržiga 2 = Ržiga, V.F., " Mikula Seljaninovič", Izvestija Otdel. russk. jaz. i slovesnosti AN, (Leningrad, 1929), vol.2.
- SbORJaS = Sbornik Otdel. russk. jaz. i slovesnosti Imp. Ak. Nauk.
- Sobolevskij 1 = Sobolevskij A.I., "Imena v velikoruskix bylinax". Materialy i izsledovanija v oblasti slavjanskoj filologii i arxeologii = Sbornik Otdel. russk. jaz. i slovesnosti Imp. Ak. Nauk, (S.-Peterburg, 1910), vol.88, No 3.
- Sobolevskij 2 = Sobolevskij, A.I., Lekcii po istorii russkago jazyka. 4th edit., (Moscow, 1907) Reprint: (S-Gravenhage, Mouton & Co. Ltd., 1962).
- Skaftymov = Skaftymov, A., Početika i genezis bylin, (Saratov, 1924).
Reproduced: (The Hague, Paris, Mouton & Co. Ltd., 1970).

S.M.=Stern,M., Dept. of Judaic and Near Eastern Studies, University of Manitoba/Personal communication.

Trautmann 1 = Trautmann,R., Die Volksdichtung der Grossrussen. Band 1. Das Heldenlied, (Heidelberg, Carl Winters Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1935).

Trautmann 2 = Trautmann,R., Das Altrussische Historische Lied, (Berlin, Akademie Verlag, 1951).

UVAN = Ukrainian Free Academy of Science Inc.

V.=Vasmer = Fasmer,Max, Ėtimologičeskij Slovar6 russk. jaz., (Moscow, Izd."Progress", 1971),vol.1-3. Translated and supplemented by O.N.Trubačev from Vasmer,Max, Russisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch, (Heidelberg, Carl Winters Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1953-1958), vol. 1-3.

W.= Withycombe,E.G., The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names, (Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1946).

III Other Abbreviations

Bk. - book

ed.- editor

Etym.- Etymology

M.- Moscow

Occ.- Occurrence

Op.cit.- in the work quoted

rev.-revised

SPb.- S-Peterburg

ts - the same

* - before the name indicates reconstruction, unless otherwise specified.

* - following the name indicates absence of derivatives, unless otherwise specified.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

It seems to be a formidable task to present a systematized inventory and classification of an unruly, feasting, brave and glamorous crowd of epic heroes and their companions, and to inquire into their onomastic origin. However, as an attempt of this nature it wants to provide basic directions for further research in this almost unexplored field. Therefore, this effort should be worthwhile, though it is bound to meet with considerable difficulties on account of scarce evidence for this particular aspect of Slavic onomastics. For, although a great deal of onomastic research has been done in English and American literatures, remarkably little has been accomplished in the Slavic field¹.

Personal as well as geographical names are of great importance in the study of byliny. In a sense they stand as historical signposts on the long road of oral tradition. Time and again names are found in ancient Chronicles opening a

1. J.B. Rudnyc'kyj, "Functions of Proper Names in Literary Work" in Stil-und Formenprobleme in der Literatur, (Heidelberg 1959), 378-379.

The author gives a brief survey of R. Richardt's "Bibliographie zur Russischen Namenforschung" mit Beiträgen von M. Vaser and B.O. Unbegaun ("Bibliography to Russian research in Names" with contributions of M. Vaser and B.O. Unbegaun). Onoma, vol. 5 (Louvain, 1955-56), 1-76. For recent bibliography see also the annual bibliography on Onomastics in Onoma.

possibility for scholarly explorations of the historical base of a bylina. Geographical names may serve sometimes as a guide in establishing the regional origin of bylina or their habitat in the past.

From the linguistic point of view Slavic epic names have been only marginally investigated. The area of epic names needs, above all, an etymological research, inventory and classification, which are only steppingstones to further research. The aim of this study is an attempt in this direction.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

This study represents the first attempt to establish an inventory of epic names of the byliny of the Kievan and Novgorod cycles with an explanation of their etymological background.

Along with the broad native base of Slavic names we observe two main streams of cultural influences: one is connected with Christian Judaeo-Greek-Latin sphere, the other is connected with Asiatic-Turkic one. Consequently we will have beside the general Slavic anthroponyms (like Svjatogor, Volodimir || Vladimir, Sado), also elements of Turkic (e.g. Batyj, Saltan), Finno-Ugric (e.g. Kolyvan, Murovec), and the Judaeo-Greek-Latin spheres (e.g. Amelofa from Mamelhva, Afimlja from Greek Eufemia, and Djuk from Lat. dux). Contrary to Slavic names, the names of foreign origin were slavized and assimilated into the native language.

The names give testimony to the social and cultural life of Kievan Rus', showing that there is no more an enclavic type of culture with exclusively Slavic features.

STATE OF RESEARCH

As far as Slavic anthroponymic research is concerned an early pioneer work belongs to P. Berynda¹, who compiled the first systematic Church Slavic Ukrainian Dictionary with inclusion of a number of personal names. Such names occurring in byliny as Aleksandrǫ, Anna, i.e. of Christian origin are explained in Berynda's work; however, there is very little reference to genuine Slavic names.

The first modern study, laying foundation to Slavic onomastics was made by Miklosich², who used predominantly Slavic personal and place names. He was followed by M.Ja. Moroškin³, and N.M. Tupikov⁴, in their comprehensive reference works on Slavic native names, i.e. not included in Church calendar, the so-called "nekalendarnye imena". Tupikov's dictionary is a historical reference work with data on social and geographical

1. P. Berynda, Leksikon Slavenoroskij i imen tolkovanie (Slavic Rus6 Lexicon and explanation of names) (Kiev, 1627).

2. F. Miklosich, Die Bildung der Slavischen Personen und Ortsnamen (Wien, 1860), reprinted in "Sammlung Slavischer Lehr- und Handbücher", ed. A. Leskien et al. (Heidelberg, 1927).

3. M.Ja. Moroškin, Slavjanskij imenoslov ili sobranie slavjanskix ličnyx imen v alfavitnom porjadke (Slavic Name Register or Collection of Slavic Personal Names in Alphabetical Order) (SPb., 1867).

4. N.M. Tupikov, "Zametki k istorii drevne-russkix sobstvennyx imen" (Remarks on the History of Ancient Russian Personal Names) (SPb., 1892), reprinted with some changes in the Introduction to his Dictionary, Slovar', drevne-russkix ličnyx imen (Dictionary of ancient Russian Personal Names) (SPb., 1903).

distribution of the names, not including their variants.

In general, apart from the above mentioned comprehensive studies present research in Slavic onomastics is scattered in a limited number of articles and essays in various genealogical and linguistic periodicals. Valuable material in the sphere of Eastern Slavic anthroponymic research has been contributed by V. Simovič¹, I. Ohijenko², J.B. Rudnyc'kyj³, L. Velihorskyj⁴, L. Humečka⁵, I.I. Gerus-Tarnawecky⁶. The latter gives an extensive anthroponymic analysis of a unique Cyrillic manuscript

1. V. Simovič, "Onomastic Article" published in Naukovy Sbirnik Vys. Pedagog. Inst. im. M. Drahořanova v Prazi (Scholarly Collection of Works of the High Pedagogical Institute of M. Drahořanov in Prague), (Prague, 1929).

2. I. Ohijenko, "Naši osobovi jmenja" (Our Personal Names), a series of articles published in the linguistic periodical, Ridna Mova (Native language), (Warsaw, 1933-1939).

3. J.B. Rudnyc'kyj, "Pro ukrajinski osobovi jmenja" (On Ukrainian Personal Names), Na Čužyni, (Augsburg, 1947), and Rid i znameno, No 3, (Frankfurt, 1947), 36-37. Reprinted in Postup, (Winnipeg, 1963).

4. L. Velihorškyj, "Imena hovorjat" (Names speak), Ukrainian Toiler, (Toronto, 1951).

5. L.Humečka "Slovotvorca budova čolovičyich osobovyich nazv v ukrajinskij movi XIV-XV st." (Word-Formation of Masculine Personal Names in the Ukrainian Language of the XIV-XV c.), Movozvanstvo (philology) 10 (1952); "Zinoči osobovi nazvi v ukrajinskij aktovij movi XIV-XV st." (Feminine Personal Names Naukovi Zapysky Instytutu Suspilnych Nauk (Scholarly Writings of the Institute of Social Studies), Akademia Nauk Ukr.S.S.R. Vol. 3 (Kiev, 1954).

6. I.I. Gerus-Tarnawecky, Anthroponymy in the Pomiannyk of Horodyšče of 1484, Onomastica No 30, 2nd revised edition, Ukrainian Free Akademy of Sciences, (Winnipeg, 1965).

in Canada, the Pomianyk of Horodysčce of 1484, including A-tergo dictionary which is the first A-tergo onomasticon in Slavic. Of value is also M. Benson's ¹, Dictionary of Russian Personal Names with a Guide to stress and Morphology, in which the author explains derivation of diminutives, formation of patronyms and types of declensions among other related aspects. A contribution of significance to the study of Eastern Slavic anthroponyms was made by A. I. Sobolevskij², who traced many dialectal forms of obscure meaning to Greek originals while studying the adoption of foreign loan words in Russian.

Among recent significant contributions to research in Eastern Slavic nomenclature of Greek origin is also A. Baecklund's study of Gramoty Velikogo Novgoroda³, i.e. legal documents of the period of Novgorod's independence as a republic (1136-1478). From over 2000 names 21 masculine, most current names with variants, the so-called "Kalendarnye imena" (Christian Names included in Church calendar) were selected and analyzed in terms of their Slavicization and social significance of the period.

1. M. Benson, Dictionary of Russian Personal Names with a Guide to stress and Morphology, (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1964).

2. A.I. Sobolevskij, Lekcii po istorii russkago jazyka (Lectures on the history of the Russian Language), 4th edit. (Moscow, 1907).

3. A. Baecklund, Personal Names in Medieval Velikij Novgorod, I, Common Names, (Stockholm, 1959).

Another study of Baecklund¹, in form of an essay is treating 38 feminine names in Medieval Novgorod of the same period. The author comments on phonetic and linguistic phenomena of the feminine names, their exclusively christianized forms and on the beginning of the use of patronymics and surnames in Medieval Rus'.²

As far as onomastics of byliny is concerned, only few works are devoted to it. In essence, the etymological aspect of epic names must be deduced in fragmentary fashion from general studies on byliny as well as from treatises on various aspects of the folks epos. A good bibliographic guide to the literature on byliny is given by Loboda², who lists basic works on byliny from 1804-1896. His study provides valuable information from historical and literary aspects of Russian folks epos. Further bibliography on byliny from 1896-1923 is supplied by Skaftymov³. Among other aspects the author analyzes the process of internal structure in the development of a heroic episode

1. A. Baecklund, "The names of Women in Medieval Novgorod" in For Roman Jakobson, Essays on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday, 11 Oct., 1956. Compiled by Morris Halle (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Horace G. Lunt (Harvard University), Hugh McLean (Harvard University), Cornelius H. Van Schoonveld (University of Leyden), (The Hague, Mouton & Co., 1956).

2. A.M. Loboda, Russkij bogatyrskij ėpos. Opyt kritiko-bibliografičeskogo obzora trudov po russkomu bogatyrskomu ėposu (Russian Heroic Epos. A trial in critical bibliographic survey of works in Russian Heroic Epos), (Kiev, 1896); bibliography is given on pp. 220-232.

3. A.P. Skaftymov, Poĕtika i genezis bylin (Saratov, 1924). Critical bibliographic survey is given on pp. 131-219.

and emphasizes significance of the structure. His work, by its depth and versatility of approach, is an invaluable guide in research on byliny. A survey of a more recent date in the field of folklore in Soviet Russia is presented by Felix J. Oinas¹. Though mainly concerned with the Soviet folklore activities, his survey relates also to the pre-revolutionary scholarship.

More recent general contributions are made by Astaxova², Propp³, Propp-Putilov⁴, Čičerov⁵, and others. Astaxova's analysis of the bylina tradition which she followed through the last one hundred and fifty years merits a special remark. Her particular interest was in the creative process of the byliny and the significance of the written literature. Propp's studies again followed the social aspect of folklore. His search was directed toward the establishing of the basic idea of each bylina, equating it to the ideals of a given epoch. This point

1. Felix J. Oinas, "Folklore Activities in Russia", Journal of American Folklore, 74 (1964), 362-370; a valuable bibliographical guide including Western scholarship is given by Y.M. Sokolov in Russian Folklore, (Hatboro, Pennsylvania, 1966), translated by Catherine Ruth Smith.

2. A.M. Astaxova, Russkij bylinnyj ěpos na severe (The Russian Bylina Epic in the North), (Petrozavodsk, 1948).

3. V.Ja. Propp, Russkij geroičeskij ěpos (Russian Heroic Epos), 2nd improved edition, (Moscow, 1958).

4. V.Ja. Propp & B.N. Putilov, ed. Byliny, vols. 1-2. (Moscow, 1958).

5. V.Ja. Čičerov, Russkie narodnye byliny. Sbornik sostavlenn V.Ja. Čičerovym (Russian folks byliny. A Collection compiled by V.Ja. Čičerov), (Moscow, 1958).

of view found expression in Propp's work Russian Heroic Epos.

The main contributors on onomastic background of byliny were representatives of the historical school, such as Miller¹, Markov², Keltujala³, Trautmann⁴, who treated in some of their works and articles the onomastic question of byliny only marginally. Most of this material remains fragmentary and not synthesized.

A valuable contribution in the study of epic names was given by Sobolevskij⁵ in his "Imena v velikoruskix bylinax".

1. V.F. Miller, basic works: Ėkskursy v oblast' russkogo narodnogo ėposa (Excursions into the area of the Russian Folks Epos), (Moscow, 1892); Očerki russoj narodnoj slovesnosti (Sketches of Russian folklore), vol.1, (Moscow, 1897); vol.2 (Moscow, 1910); vol.3 (Moscow, 1924).

2. A.V. Markov, basic works: "Bytovye čerty russkix bylin" ("Social features of the Russian Byliny"), Etnografičeskoe Obozrenie, bk.58 and 59, (Moscow, 1904); "Iz istorii russkogo bylevogo ėposa" ("From the History of the Russian Bylina Epos"), 1-st edit., Etnografičeskoe Obozrenie, (1907), vols.67 and 70-71.

3. V. Ja. Keltujala, Kurs istorii russoj literatury. C.1. Istorija drevnej russoj literatury. Kn.1-aja. Istorija literatury ot IX v. do poloviny XIII v. (Course in the History of Russian Literature. Pt.1. History of the Ancient Russian Literature. Bk. 1st. History of Literature from IX c. until the XIII c.), (SPb., 1913).

4. R. Trautmann, Die Volksdichtung der Grossrussen, 1. Band. Das Heldenlied. (Die Byline). (Heidelberg, Carl Winters Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1935).

5. A.I. Sobolevskij, "Imena v velikoruskix bylinax". Materialy i izsledovanija v oblasti slavjanskoj filologii i arxeologii (=Sbornik Otdel. Russk. Jaz. i Slovesnosti. Imp. Ak. Nauk) ("Names in Great Russian Byliny". Material and study in the area of Slavic philology and archaeology (=Compilation of the Division of Russ. lang. and literature. Imp. Ac. of Science), (SPb., 1910), 88:3.

where he discusses briefly various names and their geographic distribution. There are several studies mainly with a historical aspect devoted to individual heroes, but specific onomastic studies devoted to a particular name are almost lacking. For example, "Mikula, the marvellous ploughman" is explained by Mazon¹, and such an expressive and meaningful name as "Svjatogor" attracted the attention of several scholars, like Mazon², Rudnyc'kyj³, Meriggi⁴, who elucidated the origin of the name.

The material discussed above reveals only in part the vast amount of studies that had been dedicated to byliny. The evident lack of any systematized approach to epic nomenclature makes the importance of this study only too obvious.

1. A. Mazon, "Mikula, le prodigieux labreur", Revue des Etudes Slaves, (Paris, 1931), vol. 11, 149-170.

2. A. Mazon, "Svjatogor ou Saint-mont le geant". Revue des Etudes Slaves, Vol. 12, 160-201.

3. J.B. Rudnyc'kyj "The Name of the Hero of bylina", reprint from Names (Journal of the American Name Society, American Name Society, Youngstown University, Youngstown, Ohio, ed. Demetrius J. Georgacas) vol. 10, (1962), 229-232.

4. B. Meriggi, Mailand, "Quellen und Entstehungsgeschichte der Bylinen", Alois Schmaus u. Ilse Kunert eds. Aus der Geisteswelt der Slaven: Dankesgabe an Erwin Koschmieder überreicht vom Seminar für Slavische Philologie der Universität München. Publ. Otto Sagner, (1967), 12., 257-270.

AIM AND SCOPE OF THE THESIS

The aim and scope of the thesis are the following:

1. To investigate personal names, forms and variants of the byliny of the Kievan and Novgorod cycle.
2. To present them in form of quotations in available cases.
3. To present etymology of the names wherever possible.
4. To classify the names into Christian and non-Christian.
5. To present frequency of occurrence of names.

METHODS USED

The present study adheres to the following procedure:

1. For the basis of this study was chosen a most recent and up to date edition of byliny by V. Ja. Propp and B.N. Putilov, ed. Byliny (Moscow, 1958), Vol. 1. It contains the best examples from each type of byliny including the most important variants.
2. The names have been drawn from forty four byliny (fifty including the most important variants).
3. The system of transliteration of Cyrillic characters adhered to can be found on page V.
4. The names were analyzed, etymologized and arranged in alphabetical order, thus forming a kind of etymological dictionary.

5. The bylina have been codified as shown on page 44. The Code reads as follows: cycle, title, and number of the bylina.

6. The bylina were classified into three groups:

I Elder Heroes: Vológa, Svjatogor, Mikúla

II Kiev Cycle

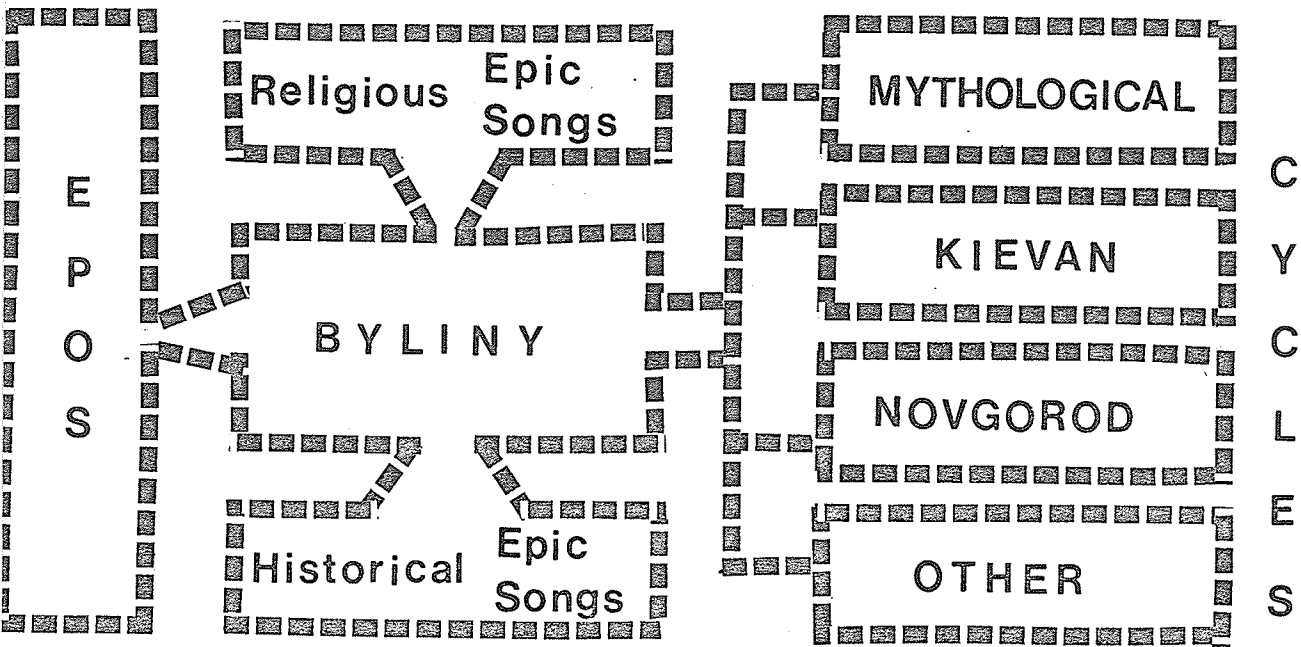
III Novgorod Cycle

7. All forms and variants are shown in respective quotations representing available cases.

8. The names were tabulated in the Inventory of Names on page 217.

9. For a better understanding of epic names an introductory chapter on bylina is included.

FIGURE I



BYLINY

Byliny belong to the epic genre of oral folk poetry. As creations of high cultural and aesthetic value they hold a place of prominence among the richly diversified forms of Russian folklore.

Religious and historical songs grew up on the basis of bylina tradition and are of later formation.

CHARACTERISTICS OF AN EPOS

The origins of epos are rooted in pre-historic past, in the tales of gods, supernatural beings or in the actions of national heroes. The term 'epic' is derived from Greek 'epos' meaning speech, or a long narrative poem of an elevated character describing the exploits of heroes, as distinguished from the lyric representing emotion, and the dramatic representing action. The epic in a general sense is applied to all poems of a narrative character which illustrate the history of important mythological, religious, and national events.

The subject matter of epos is usually the struggle with an enemy and victory over him, whereby this struggle is carried out not in the name of personal limited interests but in the name of high aspirations and ideals of a nation in a

given epoch¹. All epos is anonymous, it expresses its ideals symbolically in the positive exploits of the heroes. N. G.

Černyševskij (1828-1889) defines national epos as follows:

"A national epos reflects always the heroic period in the life of a nation, and only those nations have an epos who conducted an active struggle for national independence. Thus epos expresses always the national energy, the national will to victory²". A distinctive characteristic of an epic hero as a national hero, is his superiority over other heroes, giving gratification and a sense of dignity to national self consciousness.

CHARACTERISTICS OF BYLINA

Byliny, plural form of Russian bylina, are oral narrative poems, recited to an accompaniment of a musical instrument, usually gusli (psalter). They constitute one of the oldest forms of epic songs sprung up on the soil of ancient Rus'. The word bylina itself is derived from byl6 'what had been', a story about something which has actually occurred. The word appears for the first time in Slovo o Polku Igoreve (The Song of the Igor's campaign), the unexcelled

1. V. Ja. Propp, Russkij Geroičeskij Ėpos (Russian Heroic Epos), 2-nd ed. (Moscow, 1958), 6.

2. V. Ja. Propp, op.cit., 17.

masterpiece of secular Rus^b literature of the twelfth century.

In it an unknown bard declares he is beginning his song 'po bylinam sego vremeni' i.e. in concordance with real events and not 'po zamyšleniju Bojanju', i.e. following a poetical inspiration.

Bylina, as a terminus technicus¹ was first introduced by I.P. Saxarov in his Pesni russkogo naroda (Songs of Russian People), 1838-1839, where a special chapter was dedicated to "Byliny Russkix ljudej" (Byliny of Russian people). To the peasantry, the custodians of folk tradition, the songs were known as 'stariny', i.e. ancient tales, a term which alludes more to actual events than, for instance, to fairytales. For centuries they represented one of the favourite forms of entertainment handed down by oral transmission from generation to generation.

The hero of byliny is predominantly known as bogatyř² from bogatyj 'rich', i.e. a person endowed with supernatural

1. About the term "bylina", see: A.M. Loboda, op.cit., 59-63; P.D. Uxov, "K istorii termina bylina", (To the history of the term "bylina"), Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, (M., 1953), 129-135.

2. The term bogatyř was first applied to a hero-warrior of Tartar origin. This led to its conclusive etymology as a variant from Turkic-Mongol form baghatar, meaning a warrior of a particular military prowess. Later this term was transferred to Rus^b heroes, replacing the old designation of *xrabrŏ, rezvecŏ, udalecŏ, meaning bold, brave warriors.

strength, and polenica¹. The latter term was applied also to women-warriors. The designation bogatyr6 appears in Chronicles after Tartar's invasion.

There is no unanimity as to the origin of byliny; various assumptions have been made also about skaziteli or people who composed and transmitted them. There are indications that they were numerous and popular. According to W. R. Morfill²

"...wandering minstrels abounded in Slavonic countries of old time...About this universal propensity for music, we find some strange stories in early writers...one has been handed down to us by the Byzantine historian, Theophylactus Somocatta, concerning xan of Avars, who captured three Slavonians wandering about with lyres in their hands. When asked why they carried no swords, they told him that their countrymen knew nothing about war but occupied themselves entirely with music and singing.."
(The Westminster Revue), (1880), vol. 58, 43.

1. According to F.I. Buslaev, polenica means a hero not only roaming about the fields but also protecting them, similar to Serbian word poljakč and poljarč, meaning a field guard. Buslaev's etymology of the term polenica is extended by M. Xalanskij who likens the Old Rus' designation of a giant (noted by Sreznevskij), -polonikč, (pol6nikč, ispol6nikč) with the name - polenica. See Loboda, op. cit., 6,7.

2. Quoted in Ukrainian-Canadian Folklore, Texts in English translation. Compiled and ed. by J.B. Rudnyckyj. Published by Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences. UVAN Inc. Series: Ukrainica occidentalia, Vol. 7, Winnipeg, 1960), 6.

There is another assumption that skomoroxi¹ veselye ljudi'(buffoons); might have been the composers and transmitters of bylina. They are mentioned in written documents already in eleventh century, where they appear as a seemingly established group in the social life of Kievan Rus'. As jesters and minstrels they were highly favored by both, princely courts and people. They settled in princely courts and boyars' houses, or roved as wayfaring confraternities from popular festivals to weddings and other gatherings.

After Christianization of Rus' at the end of the tenth century the Church, aiming to penetrate and control all spheres of life tried increasingly to suppress all forms of secular and profane art which had their roots in pre-Christian traditions and beliefs. It regarded the skomoroxi with great disfavour being suspicious of their influence with people and fearing their disobedience. The Laurentian text of the Povest' Vremennyx let for the year 1068 has this entry: "With these (pagan practices) and other devices the devil deceives us.. with trumpets and skomoroxi, gusli and rusalii"².

1. For reference on skomoroxi see: H.M. Chadwick and N.K. Chadwick, The Growth of Literature (Cambridge, 1936) 2, 261-269; A.S. Faincyn, Skomoroxi na Rusi (Skomoroxi in the Rus'), (SPb., 1889); N.F. Findeizen, Očerki po istorii muzyki v Rossii (Sketches of the history of music in Russia), Vol. 1, 2 (M., 1928-1929), Vol. 1, 145-170.

2. Quoted in Žguta, op. cit., 297.

Folk poetry with its pagan beliefs and imaginative style of the popular spoken language was certainly not in conformity with the religious world view of the clerics and the solemnity of the Church Slavic language. This antagonism found finally its overt expression in the universal banning of the skomoroxi by the car Aleksej Mixajlovič in 1648, imposing severe punishment on all activities of the 'veselye ljudi', the bearers of folk tradition in Rus' since the early Middle Ages. With their dance, song and musical instruments they had been professional entertainers to both court, and peasantry.

After the gradual disappearance of the skomoroxi by the end of the seventeenth century, the oral heritage lived on among the illiterate peasants who were deeply involved in the old tradition, but depended entirely on memory for the highlights of their history. Having their probable beginnings at the time of wandering minstrels, the bylina were rooted in the national tradition, whereby each epoch and region left its mark on them.

In the time of intense national growth of the Moscovite cardom, two other forms of songs developed from bylina. The first were the religious songs or verses, aimed to satisfy the religious quest of people. They were verses of epic, lyric-epic or lyric kind. The subjects of these religious songs have been derived generally from religious legends, and from

Biblical and Apocryphal stories. They survived well into the nineteenth century being disseminated by pilgrims and wandering psalm singers (=kaleki).

Along with religious songs developed historical songs¹. as an epic genre very similar to bylina. They flourished in the seventeenth century. The historical song, in contrast to the poetical exaltation of the hero and the generalized and typicized rendering of historical events by the bylina, is glorifying real historical events and personages, handling them and the heroes on a more realistic and less exalted level than the earlier bylina. Whereas the latter was bound by pressure of political circumstances to turn in hope and despair to the idealized Kievan past and recall its vision in extolled colors, the historical song lived the new, Moscovite present. However in its briefer form, the historical song retained in large measure the old heroic metre and diction of the bylina. As a new epic genre the historical songs had their probable origin at the beginning of the sixteenth century. One of the earliest songs of the sixteenth century is the song about the taking of Kazan by Ivan the Terrible in 1552.

1. R. Trautmann, Das Altrussische Historische Lied, (Berlin, Akademie Verlag, 1951).

Both terms, bylina and historical song, as termini technici belong to the nineteenth century.

The byliny center around characters and events referring to such historical periods as the formation of the Kievan state, its defense against the tartars, the clashes of feudal parties in their thrust for power in the Medieval Novgorod, as well as the foundation of a new political center in Moscow, etc. Aside from the byliny with heroic content, one also finds some that describe various aspects of social life of the period, such, as for instance byliny about Sadko and Vasilij Buslaevič, as well as byliny with mythical content and concepts of images as personified in Svjatogor, Volx, Zmej.

Due to the great variety of themes, regions, and times byliny deal with, Russian folklorists and scholars of the nineteenth century encountered difficulties to unravel the underlying meanings. In order to give a more or less exhaustive interpretation of their respective theories several schools emerged. Some scholars followed the mythological lead; others tried comparative studies; again others looked for correspondence between epic and historical events and personages.

Mythological school. Headed by O. Miller, F. I. Buslaev, A.N. Kotljarevskij and A.N. Afanasjev, this school considered the heroic epos as a superstructure built on ancient myths of the common pre-historic past of the I.E. people. Aims and methods of this school were directed toward reconstruction

of myths about evil and benevolent gods which in the beliefs of primitive man personified basic powers of nature or heroes. According to this theory byliny were represented as distorted remnants of ancient myths about the struggle of opposing powers of nature¹. Since then this school of thought has lost most of its former acuity.

Comparative school. This school evolved the theory of borrowing, maintaining that byliny were not a genuine creation of Eastern Slavs. Scholars such as V.V. Stasov², G.N. Potanin³, V.F. Miller,

1. Byliny, Vstupitel'naja stat'ja, podbor tekstov i primečanija, P.D. Uxova. Pod obščej redakciej V.I. Čičerova (Byliny, Introductory article, selection of the texts and commentary by P.D. Uxov. Under general edit. by prof. V.I. Čičerov (M.U., M., 1957), 10. See also V. Ja. Keltujala, I, op. cit., 808-810.

2. V.V. Stasov, basic works on byliny: "Proisxoždenie russkix bylin" ("Origin of Russian byliny"), Vestnik Evropy (1868), No1-4,6,7; "Blistatel'nyj triumvirat" ("The glorious triumvirat", Peterburgskie Vedomosti (Nov., 1868), No. 20-21; "Kritika moix kritikov" ("Critic of my critics"), Vestnik Evropy (1870), No 2, No 3.

3. G. N. Potanin, basic works: Vostočnye motivy v srednevekovom evropejskom ėpose (Eastern motives in the European Epos of the Middle Ages), (M., 1899); "Mongol'skoe skazanie o Geserxane" ("The Mongol legend about Geserxan"), Vestnik Evropy (1890), V; "Doč' morja v stepnom ėpose" ("Daughter of the Sea in the Epos of the steppe"), Ėtnografičeskoe Obozrenie (1892), No. I; "Melkie folklorističeskie zametki" ("Short Notes on folkore"), Ėtnografičeskoe Obozrenie, (1896), No. 4.

A.N. Veselovskij¹, M.E. Xalanskij², and others looked for the origin of byliny in the Byzantine, Mongolian, Bulgarian, German, Scandinavian and other foreign sources. This theory has also lost much of its persuasiveness. While there is no doubt about the actual borrowing of some themes and motifs, there is far more reason to consider the origin and the development of byliny in its Slavic habitat.

Historical school. This school emerged toward the end of the nineteenth century and considered epos as a reflection of history. Its adherents, V.F. Miller, A.V. Markov, M.N. Speranskij³, S.K. Šambinago⁴, and others followed the historical

1. A.N. Veselovskij, basic work on folklore: Južno-russkie byliny (South Russian byliny), (SPb., 1881), Vol. 1; (SPb., 1884), Vol. 2; "Melkie zametki k bylinam" ("Short notes on byliny"), ZMNP (Dec., 1885), 1-4; (April, 1888), 5-8; (May, 1889), 9-12; (March, 1890), 13-15; (May, 1890), 16-17; (August, 1896), 18; "Otryvki Vizantijskogo ěposa v russkom" ("Fragments of Byzantine Epos in the Russian" (Vestnik Evropy (April, 1875); "Russkie i viltiny v sage o Ditrixe Bernskom" ("Russians and viltiny in the saga about Dietrich von Bern:), IzvORJaS (1906), Bk. 3.

2. M.E. Xalanskij, basic works: Velikorusskie byliny Kievskogo cikla (Great-Russian byliny of the Kievan cycle), (Warsaw, 1885); Južnoslavjanske skazanija o Kraleviče Marke v svjazi s proisxoždeniem russkogo bylevogo ěposa (South Slavic legends about Kralevič Mark in connection with works in Russian folks epos), (Warsaw, 1893), Vol. 1; (Warsaw, 1894), Vol. 2; (Warsaw, 1895), Vol. 3.

3. M.N. Speranskij, basic works: Russkaja ustnaja slovesnost (Russian Oral Literature), (M., 1917); Byliny, (1916), Vol. 1; (M., 1919), Vol. 2.

4. S.K. Šambinago, basic works: Pesni-pamflety XVI veka (Songs pamphlets of the XVI c. (M., 1913); Pesni vremeni carja Ivana Vasiljeviča Groznogo (Songs of the time of the car Ivan Vasiljevič the Terrible), (Sergiev Posad, 1914); "Drevne-russkoe žilišće po bylinam", Jubilejnyj Sbornik v čest6 akad. V.F. Millera ("The ancient Russian dwelling according to byliny"), Anniversary compilation in honour of the acad. V.F. Miller, (M., 1909).

theory based on the assumption that bylina are reflecting real events and historical personalities. Their aim was to ascertain the historical base or the historical layers of the bylina made obscure through their age-long oral transmissions and their migrations. In this context the importance of epic names, both personal and geographical came to the fore. They were collated by scholars with other written documents for proof of a historical base of bylina.

However, none of the above mentioned schools and theories could provide a satisfactory answer to the question regarding the genesis of bylina. Some of the scholars maintain that Russian folk epos evolved during the period of Kievan Rus⁴ others dated it to a later period of Mongol subjugation and the formation of Muscovite cardom; still others placed it back to the distant period of tribal disintegration and passing over to the feudal system. The supporter of the last view, the pre-Kievan genesis of bylina, is the Soviet scholar V.Ja. Propp¹, who came to this conclusion by comparing Russian epic folklore with folklore of Asiatic peoples of the Soviet Union, who at the beginning of this century still preserved remnants of ancient social organization. Propp's thesis maintained that folk epos in general evolves during the period of tribal disintegration. Although this theory

1. V.Ja. Propp, op. cit., 57.

endeavours to repudiate the aristocratic origin of bylina, it produced new evidence of the possible origin of Russian folk epos. This, however, in our estimation, does not exclude V.F. Miller's view of the aristocratic origin of bylina, particularly if one considers the progressing slavization of the Kievan court during Vladimir's¹ time. At this stage the supplanting of the Scandinavian bards by native minstrels is probable. "This at any rate would account for the fame which has been accorded to the great Scandinavian king on the Dnepr by a grateful body of Russian minstrels for a nearly a thousand years²".

The evolution of bylina may be placed between the eighth and the tenth century when Rus' people were passing from tribal to feudal life, at the time when Kiev and Novgorod emerged as focal centers of the country. Following local traditions, they frequently developed from war songs and reached people through the court minstrels.

R. Trautmann, V.F. Miller, A.N. Veselovskij and other scholars came to the conclusion that bylina as a form of folk poetry developed in the thirteenth century in the post-Kievan period out of an unknown older form of song and received its present form in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. From

1. At least five of his sons bore Slavic names.

2. N.K. Chadwick, Russian Heroic Poetry (Cambridge, 1932), 32.

the eighteenth century a resurgence of this art has been noticed before a gradual fading and partial extinction ensued. Being widespread at the time of their flourishing the byliny are now found only as a dying art in the marginal northern areas of the White Sea, the Lakes Ladoga, Onega, Beloozero and Pečora.

Thematically byliny are divided into cycles. The earliest, mythological cycle, depicts heroes of superhuman qualities. Main representatives of this cycle are Volx (hero of a primitive society and a magician), Svjatogor (mythical giant) and Mikula (symbolizing glorification of farmer's work and his power in society). The heroes of this group are generally specified as Elder Heroes and are distinguished by their magical virtues and primordial strength.

The second and largest cycle of byliny, the Kiev cycle, is centered around Kiev and prince Vladimir, the founder of the Rus' state. They are heroic in character and tell about the heroic exploits of the ancient Slavic warriors. Their main idea centers around the defense and the centralization of power of this young Christian state with Kiev as its capital. Vladimir is never the principal hero but to him flock the heroes of all Rus' to be at his service, to guard the frontiers of the state and to defend their country.

The numerous heroes of the Kievan cycle have three most popular representatives: Il'ja Muromec, the 'old cossack',

the beloved peasant hero; Dobrynja Nikitič^v, the polite and courteous representative of Vladimir's court, and Aleša Popovič^v, the bold and cunning son of a priest.

Byliny of the Kievan cycle express national longing for a strong centralized state. To this end they were inspiring people to achieve unification and independence during the time when their country was torn by princely feuds or when it suffered under a foreign yoke¹.

The Novgorod cycle is smaller. The theme of its novel-like byliny reflects the relations of its two heroes Sadko and Vasilij Buslaevič^v, with the rich merchant class and the common people of the wealthy city-state Novgorod. The four byliny, depicting the life of a commercial city, have to do with real issues, intertwined occasionally with fairy-tale motifs. Thus, Sadko is a selfish and overbearing merchant after having received wealth and status through the intercession of the sea car in truly fairy-tale like manner. The byliny about Vasilij Buslaevič^v portray a youth of noble birth, who was a boisterous and defiant leader of common people in their clash with the patricians and the rich trading community of Novgorod.

Some of the oldest themes of the byliny belong to match-making and marriage. To a various degree this is applicable

1. V.Ja.Propp & B.N.Putilov, ed., Byliny, 1, (Moscow, 1958).

to Dunaj who made match for the bride of prince Vladimir
and to Sadko and Mixajlo Potyk who had to descend into another
world to get a wife.

RECORDINGS OF BYLINY

There are known about a hundred subjects and about two thousand texts of the byliny¹.

The earliest recordings of epic songs were made by Richard James in 1619-1620. They are preserved in Oxford's Bodleian library² and include six songs. The most valuable collection, however, was contributed by Kirša Danilov, recorded in the eighteenth century in the province of Perm³ in Western Siberia. Twenty six poems of his collection were published in Moscow in 1804³. A second edition of Kirša Danilov's poems was published in Moscow in 1818 by K.F. Kalajdovič⁴, and contained thirty five epic songs by the same collector⁴. Kirša Danilov's collection, recorded apparently during oral performances of the songs, revealed an experienced hand of a possible performer making notes

1. Y.M. Sokolov, Russian Folklore, (Hatboro, Pennsylvania, 1966), 292.

2. N.K. Chadwick, op. cit., 7

3. A.M. Loboda, Russkij Bogatryjskij Epos (Russian Heroic Epos), Kiev, 1896), 50. Title: "Drevnija Ruskija Stixotvorenija. Moskva. V tipografii S. Selivanovskogo. 1804 g. (Ancient Russian poems. Moscow. Printing-house of S.Selivanovskij, 1804).

4. A.M.Loboda, op.cit., 53. Title "Drevnija Rossijskija Stixotvorenija, sobrannye Kiršeju Danilovym i vtorično izdannye, s pribavleniem 35 pesen i skazok, dosele neizvestnyx, i not dlja napeva." Moskva. V tipografii Semena Selivanovskogo. 1818. (Ancient Russian Poems, collected by Kirša Danilov and published for the 2nd time, with addition of 35 songs unknown, until now, as well as with music for the air).

for his personal use. Kirša Daniĭlov is considered as the real pioneer of the modern interest in traditional oral narrative poetry. In 1819 a collection of Russian songs was published in Leipzig under the title "Fürst Vladimir und dessen Tafelrunde, alt-russische Heldenlieder"¹. It contained some unknown songs and was published anonymously.

The collection and publication of folklore in Russia began in the first decades of the nineteenth century under the influence of the Romantic revival of Western Europe and was inspired by German folklorists, particularly by the Grimm-brothers. Scientific interest in byliny, however, had its beginnings in the middle of the nineteenth century. Heroic byliny were believed to be almost extinct until their sensational discovery by P.N. Rybnikov (1831-1886), in 1860, on the shores of Lake Onega. He discovered such talented reciters as T.G. Rjabinin, K.I. Romanov, A.P. Sorokin, V.P. Sčegolenok, and made over two hundred recordings. His collection, arousing sensational interest, was published in four volumes between 1861-1867 under the title Pesni, sobrannye P.N. Rybnikovym (Songs, collected by P.N. Rybnikov)².

1. H. M. Chadwick and N.K. Chadwick, The Growth of Russian Literature, Vol. 2., (Cambridge, 1936), 7.

2. The first two volumes were edited by P.A. Bezsonov, the third by P.N. Rybnikov, the fourth by O.F. Miller.

The profound interest in bylina can be seen from the fact that almost simultaneously, P.V. Kireevskij (1801-1856), published his Pesni, sobrannye P.V. Kireevskim (Songs collected by P.V. Kireevskij). He collected his material of a diversified folklore content with a help of such assistants as V.I. Dal', N.M. Jazykov, M.I. Pogodin, P. Jakuškin. His collection contained also historical songs and bylina.

A.F. Hilferding (1831-1872) followed Rybnikov in his exploration of the northern region reaching even farther north than Rybnikov. His Onežskie bylina (Onega's bylina), collected in summer 1871, from the same district as Rybnikov, contained over three hundred recordings made during actual recitation. They were published in three volumes four times¹. Hilferding's collection was also the first one grouped around individual reciters. His treatment of the material opened the way to a new scientific tradition.

In the second half of the nineteenth century, the recording of bylina was followed up also in other regions of the country: in Siberia, between Novgorod and Moscow, and among the Volga, Don, Terek and Ural cossacks. Some of

1. First edition (SPb., 1873); second (SPb., 1894); third (incomplete: only two volumes (Leningrad, 1949); fourth (Leningrad, 1949).

these recordings were later included into a compilation of N.S. Tixonravov and V.F. Miller: Byliny staroj i novoj zapisi (Byliny of old and new recordings) (Moscow, 1894), and into V.F. Miller's compilation Byliny novoj i nedavnej zapisi iz raznyx mestnostej Rossii (Byliny of new and recent recordings from different districts of Russia), (Moscow, 1909).

At the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century A.V. Markov, A.D. Grigor'ev, N.E. Ončukov and others continued the exploration of the White Sea littoral and of the rivers Pečora, Mezen' and Pinega¹, discovering among others the famous reciters A.M. Krjukova, G.L. Krjukov, M.D. Krivopolenova.

Since the Soviet period² expeditions of scholars (A.M. Astaxova, G.N. Parilova, A.D. Sojmonov, B.M. and

1. A.V. Markov: Belomorskie Byliny (Byliny of the White Sea), (Moscow, 1901); A.D. Grigor'ev: Arxangel'skie Byliny (Byliny of Arxangel'sk), Vol. 1 (Moscow, 1904) Vol. 2 (Praha, 1924); Vol. 3 (Moscow, 1910); N.E. Ončukov: Pečerskie byliny (Byliny of Pečora), (SPb., 1904).

2. E.g. A.M. Astaxova: Byliny Severa (Byliny of the North), ed. A.M. Astaxova, Vol. 1 (Moscow-Leningrad, 1938); Vol. 2 (Moscow-Leningrad, 1951); Byliny Pudožskogo kraja, podgotovka tekstov i primečanija G.N. Parilovoj i A.D. Sojmonova (Byliny of the Pudoga region, preparation of the texts and commentaries by G.N. Parilova and A.D. Sojmonov), (Petrozavodsk, 1941); Onežskie byliny pod redakciej Y.M. Sokolova i V.I. Čicerova (Onega's Byliny, ed. by Y.M. Sokolov and V.I. Čicerov, (Moscow, 1948).

Y.M. Sokolov, V.I. ^vC^vicerov, and others) collected new bylina and variants of old ones. But they also found that due to the encroachments of industrialization, literacy and mass communication, a trend toward complete extinction of this ancient folk tradition was evident.

SKAZITELI OR RECITERS OF BYLINY

Since A.F. Hilferding other scholars supported him in his view that two main reasons contributed to the survival of the epic tradition in the North, namely freedom and isolation.

The singularly unique conditions of the North fused soul and nature and formed ready receptacles for the treasures of an ancient art. Serfdom did not encroach on peasants of the North, leaving them independent, and the austere conditions of their existence gave them a self-assured and courageous mould. The noble spirit of these people was nourished by imagination and belief in the miraculous of the historic past, and so for centuries they remained the custodians and preservers of the folklore tradition.

Such isolation was apt to foster the art of song and story telling among creatively gifted people. There was enough leisure in the long winter evenings or during the rest periods while cutting wood, mending or making nets, or on fishing trips. Groups (artelb) of fishermen, hunters or woodcutters would listen to an enthralling story teller.

The reciters or singers of the byliny were called skaziteli and commanded great respect in the community. Usually they came from a socially secure background. Both men and women alike were the bearers of the tradition, most of them with a prolific memory. The skaziteli learned the art of

bylina narration in early childhood and the number of byliny recited by individual performers generally varies between three and twenty. Some, like A.S. Krjukova, possessed an exceptional memory and could recite up to sixty songs or almost ten thousand verses. This art was learned either in the family where it was perpetuated sometimes for generations or from a master artist. The personal element in the performance played an important role, the artistic individuality of each performer leaving a distinct mark on his art.

A singer's individual manner, which comes through almost in every bylina, has been stressed by Hilferding¹. Comparing the performance of two singers who had learned byliny from the same teacher, he observed that their texts, though being very similar in content, differed in execution and expression. Hilferding also noted that a singer changes a bylina each time he performs it by substituting, adding or omitting certain particles, words, expressions or verses. This observation was made also by other recorders of byliny, such as Rybnikov, Markov, Ončukov, Astaxova, B.M. Sokolov and others, who witnessed the unstable composition of the byliny depending on the personality of the artist.

1. A.F. Hilferding, Onežskie byliny (Onega's Byliny), 4th ed. (Moscow-Leningrad, 1949), 1, 56-65.

According to A.M. Astaxova, reciters may be classified into three groups:

I. Performers: who learn their material by heart and render it literally. To this group belonged I.T. Rjabinin, the son of the famous T.G. Rjabinin, discovered by Rybnikov.

II. Creative Artists: who learn by heart only the typical parts and the thematic scheme, but otherwise create a fixed text of their own, which may vary considerably from the original.

III. Improvisers: who learn by heart only the most important typical parts and the general thematic scheme of the bylina, but do not work out a stable text of their own in contrast to the creative type of the reciters. Therefore the texts of their byliny are variable: names are arbitrarily changed, new episodes introduced, others omitted or transposed. T.G. Rjabinin, P.L. Kalinin and A.S. Bogdanova may be mentioned as creative artists. To the improvisatory type belonged A.S. Krjukova and V.P. Ščegolenok, among others. But the majority of the folk-singers belonged to the first two groups.

This classification illustrates that the skaziteli were not merely performers of the tradition but creative artists developing it.

V.I. Čičerov was able to discern the so-called 'schools' of skaziteli by way of textural analysis. Comparative assessment of content of byliny shows indeed a considerable variability,

which may refer to both repertoire (regional preference to topics) and to the character of the byliny (e.g. short or long rendering of texts, and other variabilities). These 'schools' of the bylina art developed around particular masters. Thus, the process of development and disappearance of 'schools' went on continuously during the whole period of the living oral tradition.

Schools of talented masters could serve several generations of creative artists. For instance, Ilója Olustafóev's 'school' still extant in the nineteenth and twentieth century had its origin in the eighteenth century. Several generations of the famous Rjabinins belonged also to this school.

COMPOSITION AND STYLISTIC DEVICES OF THE BYLINA

Structurally the bylina consists of three main parts: the beginning or začin, the plot or the main part, and the ending.

The beginning of a bylina is sometimes preceded by introductory lines or verses called zapev, in which skaziteli try to raise the interest of their audience by pictures of landscape, reference to patriotism, etc. The zapev then goes over into začin, that is the beginning of the plot, where the dramatic situation and the main hero are introduced.

The začin has its customary, stereotyped forms. So for instance, a common feature of it is the introduction of Vladimir's feast, of the characters present, their boasting.

The začin is followed by the plot or main part of the bylina. In it skaziteli relates the main events and actions of the bylina, leading them in slowly built up tension and suspense to an abrupt end, either a catastrophe or denouement. The latter may result in victory, defeat or any positive or negative results of the main idea. The bylina ends either in expressing its meaning or in the glorification of the hero.

Byliny contain a great amount of formulas or typical parts (loci communes) noted already by Rybnikov and Hilferding.

These typical or static parts are mostly descriptive in content and are learned by heart. They make up twenty to eighty per cent of the whole text and are of great importance in facilitating the memorizing of new byliny. As a set of formulas they are used by the skaziteli over and over again in different byliny.

These typical parts may consist of the following: the feast at the court, the hero's arrival or departure, description of the hero's steed and its prowess, description of the hero contrasted against the image of the infidel enemy who is always projected in an engrossed, pejorative fashion, the speeches of the heroes, etc.

Byliny are characterized by their metric¹ verse. The common measure, according to Hilferding, is the trochee with a dactylic ending². The length of the epic verse fluctuates between seven and sixteen syllables. The longer line of ten to sixteen syllables is more common. The line is open and has no fixed internal break or caesura. The rhythmical pattern

1. Re analysis of metric verse, see: Roman Jakobson "Studies in comparative Slavic Metrics", Oxford Slavonic Papers, 3, (1952), 35 and the following pages; V.M. Žirmunskij, Vvedenie v metriku (Introduction into the metrics), (Leningrad, 1925), 243.

2. V. Ja. Propp & B. N. Putilov, ed., Byliny, 1, LVII.

of the line is governed by its flexibility in the number of syllables, the moveableness of the caesura, and by primary accents. A regular tonic versification is a characteristic feature of bylina. In the process of disintegration of the art, irregularity of versification sets in, which may lead to a complete absence of measure at the final stage of decay.

In its stylistic devices the bylina shares the common stock of folk poetry, the most common of which are the following:

I. Different forms of parallelism based on the animistic world view of ancient Slavs which attributed a spirit or soul to both, the animate or inanimate world. Parallelism usually compares events of nature with actions or behaviour of humans.

In parallelism we distinguish:

- a) positive parallelism: e.g. Rassaždálsja zvezdy částye
Po svétlu nébu
Poroždálsja Vológa súdaró
Busláevič
Na svjatóej Rusi.

'The stars studded the clear
Heaven-
Vológa lord Busláevič was born
In holy Rus6b (EH:Vg)2,p.14,
l. 1-5.

- b) negative parallelism: e.g. Ne syrój dub k zemlé klónitsja
Ne bumážnye listóčki
Rasstilájutsja,-
Rasstiláetsja syn pered batjuškom.

'Not the green oak is bending
down to earth,
Not the paper leaves are
spread, - (It is) the son
bending before his father'
(Kc:PPIM, ISR)15,p.127,1.1-3.

c) comparative parallelism: e.g. Golovâ-to u Zmêja vot s
pivnôj kazân,
A glazâ to u Zmêja * Čâra
vinnaja.

'The head of the Dragon is
like a huge beer kettle,
The eyes of the Dragon -
Like a wine goblet'
(Kc:BAZ)31,p.254,1.34- 35.

2. Another common device is the use of constant epithets,
hackneyed words or phrases used repeatedly in characterization.
E.g. bûjna golovâ 'turbulent head', mató syrâ zemljâ 'mother
damp earth', zelenó vinó 'green wine', ustâ sâxarnye 'sweet
lips', nôgi rézvye 'nimble feet', stólnyj Kiev-grad 'royal
city of Kiev', Vladimír stólnó-kievskij 'Vladimir of royal
Kiev', glâvnyj, lâskovyj knjažó 'glorious, gracious prince',
svjatâja Rusó 'Holy Rusó', etc.

3. Tautology - a literary device by which the word is explained
by a synonym.

E.g. steregli-beregli oni krâsen Kiev grad 'They guarded-
protected the fair city of Kiev' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23,p.195,1.9; danó-
póšlina 'donation-duty' (Kc:DNVK)11,p.79,1.124-125.

4. Anaphora- a literary device repeating a word or phrase at the beginning of lines - for emphasis or euphony.

E.g. a) repetition of verbs

Ne vozómém vez^ítí ot knjázja ot Vladímira,
Ne vozómém ot negó dáni-póšliny

'We won't undertake to transport from prince Vladimír,
We won't take from him donation-duty' (Kc:DNVK)II,
p. 79, l.124-125.

b) Repetition of prepositions:

E.g. Ko caríu Batúru ko Batvésovu 'To the car
Batúr, to the son of Batvés' (Kc:DNVK)II, p.79, l.114.

c) Repetition of whole passages, is one of the devices of retardation. These repetitions are found quite often in speeches. Long passages repeated with hardly any changes serve the purpose of holding attention before a surprise statement or the climax. Threefold repetitions are common to folklore. So, for instance, Vladimir is giving orders to three heroes.

5. Use of suffixes.

Suffixes in folklore have a wide application in names conveying a meaningful, emotional connotation. They can be used in pejorative or endearing sense.

E.g. suffix -išč^ě conveying an engrossing or pejorative connotation: Piligrimišč^ě, Idolišč^ě, Gorýnišč^ě; suffix -juška, on the other hand, gives an endearing meaning, as, for instance, in Dobrýnjuška, Ilějuška, Mikúluška.

The above illustrations present the most common epic devices that bylina share with other forms of folklore, particularly in numerous repetitions and sound parallelism. The close interrelationship between the individual artist and creative art proved to be of decisive importance in the development and use of the above named devices in the long tradition of epic folklore. Scholarly explorations of the composition and stylistic devices of the bylina helped to unravel much of the essentials of the mystery of this ancient art.

It has been established that bylina, inspired by real life, and enhanced by imagery and artistry reflect historical reality. Being in a constant flux, in a continuous process of creation, bylina were undergoing changes with each transmitter. Applying traditional mnemonic devices both for memorizing as well as for reworking of texts, the skazatel6 frequently also improvised to such an extent that he was creating new bylina.

The rhythmic verse arrangement and the style of the bylina formed a fitting frame for glorification of the heroes and the historical past of the Kievan Rus6, which together shaped bylina into artistic prisms of rare beauty. The enigma of composition of bylina was partly lifted by

structural analysis and the analysis of their epic devices, which showed that the latter were in large measure similar to other kinds of oral folklore tradition.

And, finally, one cannot overestimate the importance that names have in this explication. They stand as eloquent monuments at the crossroads of times and multicultural contacts, pointing out the road which Rus' covered from antiquity and paganism to Christianity.

CLASSIFICATION

OF

BYLINY

Code (= group): EH = Elder Heroes

Kc = Kiev Cycle

Ng = Novgorod group

Code (= hero): e.g. Volx Vseslav6evič = VV

I

ELDER HEROES

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|
| I | <u>VOLX VSESLAV6EVIČ</u> | (VV) | |
| | 1. Volx Vseslav6evič | | (EH:VV) 1 |
| | 2. Vol6gá | (Vg) | (EH:Vg) 2 |
| II | <u>SVJATOGŌR</u> | (S) | |
| | 3. Svjatogŏr i tjága zemnája | | (EH:STZ) 3 |
| | 4. Svjatogŏr primerjáet grob | | (EH:SPG) 4 |
| | 5. Svjatogŏr | | (EH:S) 5 |
| III | <u>MIKŪLA SELJANĪNOVIČ</u> | (MS) | |
| | 6. Mikúla i Vol6gá | | (EH:MVg) 6
(EH:MVg) 6, var. |

II

KIEV CYCLE

- IV DOBRŮNJA NIKITIČ (DN)
7. DobrŮnja i změj (Kc:DZ)
(Kc:DZ) 7, var.
8. DobrŮnja i Nastás6ja (Kc:DN) 8
9. Boj DobrŮni s Il6ěj MŮromcem (Kc:BDIM) 9
10. DobrŮnja i Marinka (Kc:DM) 10
(Kc:DM) 10, var.
11. DobrŮnja Nikitič i Vasilij
Kazimirovič (Kc:DNVK) 11
12. DobrŮnja i Vasilij Kazimirovič (Kc:DVKDO) 12
DobrŮnja v otčezde
13. Vozvrašćenie DobrŮni (Kc:VD) 13
- V IL6JA MŮROMEC (IM)
14. Iscelénie Il6í MŮromca (Kc:IIM) 14
15. Pėrvaja poėzdka Il6í MŮromca
Il6ja i Solověj razbójnik (Kc:PPIM,ISR) 15
(Kc:PPIM,ISR)15,var.
16. Bunt Il6í pr6tiv Vladimira (Kc:BIPV) 16
17. Il6ja MŮromec i g6li kabáckie (Kc:IMGK,IMKC) 17
Il6ja MŮromec i Kálin car6
18. Il6ja i Kálin car6 (Kc:IKC) 18
19. Izgnánie Batýja (Kc:IB) 19
20. Mamáevo poboišče (Kc:MP) 20

21. Il6jã Múromec i Ídolišče
v Kíeve (Kc:IMIK) 21
22. Il6jã Múromec i Ídolišče
v Cãre-grãde (Kc:IMIC) 22
23. Bogatyří na zastãve.Boj
Il6f Múromca s sýnom. (Kc:BZ,BIMS) 23
(Kc:BZ,BIMS)23,var.
24. Tri poézdkí Il6f Múromca (Kc:TPIM) 24
25. Il6jã Múromec i razbojníkí (Kc:IMR) 25
26. Il6jã Múromec i Amél6fa
Timoféevna (Kc:IMAT) 26
27. Il6jã Múromec s Dobrýnej
na Sókole-korablé (Kc:IMDSK) 27
28. Il6ja Muromec na Sókole-korablé (Kc:IMSK) 28

VI ALĚSA POPŮVIČ (AP)

29. Výezd Alěši iz Róstova i
vstreča ego s Tugarinom (Kc:VARVT) 29
30. Alěša i Tugarin v Kíeve (Kc:ATK) 30
31. Boj Alěši so Zmém (Kc:BAZ) 31
32. Alěša i Il6jã Múromec (Kc:AIM) 32
33. Alěša PopŮvič ubivãet
tatãrina (Kc:APUT) 33
34. Alěša izbavljaet sestru (Kc:AIS) 34
35. Dobrýnja v otĝezde i
neudavšãjasja ŷenit6ba
Alěši (Kc:DONZA) 35

36. Alěša i sestrá Petròvičej-
Zbrodòvičej (Kc:ASPZ) 36
37. Alěša Popòvič xvástaet (Kc:APX) 37

VII DUNĀJ (Du)

38. DunĀj i NastĀsĀja
korolevična (Kc:DuNK) 38
39. Boj DunĀja s Dobrýnej (Kc:BDuD) 39
40. DunĀj svĀtaet nevĀstu
VladĀmiru (Kc:DuSNV) 40
(Kc:DuSNV) 40,var.

III

NOVGORODIAN GROUP

I SĀDKO (S)

1. SĀdko i morskòj carĀ (Ng:SMC) 1
2. SĀdko i posĀdskie mólodcy (Ng:SPM) 2

II VASĪLIJ BUSLĀEVIC (VB)

3. VasĪlij BuslĀevič i
Nòvgorodcy (Ng:VBN) 3
4. SmertĀ VasĪlija
BuslĀeviča (Ng:SVB) 4

CHAPTER II

ANTHROPONYMY

AFIM6JA; only in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

Afím6ja Aleksándrovna, Ofím6ja Aleksándrovna.

AFIM6JA ALEKSÁNDROVNA 'Afim6ja, daughter of Aleksandr'

Čestna vdova Afím6ja Aleksándrovna 'The honourable widow

Afim6ja, daughter of Aleksandr' (Kc:DZ)10, var., p. 73,

1.152

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10, var.

OFIM6JA ALEKSÁNDROVNA 'Ofim6ja, daughter of Aleksandr'

A čestna vdova Ofím6ja Aleksándrovna 'And the honourable

widow Ofim6ja, daughter of Aleksandr' (Kc:DZ)7, var.,

p. 52, 1.168; Čestnoj vdovy Ofím6i Aleksándrovnoj

'The honourable widow Ofim6ja, daughter of Aleksandr' (Kc:

DZ)7, var., p. 48, 1.16; K čestnoj vdovy Ofím6e

Aleksándrovnoj 'To the honourable widow Ofim6ja, daughter

of Aleksandr' (Kc:DZ) 7, var., p. 50, 1.86; A i čestna

vdova Ofím6ja Aleksándrovna! 'And the honourable widow

Ofim6ja, daughter of Aleksandr!' (Kc:DZ)7, var., p. 52,

1.153

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7, var.

Etym.: Afím6ja from Efimija; the ultimate source

being Gk. Eufemia 'reverent silence, abstinence from

improper words!' G.-T. 46, B. 2, 22, p. 61;

Afím6ja - a colloquial form from Efimija.

AFROSÍN6JA*

A druga- Afrosín6ja-korolevična 'And the other -
Afrosin6ja - the king's daughter' (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.,
 p. 306, 1.42; Afrosín6ju-korolevičnu 'Afrosin6ja -
 the king's daughter' (Kc:DuSNV)40, var., p. 309, 1.165;
 'Na čestnoj Afrošín6e-korolevične '(To marry) the
 honourable Afrosin6ja - the king's daughter' (Kc:DuSNV)40
 var., p. 307, 1.68; Goj esi Afrosín6ja-korolevična!
 'Hail, Afrosin6ja - the king's daughter! (Kc:DuSNV)40,
 p. 309, 1.184.
 Occ.: (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

Etym.: Afrosín6ja from Efrosínija; the ultimate
 source being Gk. Eufrosynia, eufrosymos, eufrosynos
 'gay, happy'. G.-T. 46, B.2, 20, 21, P. 62;
Afrosín6ja - a colloquial form from Efrosinija; OCS
 Evfrosinija.

*ALEKSÁNDR6; only in syntactical combinations: Afím6ja

Aleksándrovna, Ofím6ja Aleksándrovna, Eléna Aleksándrovna

AFÍM6JA ALEKSÁNDROVNA 'Afim6ja daughter of Aleksandr'

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10, var.

OFÍM6JA ALEKSÁNDROVNA 'Ofim6ja, daughter of Aleksandr'

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7. For quotations re Afím6ja Aleksándrovna,
 Ofím6ja Aleksándrovna see respective entries under Afím6ja.

ELÉNA ALEKSÁNDROVNA 'Elena, daughter of Aleksandr'

For quotations re Eléna Aleksándrovna see under Eléna.

Occ.: (EH:VV)1

Etym.: Aleksánderĭ from Gk. Aleksandros: alekse 'to help' and andres 'men' a name popular in ancient times through Aleksander the Great (356-323 B.C.); the name of several archbishops of Constantinople; also the name of several popes. Aleksánderĭ appears in byliny only as a patronymic. G.-T.42, B.1, 187, V.1, 70, W.7.

ALÉŠA; also in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings: Aléšenĭka, Aléška, Aléšin; Aléša Popóvĭč, Aléša Popóvičĭ, Aléšenĭka Grigórĭevičĭ, Aléšenĭka Levóntĭevičĭ, Aléšenĭka Popóvičĭ, Aléška Popóvičĭ

Na nogax stoit Aléša - ne šataetsja 'Aleša is standing on his feet - does not stagger' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.110, 1.999;

Da kak načal on Aléše prigovarivatĭ 'And he began to say more to Aleša' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.112, 1.1075; Za Aléšu zamuž podgovarivatĭ 'To persuade to marry Aleša' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.112, 1.1058; Dobryne s Aléšej ruka levaja 'To Dobrynja with Aleša direction to the left' (Kc:IB)19, p.171, 1.203

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12, (Kc:VD)13, (Kc:IB)19, (Kc:BZ,BIMS) 23, (Kc:VARVT)29, (Kc:ATK)30, (Kc:BAZ)31, (Kc:AIM)32, (Kc:AIS)34, (Kc:DONZA)35

ALÉŠENĀKA

A tolĀko ja, AléšenĀka, ženat byval 'Only I, AléšenĀka,
have been married' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.113, 1.1097; Da i
netu vo piru to mlad AléšenĀki 'And there is young
AléšenĀka absent from the banquet' (Kc:BAZ)31, p.253, 1.6;

Ne xodi-tko tolĀko zamuž za AléšenĀku 'Only do not
marry AléšenĀka' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.94, 1.325; Na AléšenĀke
sapožki-zelen safĀjan 'AléšenĀka has boots on of morocco
leather' (Kc:IMSK)28, p.231, 1.17; Da kogo že nam poslatĀ
za AléšenĀkoj 'But whom should we send for AléšenĀka'
(Kc:AIM)32, p.261, 1.191

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, (Kc:IMSK)28, (Kc:
ATK)30, (Kc:BAZ)31, (Kc:AIM)32, (Kc:APUT)33, (Kc:DONZA)
35.

ALÉŠKA

XotĀ by smelyi Aléška - ne udalyi 'Though bold was
Aléška - but not brave' (Kc:IMIK)21, p.183, 1.27; Uxvatil
Aléšku za želty kudri 'He seized Aléška by the yellow
curls' (Kc:DONZA)35, p.278, 1.320

Occ.: (Kc:IMIK)21, (Kc:DONZA)35

ALÉŠIN, -*a-, -*o-

Kak Aléšin to koneček ne pužaetsja 'How Aleša's little
steed is not frightened' (Kc:BAZ)31, p.254, 1.39; Kak i

edja Zmej Gorýnič na Aléšinom konju "How Zmej Gorýnič
is riding on Aleša's steed" (Kc:BAZ)31, p.255, 1.79

Occ.: (Kc:BAZ)31

ALÉŠA POPÓVČ 'Aleša, son of the Pope'

Nu kormoju to vladal mlad Aléša Popóv 'The stern was
handled by the young Aleša, son of the Pope' (Kc:IMSK)28
p.231, 1.13

Occ.: (Kc:IMSK)28

ALÉŠA POPÓVIČČ 'Aleša, son of the Pope'

I govoril tut Aléša Popóvič mlad 'And here Aleša, son
of the Pope spoke' (Kc:AIM)32, p.258, 1.69; A net na
smelost6 Aléši Popóviča 'There is no one as bold as
Aleša, son of the Pope' (Kc:DuSNV)40, p.303, 1.247; Pod-
nestiknjazju Aléše Popóviču 'To offer to the prince
Aleša, son of the Pope' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.110, 1.986; A
xot6 za smelogo Aléšu Popóviča 'Or the bold Aleša, son
of the Pope' (Kc:DONZA)35, p.272, 1.83; Govorili
Dobrynja Nikítič s Aléšej Popóvičem 'Dobrynja, son of
Nikita with Aleša, son of the Pope spoke' (Kc:IB)19, p.168,
1.72; Ty goj esi, Aléša Popóvič! 'Ho, Aleša, son of
the Pope!' (Kc:AIS)34, p.268, 1.28

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12, (Kc:VD)13, (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15,

(Kc:IB)19, (Kc:MP)20, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., (Kc:VARVT)29,

(Kc:AIM)32, (Kc:AIS)34, (Kc:DONZA)35, (Kc:ASPZ)36, (Kc:APX)37.

ALÉŠENĀKA GRIGÓRĀVIČĀ 'Alešēnāka, son of Grigorij'

A govoril Aléšēnāka GrigóRāvič 'And Alešēnāka, son of Gri-
gorij spoke' (Kc:DONZA)35,p.277,1.300; Tut Aléšēnāka Gri-
górāvič po gorenke pozaživaet 'Here Alešēnāka,son of Gri-
gorij is pacing up the room' (Kc:DZ)7,p.42,1.255.

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7, (Kc:DONZA)35

ALÉŠENĀKA LEVÓNTĀVIČĀ 'Alešēnāka, son of Levontij'

Byl odin Aléšēnāka Levóntāvič 'There was only Alešēnāka,
son of Levontij (Kc:IMIK)21,p.183,1.26; Aj že ty,Aléšēnāka
Levóntāvič! 'Ai you, Alešēnāka, son of Levontij!' (Kc:DZ)7,
var.,p.51,1.113.

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7,var., (Kc:IMIK)21

ALÉŠENĀKA POPOVIČĀ 'Alešēnāka, son of the Pope'

Tut Aléšēnāka Popóvič 'Here Alešēnāka, son of the Pope'(Kc:
VD)13,p.118,1.177; Mlad Aléšēnāki svet Popóviča 'The young
fair Alešēnāka,son of the Pope' (Kc:BAZ)31,p.253,1.7; I tomu
že Aléšēnāke Popóviču 'And to the same Alešēnāka,son of the
Pope' (Kc:AIM)32,p.262,1.234; A poslatā ka vedā Aléšēnāku Popó-
viča 'But to send Alešēnāka,son of the Pope'(Kc:BDuD)39,p.291,
1.105; O tom ob Aléšēnāke Popoviče 'About that Alešēnāka,
son of the Pope' (Kc:APUT)32,p.266,1.72; Aj že ty, Aléšēnāka

Popóvič! 'Aj you, Alešen6ka, son of the Pope!' (Kc:DVKDO)12,
p.112, 1.1076

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12, (Kc:VD)13, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, (Kc:
VARVT)29, (Kc:ATiċ)30, (Kc:BAZ)31, (Kc:AIM)32, (Kc:
APUT)33, (Kc:BDuD)39.

*ALÉŠKA POPÓVIČĚ 'Aleška, son of the Pope'

Kotoryj služít Aléške Popóviču 'Who is in service of
Aleška, son of the Pope' (Kc:DuSNV)40, var., p.307, 1.85;

Smelost6ju v smelogo v Aléšku vo Popóviča 'In bold-
ness akin to the bold Aleška, son of the Pope' (Kc:DONZA)
35, p.270, 1.20

Occ.: (Kc:DONZA)35, (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

Etym.: Aléša diminutive from Aleksěj; the ultimate
source being Gk. Aleksios 'helper, defender' G.-T.
43, B. 1, 171, V., 4, 70, W.7.

Aleša Popovičċ is the third and youngest of the three
most popular heroes of the Kievan cycle. His com-
panions and sworn brothers are Dobrynja Nikitič and
Ilbja Muromeč.

ANNA; only in syntactical combination: Anna Ivánovna

ANNA IVÁNOVNA 'Anna, daughter of Ivan'

For quotations re Anna Ivánovna see under Ivánŕ.

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10, var.

Etym.: Áanna from Heb. Hannah 'grace'; the name became popular in Kievan Rus^ь in 988 in connection with the marriage of Vladimir Svjatoslavič with Áanna daughter of the Emperor Romanus of Byzantium. G.-T. 36, B. 2, 20,21, W.66.

AVDÓT6JA; only in syntactical combination: Avdót6ja Vasíl6evna

AVDÓT6JA VASÍL6EVNA 'Avdot6ja, daughter of Vasilij'

Occ.: (Ng:VBN)3

For quotations re Avdót6ja Vasíl6evna see under Vasílij.

Etym.: Avdót6ja from Evdokija; the ultimate source being Gk. Eudokia: eudoce, eudote 'well being, prosperity, benevolence'. G.-T.46, B.2, 20,21, V. 1, 59, P.35.

Avdót6ja - a colloquial form from Evdokija.

AZVJÁKOVNA 'daughter of Azvjak'

Govorila carica Azvjakovna 'Carina, daughter of Azvjak spoke' (EH:VV)1, p.11, 1.111; Vzjavši caricu

Azvjákovnu 'Having taken carina, daughter of Azvjak' (EH:VV)1, p.12, 1.189

Occ.: (EH:VV)1

Etym.: Azvjákovna a patronymic derived from Azvják
 The name may be connected with Xan Uzbeg (car
Azvjak) of the Golden Horde, who executed the rebel-
 lious prince Dmitrij of Tver in 1325. (Chadwick 1,
 159; there may also be association with zvuk 'sound,
 tone' JBR.

*BATÉJ, in Batéevič see Batéj Batéevič under Batýj.

BATŮR, see Batur and Batur Batvésov under Batýj.

*BATVÉS, in Batvésov see Batur Batvésov under Batýj.

BATÝJ; also in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

Batýevič, Batur; Batur Batvésov, Batýj Batýevič,
Batýj syn Batýevič, Batéj Batéevič, *Botiján Botijánov,
Botiján Botijánovič.

Prosit Batýj u nas trex silónyx mogućix bogatyrej
 'Batýj is asking us for three strong mighty heroes' (Kc:IB)
 19, p.169, 1.119; Poezžali ko Batýju so podarkami 'They
 traveled to Batýj with presents' (Kc:IB)19, p.170, 1.150

Occ.: (Kc:IB)19

BATÝEVIČ 'son of Batýj'

Po ego bujnu golovu Baty'eviču 'About his turbulent head,
the son's of Batyj' (EH:VV)1, p.10, 1.91

Occ.: (EH:VV)1

BATŪRŌ

Govorit sobaka Batŭr takovy slova 'The dog Batur is
speaking such words' (Kc:DNVK)11, p.81, 1.223; Sobake
Batŭru ne klanjajutsja 'They do not bow to the dog Batŭr'
(Kc:DNVK)11, p.81, 1.202; Zdravstvues'6, sobaka car6
Batŭr! 'Hail, dog car Batur!' (Kc:DNVK)11, p.81, 1.202

Occ.: (Kc:DNVK)11

BATŪRŌ BATVĚSOVŌ 'Batur, son Batves'

Raspečatyval sobaka Batŭr BatvĚsov 'The dog Batur, son
of Batves unsealed' (Kc:DNVK)11, p.81, 1.213; My poprosim
ot sobaki Batŭra BatvĚsova 'We will ask from the dog
Batur, son of Batves' (Kc:DNVK)11, p.79, 1.126; K carju
Batŭru BatvĚsovu 'To the car Batur, son of Batves'
(Kc:DNVK)11, p.76, 1.22

Occ.: (Kc:DNVK)11

BATŪJ BATŪEVICĚ 'Batyj, son of Batyj'

Ty proščaj, Batŭj - car6 Batŭevič! 'Good bye, car
Batyj, son of Batyj' (Kc:IB)19, p.170, 1.172

Occ.: (Kc:IB)19

BATÝJ SYN BATÝEVIČĚ 'Batyj, son of Batyj'

Podymalsja Batýj-car6 syn Batýevič 'There arose car.

Batyj, son of Batyj' (Kc:IB)19, p.166, 1.3; Poslal ego

ko carju Batýju synu Batýeviču 'He sent him to car

Batyj, son of Batyj' (Kc:IB)19, p.170, 1.147; Už ty goj

esi, Batýj-car6 syn Batýevič! 'Ho, car - Batyj, son of

Batyj!' (Kc:IB)19, p.167, 1.37

Occ.: (Kc:IB)19

*BATÉJ BATEEVIČĚ 'Batej, son of Batej'

Do toho Batéja Bateéviča 'To that Batej, son of Batej'

(Kc:AIM)32, p.260, 1.190

Occ.: (Kc:AIM)32

*BOTIJÁNĚ BOTIJÁNOVĚ 'Botijan, son Botijan'

Ko tomu li k Botijánu k Botijánovu 'To that Botijan

son of Botijan' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.86, 1.24

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

BOTIJÁNĚ BOTIJÁNOVIČĚ 'Botijan, son of Botijan'

Govorit tut korol6 Botiján da j Botijánovič 'Here the

king Botiján, son of Botijan speaks' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.95,

1.372; Zdravstvuj, korol6 Botiján da j Botijánovič

'Hail, king Botijan, son of Botijan' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.95,

1.371

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

Etym.: Batýj from Tk. Batu 'strong, hard'; the name of the mongol xan whose invasion of Rus' and sacking of Kiev (1238) initiated the two and a half century long tartar yoke in Russia. V.1, 135.

Batěj - a distortion of Batýj; the later form Batúrě may have been influenced by Stephen Batory, a great military figure of the XVI c., who ascended the Polish throne in 1575;

Batvésě - possible distortion of Batory; Botijáně - a likely distortion of Batýj.

*BOGOLJUBĚ (pron. Boholjub); only in syntactical combinations:

Kostjantíně Bogoljubově, Kostjantíně Bogoljubovičě.

KOSTJANTÍNĚ BOGOLJUBOVĚ 'Kostjantín, son of Bogoljub'

Occ.: (Kc:IMIC)22

KOSTJANTÍNĚ BOGOLJUBOVIČĚ 'Kostjantín, son of Bogoljub'

Occ.: (Kc:IMIC)22

For quotations see Kostjantíně under Kostjantíně Bogoljubově, Kostjantíně Bogoljubovičě.

Etym.: Bogoljubŭ, from bogŭ 'God' and ljubiti
'to love' Godloving one'; a descriptive by-name;
it appears only as a patronymic. Miklosich, 23.

*BOTIJANŭ in Botijanovŭ and Botijanovičŭ see Botijanŭ
Botijanovŭ and Botijanŭ Botijanovičŭ under Batŭj.

BUSLĀJ; also in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

*Buslāvŭ, Buslāvŭjuška; Vasīlij Buslāevičŭ, Vasīlij
syn Buslāevičŭ, Vasīlŭjuško Buslāevŭ, Vasīlŭjuška
Buslāevičŭ, Volgá Buslāvlevičŭ.

I skočil tut Buslāj na krut berožok 'And here Buslaj
jumped to the steep shore' (Ng:SVB)4, p.364, 1.131

Occ.: (Ng:SVB)4

*BUSLĀVŭ

Ostavalosŭ u Buslāva čado miloe 'There was left by
Buslāv a dear child' (Ng:VBN)3, p.352, 1.3

Occ.: (Ng:VBN)3

BUSLĀVŭJUŠKA

Žil Buslāvŭjuška - ne starilsja 'Buslavŭjuška lived -
did not grow old' (Ng:VBN)3, p.352, 1.1

Occ.: (Ng:VBN)3

VASÍLIJ BUSLÁEVIČĚ 'Vasilij, son of Buslaj'

Occ.: (Ng:VBN)3, (Ng:SVB)4

VASÍLIJ SYN BUSLÁEVIČĚ 'Vasilij, son of Buslaj'

Occ.: (Ng:SVB)4, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

VASÍL6JUŠKO BUSLÁEVĚ 'Vasil6juško, son of Buslaj'

Occ.: (Ng:VBN)3

VASÍL6JUŠKA BUSLÁEVIČĚ 'Vasil6juška, son Buslaj'

Occ.: (Ng:VBN)3

For quotations re Vasilij see respective entries under Vasilij.

VOL6GÁ BUSLAVLEVIČĚ 'Vol6ga, son of Buslav'

Occ.: (EH:Vg)2

For quotation re Vol6gá BuslávlevičĚ see under Vol6gá.

Etym.: According to JBR Busláj comes from búselĚ, búsolĚ 'stork' and suffix - *j6; less persuasive is its etymology by Vasmer, †, 251, deriving it from BoguslávĚ, BoguslávĚ; the variant BuslávĚ according to JBR seems to be a blending of Busláj and BoguslávĚ, the latter being explained by Sobolevskij †,

244; Busláj - an ancient native name; Busláv6juška - a hypocoristic diminutive from Busláv6 and suffix - juška; Busláevič6 - a patronymic from Busláj, a possessive adjective (-ev) and suffix -ič; Busláv-levič6 - a patronymic from Buslav6: Busláv(16) -ev- and suffix -ič; Busláev6 - a patronymic from Busláj of possessive adjectival type, suffix -ev.

Epic Busláj or Busláv6 - a tysjackij (Chadwick¹, 143), an official of Novgorod; father of the epic hero of the Novgorod cycle, Vasílij Busláevič.

ČERNÁVA; other form and spelling: Černavuška

Beri tuju Černávu za sebja замуž 'Marry that Černáva'
(Ng:SMC)1, p.344, 1.32.

Occ.: (Ng:SMC)1

ČERNÁVUŠKA

Krasavica devica Černávuška 'A beauty of a girl,
Černavuška' (Ng:SMC)1, p.344, 1.325

Occ.: (Ng:SMC)1

Etym.: Černáva from *čr̥nǫ 'black, swarthy, dark' and suffix -av6; Miklosich 112.

A descriptive by-name. Černávuška, a diminutive from Černáva and suffix -uš-ka.

*ČUBADÉJ; only in syntactical combination: *Čubaděj

Politóvskij.

*ČUBADÉJ POLITÓVSKIJ

K korolju-to k Čubaděju k Politóvskomu 'To the king
Čubaděj Politóvskij' (Kc:DZ)7, p.42, 1.245

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7

Etym.: Čubaděj possibly from čubě 'forelock';
a native name; a descriptive by-name used as first
name.

Čubaděj Politóvskij - an epic enemy king.

ČURÍLO; also in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

*Čurílo Plénkovičč, *Čuríluška Plénkovičč

Da i byl tut Čurílo,... 'And here also was Čurilo,...'
(Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., p.263, 1.26

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

*ČURÍLO PLÉNKOVICČ 'Čurilo, son of Plenko'

Vo togo vo Čurílu vo Plénkoviča 'Akin to that Čurilo,
son of Plenko' (Kc:DONZA)35, p.270, 1.23; Poslal on

Čuríla Plénkoviča 'He sent Čurilo, son of Plenko'

(Kc:DuSNV)40, var., p. 312, 1.298

Occ.: (Kc:DONZA)35, (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

*ČURILUŠKA PLÉNKOVIČŮ 'Čuriluška, son of Plenko'

Vo togo 16 v Čurilušku da vo Plénkoviča 'Akin to that Čuriluška, son of Plenko' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.92, 1.234

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.92, 1.234

Etym.: Čurilo, according to Magnus, 182, is a diminutive of Čur, meaning 'boundaries'; relevance to Slavic God Čur; Sobolevskij 1, 230, 231 derives it from Čurosláv or similar name (e.g. Tverdilo from Tverdisláv). See also Keltujala, 1, 979 re derivation from Cyrillus. A native name; Čuriluška - a diminutive of Čurilo; suffix -uš -ka.

Čurilo Plénkovič - a historical personality identified as Čurilo Súrovcov on the basis of analysis of an entry in a manuscript of the XVI c. of the monastery of Joseph of Volokolamsk. Ržiga 1, 80-83, Trautmann 1, 354, 355.

*DIXMÁNTŮ; only in syntactical combinations: Solovéj-razbójnik

Dixmánt6ev syn, Solovéj-razbójniček Dixmánt6ev syn.

SOLOVÉJ-RAZBÓJNIK DIXMÁNT6EV SYN 'Nightingale the little Robber, son of Dixmant'

Occ.: (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var.

SOLOVĚJ-RAZBÓJNÍČEK DIXMÁNTĚEV SYN 'Nightingale the
little Robber, son of Dixmant'

Occ.: (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var.

For quotations re Solověj see respective entries under
Solověj.

Etym.: Dixmántě - origin not clear, may have
been derived from the name of Xan Axmat (Axmed),
who was defeated in 1480, in his campaign against
Moscow.

Dixmántě appears only as a patronymic.

*DJUKĚ; only in syntactical combinations: Djukě Stepánově,
Djukě syn Stepánovičě

DJUKĚ STEPÁNOVĚ 'Djuk, son of Stepán'

Vo togo vo Djúka vo Stepánova 'Akin to that Djuk, son of
Stepan' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.92, 1.232

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

DJUKĚ SYN STEPÁNOVIČĚ 'Djuk, son of Stepán'

Da i žil tut Djuk da syn Stepánovič 'And here lived
Djuk, son of Stepan' (Kc:BZ, BIMS)23, var., p. 203, 1.19

Occ.: (Kc:BZ, BIMS)23, var.

Etym.: The name Djuk may be derived from the West-European title granted by the Byzantine Emperors and based on L. dux, Byzant. ducas, (Ital. doge). Such additional title was borne by the Hungarian prince Stefan, Stefan IV as king (d.1164), whose implied visit in Kiev in 1150 is noted in the Hypathian Chronicle; Trautmann 1, 167. Sobolevskij 1, 233 suggests the name to be a diminutive of Georgij (=Djurđ) ; V.2, 560, connects the name with India: indjuk.

DOBRYNJA; also in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings;

Dobrynjuška, Dobrynka, Dobrynin, Dobrynjuškin; Dobrynja
 Mikitič, Dobrynja syn Mikitinič, Dobrynja Nikitič,
 Dobrynja syn Nikitič, Dobrynja syn Nikitinič, Dobrynjuška
 Mikitič, Dobrynjuška Mikitinič, Dobrynjuška Mikitineč,
 Dobrynjuška Nikitič, Dobrynjuška Nikitinič, Dobrynjuška
 Nikitin syn, Dobrynjuška Nikitineč, Dobrynjuška Nikitěvič.

Priežžal Dobrynja iz čista polja 'Dobrynja would
 arrive from the open field' (Kc:DZ)7, p. 36, 1.6; Netu
 u Dobryni konja dobrego 'Dobrynja has not got a

good steed' (Kc:DZ)7, var., p.49, 1.53; Priexali k Dobryne na širokij dvor 'They arrived at Dobrynja's broad court-yard' (Kc:DN)8, p.58, 1.61; Obvernu Dobrynju ja sorokuju 'I will change Dobrynja into a magpie' (Kc:DM)10, p.66, 1.74; Po grexam nad Dobryneju ucinilosja 'It happened to Dobrynja according to his sins' (Kc:DM)10, var., p.70, 1.29

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7, (Kc:DZ)7, var., (Kc:DN)8, (Kc:BDIM)9, (Kc:DM)10, (Kc:DM)10, var., (Kc:DNVK)11, (Kc:DVKDO)12, (Kc:VD)13, (Kc:MP)20, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., (Kc:IMDSK)27, (Kc:DONZA)35

DOBRYNJUŠKA

A j sxodil-to kak Dobrynjuška s dobra konja 'Do-
brynjuška dismounted from his good steed' (Kc:DZ)7,
p.36, 1.7; Vy skazite-ka, rebjatuška, kotoryj Do-
brynjuški širokij dom 'Tell, you fellows, which
spacious house is Dobrynjuška's' (Kc:BDIM)9, p.61, 1.42;

Matuška Dobrynjuške govarivala 'Mother used to tell
Dobrynjuška' (Kc:DZ)7, var., p.48, 1.1; Menja xoš6
Dobrynjušku, ty izvesti 'You want to destroy me,
Dobrynjuška,' (Kc:DM)10, p.65, 1.45; Dobry ljudi ob
Dobrynjuške ne bajali 'Good people would not have talked
about Dobrynjuška' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.91, 1.200; Aj že ty,

molodenókiĵ Dobryńjuška! 'Aj you, young Dobrynjuška!'
(Kc:DVKDO)12, p.112, 1.1088

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7, (Kc:DZ)7, var., (Kc:DN)8, (Kc:BDIM)9,
(Kc:DM)10, (Kc:DM)10, var., (Kc:DNVK)11, (Kc:DVKDO)12,
(Kc:VD)13, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.,
(Kc:IMDSK)27, (Kc:AIM)32, (Kc:DONZA)35, (Kc:BDuD)39,
(Kc:DuSNV)40

*DOBRÝN6KA

Da snimal on Dobryń6ku da s dobra konja 'He lifted
Dobryn6ka from the good steed' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.,
p.209, 1.228

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

DOBRÝNIN, -a-, -*o-

Uslyxala-to Dobryńina rodna matuška 'Dobrynja's own mo-
ther heard' (Kc:BDIM)9, p.61, 1.46; Kak sadilis6 da
tut-to na Dobryńina konja 'How they mounted here Do-
bryńja's steed' (Kc:DN)8, p.58, 1.59; Podbegaj k
Dobryńinu dobru konju 'Run up to Dobryńja's good steed'
(Kc:DVKDO)12, p.93, 1.283; Podrezala sledy-to Dobryńiny
'She cut out Dobrynja's footprints' (Kc:DM)10, p.65,
1.53

Occ.: (Kc:DN)8, (Kc:BDIM)8, (Kc:DM)10, (Kc:DM)10, var.,

(Kc:DVKDO)12

DOBRYNJUSKIN, -a-, -*o-

Tut zaplakala Dobrynjuškina matuška 'Here Dobrynjuška's
mother began to cry' (Kc:DZ)7, p.44, 1.345; A on
vyigral Dobrynjuškina dobra konja 'And he won Do-
brynjuška's good steed' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.97, 1.433

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7, (Kc:DVKDO)12

DOBRYNJA MIKITIČ 'Dobrynja, son of Mikita'

Da Dobrynja-to Mikitič žil vo písarjax 'And Dobrynja,
son of Mikita lived as a scribe' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.,
p. 203, 1.14

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

DOBRYNJA SYN MIKITINIČ 'Dobrynja, son of Mikita'

Govoril Dobrynja syn Mikitinič 'Dobrynja, son of
Mikita spoke' (Kc:DM)10, p.65, 1.40

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10

DOBRYNJA NIKITIČ 'Dobrynja, son of Nikita'

Po imeni Dobrynja Nikitič mlad 'By the name young
Dobrynja, son of Nikita' (Kc:DNVK)11, p.78, 1.69; Poslali-

to Dobrynju Nikitiča 'Dobrynja, son of Nikita was sent'

(Kc:BIVP)16, p.142, 1.31; Na Dobrynju li na Nikitiča

'On Dobrynja, son of Nikita' (Kc:DNVK)11, p.81, 1.222;

So mladym Dobryneju Nikitičem 'With the young Dobrynja, son of Nikita' (Kc:DNVK)11, p.81, 1.229; Už vy goj este, Dobrynja Nikitič i Aléša Popóvič mlad! 'Ho, Dobrynja, son of Nikita and young Aleša, son of the Pope!'

(Kc:IB)19, p.168, 1.68

Occ.: (Kc:DNVK)11, (Kc:BIVP)16, (Kc:IB)19, (Kc:DuSNV)40

DOBRYNJA SYN NIKITIČĚ 'Dobrynja, son of Nikita'

Govorit Dobrynja syn Nikitič 'Dobrynja, son of Nikita speaks' (Kc:DONZA)35, p.270, 1.1

Occ.: (Kc:DONZA)35

DOBRYNJA SYN NIKITINIČĚ 'Dobrynja, son of Nikita'

Molodoj Dobrynja syn Nikitinič 'The young Dobrynja, son of Nikita' (Kc:DZ)7, var., p.48, 1.14; Ax ty, dušen6ka

Dobrynja syn Nikitinič! 'Ah you, darling Dobrynja, son of Nikita!' (Kc:DZ)7, var., p.48, 1.3

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7, var.

DOBRYNJUŠKA MIKITIČĚ 'Dobrynjuška, son of Mikita'

Ešče na imja Dobrynjuška Mikitič mlad 'Also of the name young Dobrynjuška, son of Mikita' (Kc:BDIM)9, p.60, 1.11; Ne protiv budet Dobrynjuški Mikitiča 'Won't be against Dobrynjuška, son of Mikita' (Kc:APUT)33, p.265, 1.54; Da poslat6-to nam Dobrynjušku Mikitiča 'And for us to send Dobrynjuška, son of Mikita' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., p.207, 1.176

Occ.: (Kc:BDIM)9, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., (Kc:APUT)33

DOBRYNJUSKA MIKITINIČ 'Dobrynjuška, son of Mikita'
Byl by molodoj Dobrynjuška Mikitinič 'There was young Dobrynjuška, son of Mikita' (Kc:DM)10, p.64, 1.2; Aj že ty, Dobrynjuška Mikitinič! 'Aj you, Dobrynjuška, son of Mikita!' (Kc:DM)10, p.65, 1.37

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10

DOBRYNJUSKA MIKITINEC 'Dobrynjuška, son of Mikita'
Stal moloden6kij Dobrynjuška Mikitinec 'The young Dobrynjuška, son of Mikita began' (Kc:DZ)7, p.36, 1.3;

Verno, blizkij drug Dobrynjuški Mikitinca 'Apparently a close friend of Dobrynjuška, son of Mikita' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.106, 1.801; Na molodogo Dobrynjušku Mikitinca 'On the young Dobrynjuška, son of Mikita' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.96,

1.422; S molodym Dobrynjuškoj Mikítincem 'With the young Dobrynjuška, son of Mikita' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.111, 1.1037; Molodój Dobrynjuška Mikítinec! 'Young Dobrynjuška, son of Mikita!' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.112, 1.1083

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7, (Kc:DVKDO)12

DOBRYNJUŠKA NIKITIČŮ 'Dobrynjuška, son of Nikita'

Ja slyxal že ot Dobrynjuški Nikitiča 'But I heard from Dobrynjuška, son of Nikita' (Kc:DZ)7, var., p.51, 1.119;

Molodu Dobrynjuške Nikitiču 'To the young Dobrynjuška, son of Nikita' (Kc:DZ)7, var., p.51, 1.122;

So Dobrynjuškoj so Nikitičem 'With Dobrynjuška, son of Nikita' (Kc:DNVK)11, p.79, 1.140; A j ni moloda Dobrynjuški Nikitiča 'Neither young Dobrynjuška, son of Nikita' (Kc:IMIK)21, p.183, 1.24; O x ty oj esi, Dobrynjuška Nikitič blad! 'Oh hail to you, young Dobrynjuška, son of Nikita!' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., p.209, 1.240

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7, var., (Kc:DNVK)11, (Kc:IMIK)21, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., (Kc:AIM)32, (Kc:DONZA)35

DOBRYNJUŠKA NIKITINIČŮ 'Dobrynjuška, son of Nikita'

A beret že tut Dobrynjuška NikitiničŮ 'And here takes Dobrynjuška, son of Nikita' (Kc:DZ)7, var., p.52, 1.170;

Molodoj Dobrynjuška Nikitinič! 'Young Dobrynjuška,
son of Nikita!' (Kc:BIPV)16, p.142, 1.48

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7, var., (Kc:BIPV)16, (Kc:DuSNV)40

DOBRYNJUŠKA NIKITIN SYN 'Dobrynjuška, son of Nikita'

Dobrynjuška Nikitin syn 'Dobrynjuška, son of Nikita'

(Kc:IMDSK)27, p.229, 1.35; Ty Dobrynjuška Nikitin syn!

'You Dobrynjuška, son of Nikita!' (Kc:IMDSK)27, p.229,
1.55

Occ.: (Kc:IMDSK)27

DOBRYNJUŠKA NIKITINECĚ 'Dobrynjuška, son of Nikita'

Kak priexal-to Dobrynjuška Nikitinec 'How Dobrynjuška,
son of Nikita arrived' (Kc:DN)8, p.58, 1.65

Occ.: (Kc:DN)8

DOBRYNJUŠKA NIKITĚVIČĚ 'Dobrynjuška, son of Nikita'

Tut edet Dobrynjuška Nikitěvič 'Here Dobrynjuška, son
of Nikita is driving on' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., p.209,

1.236

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

Etym.: Dobrynja, derivative from dobrě 'good';

suffix -ynja, Miklosich 56; an ancient native name recorded in Chronicles and documents from X - XVII c., Sobolevskij 1,229; there is not enough foundation to consider the most ancient of historical Dobrynjas, the maternal uncle of Vladimir I, as a prototype to the epic hero, Byliny, 1, 34; Sobolevskij 1,228-229 Dobrynjuška (suffix -juš-ka) and Dobrynka (suffix -ka) are diminutives of Dobrynja.

DOLGOPÓLYJ, -*aja-*oe 'Longskirted'; only in syntactical combination: Vás6ka Dolgopólyj

VÁS6KA DOLGOPÓLYJ 'Vas6ka, the Longskirted'

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

For quotation see Vás6ka Dolgopólyj under Vasílij.

Etym.: Dolgopólyj, a descriptive by-word: from *dǫlgǫ 'long' and pola 'skirt, flap'. A native name; in Tupikov's Slovar6, p. 131, we find Dolgopóloj, Xolko, a peasant (1651, Andrej Dolgopóloj, a cossack (1654), and Klim6 Dolgopóloj (1687) from Zaporozhian army.

*DUBRÓVĚ; only in syntactical combination: Ivánuška Dubróvič6

IVÁNUŠKA DUBRÓVIČĚ 'Ivanuška, son of Dubrov'

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

For quotations re Ivanuška DubróvičĚ see under IvánĚ.

Etym.: DubrónĚ derived from dub 'oak'; probable origin from *dombros *dom-ros see, V. 4, 547.

DubróniĉĚ - a patronymic derived from DubrónĚ;
*dġbrĚ *dġbĚ 'tree', Miklosich 60. A native name.

DUNÁJ; also in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

Dunājuška, Dunājuško, Dunájko, *Dunáev; Dunáj IványĉĚ,
Dunáj IvánoviĉĚ, Dunājuška IvánoviĉĚ, Dunáj syn IvánovĚ,
Dunaj syn IvánoviĉĚ, Dunājuško syn IvánoviĉĚ

Prišel Dunáj k korolju v ordu 'Dunaj came to the king
into the (Golden) Horde' (Kc:DuNK)38; U menja netu, Dunája,
molodoj ženy 'I, Dunaj, do not have a young wife'

(Kc:DuNK)38, p.287, 1.43; Ne priexatġ ko mne Dunāju s
véstoĉkoj 'Dunaj would not arrive to me with a message'

(Kc:MP)20, p.179, 1.81; Vozġmíte Dunája za bely ruki

'Take Dunaj by the white hands' (Kc:DuSNV)40, p.300,
1.130; Vezti za Dunáem zolotuju kaznu 'Follow Dunaj with
the golden treasure' (Kc:DuSNV)40, var., p.130, 1.197

Occ.: (Kc:MP)20, (Kc:DuNK)38, (Kc:DuSNV)40, (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

DUNÁJUŠKA

Upal Dunájuška s dobra konja 'Dunajuška fell from the
good steed' (Kc:DuSNV)40, p.302, 1.204; Požaluj ty k
Dunájuške v tovarišči 'Be to Dunajuška a friend'
(Kc:DuSNV)40, p.299, 1.178

Occ.: (Kc:DuSNV)40

DUNÁJUŠKO

U menja netu, Dunájuška dobra konja 'I Dunajuško,
do not have a good steed' (Kc:DuNK)38, p.287, 1.40;

Ešče nečem mne, Dunájuške, poxvastati 'There is
nothing I, Dunajuško, could boast about' (Kc:DuNK)38,
p.287, 1.38; Vy vedite-tko Dunájuška vo čisto pole

'Lead Dunajuško into the open field' (Kc:BDuD)39,
p.296, 1.291

Occ.: (Kc:DuNK)38, (Kc:BDuD)39

DUNÁJKO

Zakričal tut Dunájko da gromkim golosom 'Here Dunajko
shouted in a loud voice' (Kc:BDuD)39, p.290, 1.65

Occ.: (Kc:BDuD)39

* DUNÁEV, -a-,*o-

Gde pala Dunáeva golovuška 'Where fell Dunaj's little

head' (Kc:DuSNV)40, p.304, 1.313

Occ.: (Kc:DuSNV)40

*DUNÁJ IVÁNYČĚ 'Dunaj, son of Ivan'

Occ.: (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

For quotations re Dunáj IványčĚ see under IvánĚ.

DUNÁJ IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Dunaj, son of Iván'

Occ.: (Kc:MP)20, (Kc:DuSNV)40, (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

DUNÁJUŠKA IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Dunajuška, son of Ivan'

Occ.: (Kc:DuSNV)40

DUNÁJ SYN IVÁNOVĚ 'Dunaj, son of Ivan'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ, BIMS)23, var.

DUNÁJ SYN IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Dunaj, son of Ivan'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ, BIMS)23, var., (Kc:DuSNV)40,
(Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

DUNÁJUŠKO SYN IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Dunajuško, son of Ivan'

Occ.: (Kc:BDuD)39

For quotations re IvánĚ see respective entries under IvánĚ.

Etym.: The name seems to be connected with Dunáj
'Danube' in the meaning big, long river in general;
re. Ce. origin of Danube see Vasmer I, 552.

Dunáj - common Slavic name; widely used as a dimin-
utive Dunílo, Sobolevskij í, 238; Tupikov 139,
mentions in Ipatiev Chronicle a voivode Dunaj of
Vladimiro-Volynsk (1281) and has further references
to the name in the XVII c.; Dunájuska(o) - diminutive
of Dunáj and suffix -juš-ka.

EGÓRĚ; also in syntactical combination: EgórĚ-SvjatogórĚ

A ni pro to Egór vosprogovoril 'And Egor spoke about
that' (EH:SPG)4, p.24, 1.51; A nynĚ-to vedĚ Egóru da
slavu pojut 'And now Egor is glorified in song'
(EH:SPG)4, p.26, 1.125

Occ.: (EH:SPG)4

*EGÓRĚ-SVJATOGÓRĚ

Pro togo li Egóra-Svjatogóra vedĚ 'About that Egor-
Svjatogor' (EH:SPG)4, p.23, 1.8

Occ.: (EH:SPG)4

Etym.: EgórĚ from Gk. Georgios; georgos 'tiller of
the soil'. G.-T. 48, V.Ě., 8, W.58.

EKÍMĚ; also in syntactical combinations: Ekímě Ivánovičě
Ekímě syn Ivánovičě.

A začal Ekím pomaxivati 'And Ekim began to wave'
 (Kc:DuSNV)40, var., p.309, 1.157; Sam on Ekímu stal
 nakazyvatě 'He himself began to instruct Ekim' (Kc:
 DuSNV)40, var., p.310, 1.209; Totčas sam on Ekíma rukami
 priveľ 'At once he led Ekim with his own hands' (Kc:
 DuSNV)40, var., p.307, 1.87; Po grexam nado mnoju,
Ekímom, učinilosja 'It happened to me, Ekim, according
 to sins' (Kc:VARVT)29, p.247, 1.44

Occ.: (Kc:VARVT)29, (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

EKÍMĚ IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Ekim, son Ivan'

Occ.: (Kc:VARVT)29, (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

EKÍMĚ SYN IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Ekim, son of Ivan'

Occ.: (Kc:VARVT)29, (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

For quotations re Iváně see under Iváně.

Etym.: Ekímě from Heb. Jehoiakim 'Yahweh raises up',
 according to Apocrypha this was the name of the father
 of the Blessed Virgin; as a Christian name it was
 used particularly by the Gk. Church. I.D.B.2, 963, G.-T.
 33, W.78.

ELÉNA (pron. Jelena); also in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings: Oléna, Olénuška; Eléna Aleksándrovna, Oléna Petrovična.

OLÉNA

Vyjdet Oléna na kryléčuško 'Oléna would step out to the porch' (Kc:ASPZ)36, p.280, 1.32; Vse že na Olénu nasmotrelisja 'But all saw Oléna a lot' (Kc:ASPZ)36, p.280, 1.57.

Occ.: (Kc:ASPZ)36

OLÉNUŠKA

Tut-to Olénuška smolilasja 'Here Olénuška implored' (Kc:ASPZ)36, p.280, 1.47; Na pogoste-to pojut, da tut Olénušku vezut 'At the cemetery they sing, and here Olénuška is being brought' (Kc:ASPZ)36, 1.60

Occ.: (Kc:ASPZ)36

ELÉNA ALEKSÁNDROVNA 'Elena, daughter of Aleksandr'

Moloda Eléna Aleksándrovna 'Young Elena, daughter of Aleksandr' (EH:VV)1, p.11, 1.112; A i molodu Elénu Aleksándrovnu 'And young Elena, daughter of Aleksandr' (EH:VV)1, p.13, 1.190

Occ.: (EH:VV)1

OLÉNA PETRÓVIČNA 'Olena, daughter of Petr'

A moloda Oléna Petróvična 'And young Olena, daughter of Petr' (Kc:ASPZ)36, p.279, 1.18; Molodu Olénu

Petróvičnu 'Young Olena, daughter of Petr' (Kc:ASPZ)36,

p.279, 1.27; Molodoj Olénoj Petróvičnoj 'With the young Olena, daughter of Petr' (Kc:ASPZ)36, p.279, 1.16

Occ.: (Kc:ASPZ)36

Etym.: Eléna from Gk. Elene: elenos 'the bright one'; the name is associated with the mother (d.A.D.338) of the Emperor Constantine and the legend of her discovery of the true Cross. Kievan Rus_ь adopted the name through princess Ológa at her conversion to Christianity in 955. G.-T. 25, B.2, 22, V.2, 14, P.169, W.66.

Olénuška - a diminutive of Oléna, a colloquial form of Eléna, and suffix -uš-ka.

*ĚTMANÚJLŃ; only in syntactical combination: ĚtmanújlŃ

ĚtmanújlovičŃ

U groznogo korolja Ětmanújla Ětmanújloviča 'At the terrible king Ětmanujl, son of Ětmanujl' (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.,

306, 1.39; Ko groznomu carju Ětmanújlu Ětmanújloviču

'To the terrible car Ětmanujl, son of Ětmanujl' (Kc:DuSNV)40, var., p.307, 1.65

Occ.: (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

Etym.: Ētmanújlǫ from Heb. Immanuel 'God with us';
 the name of the terrible car Etmanújlǫ Etmanujlovičǫ
 may reflect the name of the Byzantine Emperor Manuil
 Comnen, who was in active economic-political re-
 lations with Galician-Volynian Rus^l in the second
 half of the XII c. and the beginning of XIII c.
 Hypathian Chronicle (1165) mentions Byzantine prince
 Andronik visiting Yaroslav Osmomysl in Galič;
 I.D.B. 2, 685, W.46, Keltujala, 1, 898-991.

EVPRÁKSIJA (pron. Jevpraksija); also in syntactical combination;
 forms and spellings: Opráksija, Apráksija, *Oprákseja,
 Opráksa, Apráksevna; Evpráksija Nikítična.

OPRÁKSIJA

Da sadilasja matuška knjaginja Opráksija-korolevična

'And the little mother princess Opráksija - the king's
 daughter seated herself' (Kc:ATK)30, p.249, 1.22; Da
 knjaginju Opráksiju s soboj vozómu 'And the princess
Opráksija I will take with me' (Kc:ATK)30, p.249, 1.11;

Da so matuskoj knjaginej Opráksiej-korolevičnoj
 'And with the little mother princess Opráksija - the
 king's daughter' (Kc:ATK)30, p.249, 1.15; Zasvatat6sja

na tvoej dočeri na Opráksii 'To propose to your
daughter Opráksija' (Kc:DuSNV)40, p.300, 1.123

Occ.: (Kc:ATK)30, (Kc:DuSNV)40

APRÁKSIJA

Kak uznala pro ěto čestnaja vdovica knjaginja Apráksija

'As soon as the honourable widow princess Apraksija
learned about it' (Kc:IMGK,IMKC)17, p.146, 1.97; Ne
dlja-radi knjagini Apráksii 'Neither for the sake of
the princess Apráksija' (Kc:IB)19, p.170, 1.144; Ja
knjaginjušku Apráksiju za sebja zamuž vozómu 'I will
marry the little princess Apraksija' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23,
p.198, 1.122; So svoej knjaginej so Apráksiej 'With
his princess Apráksija' (Kc:DONZA)35, p.275, 1.206; Aj
že ty, čestnaja vdova knjaginja Apráksija! 'Aj you,
honourable widow princess Apraksija!' (Kc:IMGK,IMKC)17,
p.148, 1.140

Occ.: (Kc:DN)8, (Kc:IMGK,IMKC)17, (Kc:IB)19,
(Kc:MP)20, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, (Kc:AIM)32, (Kc:DONZA)35

*OPRAKSEJA

Opráksee-to že byli korolevične 'Also to the king's
daughter Oprakseja' (Kc:APUT)33, p.264, 1.7

Occ.: (Kc:APUT)33

OPRÁKSA

Taja est6 Opráksa-korolévíčna 'That one is the king's daughter Opraksa' (Kc:DuSNV)40, p.248, 1.48; Da i toj Opráksy-korolévíčnoj 'And also that king's daughter Opraksa' (Kc:IKC)18, p.153, 1.113; Mog by pobereč6 Opráksu-korolevíčnu 'He could have protected the king's daughter Opraksa' (Kc:IKC)18, p.150, 1.15; S molodoj Opráksoj-korolevíčnoj 'With the young king's daughter Opraksa' (Kc:DuSNV)40, p.301, 1.166

Occ.: (Kc:IKC)18, (Kc:DuSNV)40

APRÁKSEVNA 'daughter of Apraksij'

Stala knjaginja Apráksevna ego ugovarivati 'The princess Apráksevna began to implore him' (Kc:DuSNV)40, var., p.314, 1.341; Čto vzgovorit moloda knjaginja Apráksevna 'The young princess Apráksevna speaks up' (Kc:DuSNV)40, var., p.313, 1.320

Occ.: (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

EVPRÁKSIJA NIKÍTIČNA 'Evpráksija, daughter of Nikita'

Evpráksiju Nikítičnu vzamuž vzjat6 'To marry Evpráksija, daughter of Nikita' (Kc:AIM)32, p.258, 1.106

Occ.: (Kc:AIM)32

Etym.: Evpráksija from Gk. Euphraksia 'success, good action'. G.-T.47, P.104; Apráksija, a colloquial form from Evpráksija.

Apráksija (Opraksa) - the name of the epic Kievan princess, wife of prince Vladimir. The name, according to V.F. Miller, (Očerki, I, 321) has its origin from Evpráksija princess of Rjazan6, who suffered death at the time of Batyj6 invasion.

*FOMÁ; only in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

*Fomá Nazár6ev6, Xómuška Gorbáten6kij.

*FOMÁ NAZÁR6EV6 'Foma, son of Nazarij'

Fomú Nazár6eva, Lukú Zinóv6eva 'Foma, son of Nazarij, Luka, son of Zinovij' (Ng:SMC)1, p.338, 1.97

Occ.: (Ng:SMC)1.

XÓMUŠKA GORBÁTEN6KIJ 'Xómuška, the little Hunchback'

Idet-to Xómuška Gorbáten6kij 'Xómuška the little Hunchback is going' (Ng:VBN)3, p.354, 1.106

Occ.: (Ng:VBN)3

Etym.: Fomá from Gk. Thomas, the ultimate source

being Aram. te'om 'twin'; the name of the apostle known as the 'Doubting Thomas'. G.-T.41, I.D.B. 4, 631, P.226, W.173.

Xómuška (suffix uš-ka) - a diminutive from Xoma, a colloquial form of Fomá.

GORBÁTEN6KIJ, -*aJa, -*oe-; only in syntactical combination:

Xómuška Gorbáten6kij

XÓMUŠKA GORBÁTEN6KIJ 'Xomuška, the little Hunchback'

For quotation re Xómuška Gorbáten6kij see under Fomá.

Occ.: (Ng:VBN)3

Etym.: Gorbáten6kij diminutive from *grǫbǫ 'hump' a descriptive by-name. Miklosich, 52.

GORÝNIŠČĚ; except for Gorynišče only in syntactical combinations:

Změj GoryniščĚ, *Změj Gorynčatǫ, Zmeišča Gorynčišča,
*Změj Gorynčišče.

GORÝNIŠČĚ

A j zmeinišče da to Gorynišče 'And that dragon Gorynišče'

(Kc:DZ)7, p.39, 1.115; Da i došel on do zmeinišča

Gorynišča 'And he came up to the dragon Gorynišče'

(Kc:DZ)7, p.46, 1.417; Da udaril on zmeinišča Gorynišča

'And he struck the dragon Gorynišče' (Kc:DZ)7, p.40,
1.160

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7

ZMEJ GORYNIČŔ

A i tut Zmej GoryničŔ xvost podžav 'And here Dragon
GoryničŔ tail swipped underneath his body' (Kc:DM)10,
var., p.72, 1.121

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10, var.

*ZMEJ GORYNCATŔ 'Dragon Goryncat'

Zavidel Dobrynja on Zmeja Goryncata 'Dobrynja beheld
the Dragon Goryncat' (Kc:DM)10, var., p.71, 1.85

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10, var.

ZMEIŠČA GORYNCIŠČA

A brosisja Zmeišča Goryncišča 'And the Dragon Goryncišča
would hurl itself' (Kc:DM)10, var., p.71, 1.102

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10, var.

*ZMEJ GORYNCIŠČE

Trepala ona, ruka, Zmeja Goryncišča 'This hand caressed
the Dragon Goryncišče' (Kc:DM)10, var., p.75, 1.239;

Opletalasja so Zmeem Gorynciščem 'Intertwined with the

Dragon Gorýnčiče' (Kc:DM)10, var., p.75, l.242

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10, var.

Etym.: Gorýnčič from gora 'mountain'; a native name; yet there is also a possibility to connect it with *gorynja from *gorěti 'to burn, to be ardent' JBR.

*GOSTÍNYJ 'son of the Gost6'; only in syntactical combinations:

Ivánč Gostínyj, Ivánč Gostínyj syn.

*IVÁNČ GOSTÍNYJ 'Iván, son of the Gost6'

Occ.: (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

IVÁNČ GOSTÍNYJ SYN 'Iván, son of the Gost6'

Occ.: (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

For quotations re Ivánč see respective entries under Ivánč.

Etym.: Gostínyj from gost6 'merchant'. Miklosich 51. A native name. Tupikov, 117, mentions Gost6 Dmitreevč, a Moscow jeweller (1585), Iván Gost6, a peasant from Gome1 (1640).

*GRIGÓRLJ; only in syntactical combination: Alěšen6ka

Grigór6evičč

ALÉŠENĀKA GRIGÓRĀVIČĀ 'Aléšenāka, son of Grigórij'

Occ.: (Kc:DONZA)35, (Kc:DZ)7

For quotations re Aléšenāka GrigórevičĀ see under Aléša.

Etym.: Grigórij from Gk. Gregorios: gregoreo, 'to be watchful'. G.-T.48, B.1, 112, P.90,91, W.62.

Grigórij appears in byliny only as a patronymic.

GrigórevičĀ - a patronymic of a substantival type with the suffix -ič appended to the possessive adjective in -ev. B.1, 53.

XÓMUŠKA; only in syntactical combination: Xómuška GorbatenĀ-
kij

XÓMUŠKA GORBÁTENĀKLJ 'Xomuška, the little Hunchback'

Occ.: (Ng:VBN)3

For quotations re Xómuška GorbátenĀkij see under Fomá.

Etym.: Xómuška diminutive from Xomá colloquial form of Fomá. q.v., P.226.

XRISTÓŠĀ 'Christ'; except Xristovaja only in syntactical
combination: IisusĀ XristošĀ

*XRISTOVYJ, -aja-, -*oe-

Ja za veru stojal za Xristóvuju 'I stood for the Christ-
ian faith' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., p.212, 1.343

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

IISÚŠĚ XRISTÓŠĚ 'Jesus Christ'

For quotations re IisúsĚ XristósĚ see under IisúsĚ.

Occ.: (Ng:SVB)4

Etym.: XristósĚ of Gk. origin: *króstĚ 'cross';
the ultimate source being Aramaic 'The Anointed One'.
I.D.B.I., 563; Miklosich 68.

A name applied to the coming King expected by the
Jews.

XROMENĚKIJ, -^{*}aja, -*oe only in syntactical combinations:

Potánjuška XrómenĚkij, Potánjuško XrómenĚkij.

POTÁNJUŠKA XRÓMENĚKIJ 'Potanjuška, the little Lame one'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

POTÁNJUŠKO XRÓMENĚKIJ 'Potanjuško, the little Lame one'

Occ.: (Kc:AIM)32

For quotations re Potánjuška, Potánjuško see respective
entries under Potánja.

Etym.: Xrómen6kij diminutive from *xromǔ, xromój
'lame, limping'. Miklosich 110; a descriptive by-name.

ÍDOLISCE*; other forms: Ídolišča, Ídolišču, Ídoliščem.

A Ídolišče velikoe 'And a huge Idol' (Kc:IMIK)21,
p.183, 1.6; A protiv togo Ídolišča velikogo 'And
against that huge Idol' (Kc:IMIK)21, p.184, 1.30; Tut
Ídolišču poganomu ne kažetsja 'Here it was not to the
pagan Idol's liking' (Kc:IMIK)21, p.186, 1.119; Kak
etyim poganyim, Ídoliščem 'How with that pagan Idol'
(Kc:IMIC)22, p.193, 1.22

Occ.: (Kc:IMIK)21, (Kc:IMIC)22

Etym.: Ídolišče - an augmentative - pejorative
form of idolǔ + suffix -išče, the ultimate source
being from Gk. eidolon 'picture'. V.Ž., 117.

*IGNÁTĪJ (pron. Ixnatij); except for Ignát6evskij only in
syntactical combinations; forms and spellings: *Ignát6-
evskij; Mixájluško Ignát6evǔ, Mixájluško Ignát6evičǔ,
Vásen6ka Ignát6evičǔ, Marína Ignát6evna, Marínka doč6
Ignát6evna.

*IGNÁT6EVSKIJ, -aja-, *-oe-

Zajdet v ulicu Ignát6evsku 'He would come into the
street of Ignátij' (Kc:DM)10, p.65, 1.35

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10

MIXÁJLUŠKO IGNÁTĚVĚ 'Mixajluško, son of Ignatij'

Occ.: (Kc:MP)20

MIXÁJLUŠKO IGNÁTĚVIČĚ 'Mixajluško, son of Ignatij'

Occ.: (Kc:AIM)32

For quotations re Mixájluško see respective entries under Mixájlo.

VÁSENĚKA IGNÁTĚVIČĚ 'Vaseněka, son of Ignatij'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

For quotations re Vášeněka IgnátěvičĚ see under Vasílij.

MARÍNA IGNÁTĚVĚNA 'Marina, daughter of Ignatij'

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10, var.

MARÍNKA DOČĚ IGNÁTĚVĚNA 'Marinka, daughter of Ignatij'

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10

For quotations re Marína see respective entries under Marína.

Etym.: Ignátij- Gk. Ignatios. From Lat. Ignatius

'fiery'. The name of a Bishop of Antioch (surnamed Theophorus) b. in Syria c.50 A.D. d. at Rome 107 A.D.; the reputed author of Epistles to Ephesians, Romans and others. G.-T.58, B.1,181, W.72, N.C.C.N.,2104.

*IISUSŃ; except *Isúsov only in syntactical combination:

IisúsŃ XristósŃ

*ISUSOV, -a-, *-o-

A molitvu tvorit polnu Isúsovu 'And performing in full the prayer of Jesus' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., p. 204, 1.41

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

IISUSŃ XRISTOSŃ 'Jesus Christ'

Vo Erdane-reke krestilsja sam GospodŃ IisúsŃ XristósŃ

'In the river ErdanŃ the Lord Jesus Christ himself was baptized' (Ng:SVB)4, p. 366, 1.207

Occ.: (Ng:SVB)4

Etym.: IisúsŃ from L. Iesus, a Cyrillic transliteration from Gk., the ultimate source being Heb. Yehoshuah 'Yahweh is salvation'; The personal name of the one whose title "Christ" became the symbol of the Christian Religion (Acts 11:26), I.D.B., 2, 869.

IL6JÁ; also in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

Iljúša, IljúšenŃka, Iléjka, Iléjko, Iléjuška; *Il6já IvánovŃ, Il6já IvánovičŃ, Il6já syn IvánovŃ, Il6já MúromecŃ, Il6já MúrovičŃ, Il6já MúromecŃ syn IvánovičŃ, Iljúša MúromecŃ, IljúšenŃka MúromecŃ, Iléjka MúromecŃ, Iléjko MúromecŃ.

Kak vyexal I16já na dobrom koni 'I16ja rode out on the good steed' (EH:SPG)4, p.23, 1.45; Ne mogli u I16í otnjat6 zelena vina 'They could not take away from I16ja the green wine' (Kc:IMGK,IMKC)17, p.145, 1.43; I govoril-to on I16é da takovy slova 'And he spoke to I16ja such words' (Kc:IKC)18, p.153, 1.140; Stanovil-to on I16jú da suprotiv sebja 'He placed I16ja in front of himself' (Kc:IKC)18, p.153, 1.134; A rasprostilisja s I16éj da pošli oni 'And they took leave from I16ja and went' (Kc:IIM)14, p.125, 1.71

Occ.: (EH:SPG)4, (EH:S)5, (Kc:DVKDO)12, (Kc:IIM)14, (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var., (Kc:BIPV)16, (Kc:IMGK,IMKC)17, (Kc:IKC)18, (Kc:IMIC)22, (Kc:APUT)33, (Kc:BDuD)39

ILJÚŠA

Pripal-to on ved6 Iljúša ko ščeločke 'Iljuša crouched up to the split' (Kc:SPG)4, p.26, 1.140; Kak tut opjat6 Iljúše ne dojd6t sidet6 'Here again it was not proper for Iljúša to sit' (Kc:IMIC)22, p.192, 1.210; Aj že ty, Iljúša, ložis6 vo grob 'Aj you, Iljúša, lie down into the coffin' (Kc:SPG)4, p.25, 1.91

Occ.: (Kc:SPG)4, (Kc:IIM)14, (Kc:BIVP)16, (Kc:IMIC)22

ILJÚŠEN6KA

A tut Iljúšen6ka da spravljaetsja 'And here Iljúšen6ka

is getting ready' (Kc:IIM)14, p.126, 1.127; Vot tugoĵ
sagajdak u Iljušen6ki 'Iljušen6ka has a tight quiver'
(Kc:IMR)25, p.223, 1.91; Tut Iljušen6ke stalo zarko

'Here Iljušen6ka became annoyed' (Kc:BIPV)16, p.141,
1.5; Kak vynul iz karmana Iljušen6ku 'He took
Iljušen6ka out of the pocket' (Kc:SPG)4, p.224, 1.62

Occ.: (Kc:SPG)4, (Kc:IIM)14, (Kc:BIPV)16, (Kc:IMGK,
IMKC)17, (Kc:IMIC)22, (Kc:IMR)25, (Kc:IMSK)28

ILÉJKA

I govoril ved6 Iléjka takovy slova 'And Ilejka spoke
such words' (Kc:BDuD)39, p.291, 1.96; Vy vedite Iléjku
na širokij lug 'Lead Ilejka on the broad meadow'
(Kc:IB)19, p.172, 1.238

Occ.: (Kc:IB)19, (Kc:BDuD)39

ILÉJKO

Poezžal Iléjko na Dunáj-reku 'Ilejko rode on to the
Dunaj-river' (Kc:IB)19, p.171, 1.182; U Iléjki sily
vdvoe pribylo 'Ilejko gained double strength' (Kc:IB)19,
p.172, 1.255; Provodil Vladimír Iléjka vo gridni
knjaženeckie 'Vladimir accompanied Ilejko into the
princely dining room' (Kc:IB)19, p.170, 1.146; Menja
imenem zovut - Iléjkoj 'I am called by the name -

Ilejko' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, p.129, 1.70

Occ.: (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, (Kc:IB)19

ILÉJUŠKA

Da bežal-to Iléjuška na konjušij dvor 'Ilejuška ran to the horse stable' (Kc:BDIM)9, p.61, 1.30; Da sdala u Iléjuški leva nožečka 'Ilejuška's little left leg gave out' (Kc:BDIM)9, p.62, 1.100; To Iléjuške ne pogljanulosja 'This Ilejuška did not like' (Kc:IB)19, p.172, 1.240; Okovali Iléjušku železami 'Ilejuška was put into fetters' (Kc:IB)19, p.172, 1.224; Už ty zdravstvuj, Iléjuška, Il6já Múromec! 'Hail, Ilejuška, Il6já of Múrom!' (Kc:BDIM)9, p.63, 1.139

Occ.: (Kc:BDIM)9, (Kc:IB)19, (Kc:BDuD)39

*IL6JÁ IVANOVĚ 'Il6ja, son of Ivan'

For quotations re Il6já Ivánově see under Iváně.

Occ.: (Kc:IMIK)21

IL6JÁ IVANOVICĚ 'Il6ja, son of Ivan'

For quotations re Il6já Ivánovicě see under Iváně.

Occ.: (Kc:IIM)14

IL6JÁ SYN IVÁNOVĚ 'I16ja, son of Ivan'

For quotations re I16já syn Ivánově see under Iváně.

Occ.: (Kc:IMIK)21

IL6JÁ MUROMECĚ 'I16ja of Murom'

I16já-to tut-ka byl Muromec 'Here was I16ja of Murom'

(Kc:SPG)4, p.23, 1.26; A u starogo kazaka I16i
Muromca 'Of the old cossack I16ja of Murom' (Kc:S)5,
p.30, 1.71; Tak tut staromu kazaku I16e Muromcu

'Thus here to the old cossack I16ja of Murom' (Kc:
PPIM,ISR)15, p.136, 1.141; Starogo kazaka I16ju
Muromca 'The old cossack I16ja of Murom' (Kc:BIVP)16,
p.142, 1.29; S I16ej Muromcem da pozdorovkalis6

'They exchanged greetings with I16ja of Murom' (Kc:
IKC)18, p.156, 1.250; Už ty zdravstvuj, star kazak
I16já Muromec! 'Hail, old cossack I16ja of Murom!'
(Kc:IB)19, p.169, 1.134

Occ.: (EĤ:SPG)4, (EĤ:S)5, (Kc:BDIM)9, (Kc:DVKDO)12,
(Kc:IIM)14, (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var.,
(Kc:BIVP)16, (Kc:IMGK,IMKC)17, (Kc:IKC)18, (Kc:IB)19,
(Kc:MP)20, (Kc:IMIK)21, (Kc:IMIC)22, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23,
(Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., (Kc:TPIM)24, (Kc:IMR)25,
(Kc:IMAT)26, (Kc:IMDSK)27, (Kc:IMSK)28, (Kc:AIM)32,

(Kc:APUT)33, (Kc:AIS)34, (Kc:DONZA)35, (Kc:BDuD)39

IL6JÁ MÚROVIČĚ 'Il6já of Múrom'

Razdobryj molodec Il6já MúrovičĚ 'Extraordinary
kind fellow Il6ja of Murom' (Kc:IMAT)26, p.226, l.84;

Razdobryj ty molodec Il6já Múrovič! 'You extra-
ordinary kind fellow Il6ja of Murom!' (Kc:IMAT)26, p.226,
l.92 .

Occ.: (Kc:IMAT)26

IL6JÁ MÚROMEČĚ SYN IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Il6ja of Múrom, son of Iván'

For quotations re Il6já Múromec syn IvánovičĚ see under
IvánĚ.

Occ.: (EH:S)5, (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var.,
(Kc:IMIK)21, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., (Kc:AIM)32, (Kc:APUT)33

ILJÚŠA MÚROMEČĚ 'Iljuša of Múrom'

Kak tot i Iljuša Múromec 'How that Iljuša of Múrom'
(EH:SPG)4, p.26, l.115

Occ.: (EH:SPG)4

ILJUŠENĚKA MÚROMEČĚ 'IljušenĚka of Múrom'

Kak že ty, IljušenĚka Múromec 'How you, IljušenĚka of

Múrom' (EH:SPG)4, p.27, 1.153; Aj že ty, Iljušen6ka
da Múromec' "Aj you, Iljušen6ka of Murom'" (EH:S)5,
p.32, 1.178

Occ.: (EH:SPG)4, (EH:S)5

ILÉJKA MÚROMEČĚ 'Ilejka of Murom'

Bogatyryja starogo kazaka Iléjku Múromca 'The hero
old cosack Ilejka of Murom' (Kc:IB)19, p.168, 1.87

Occ.: (Kc:IB)19

ILÉJKO MÚROMEČĚ 'Ilejko of Murom'

Govoril kazak Iléjko Múromec 'The cossack Ilejko of
Murom spoke' (Kc:IB)19, p.170, 1.175

Occ.: (Kc:IB)19

Etym.: Il6já from Gk. Elias, the ultimate source
being Heb. Eliyahu 'God the Lord' or 'whose God is
Jehovah. A prophet of the ninth century B.C., and
foreseer of the birth of Jesus. I.D.B. 2, 88, G.-T.
38, V.2, 128, W.44

Iljuša, Iljušen6ka, Iléjka(o), Iléjuška - diminutives
of Il6já.

Il6já MúromecĚ 'Il6ja of Murom' - is the most

popular hero of the Kievan cycle and the first and oldest in the mighty trio with Dobrynja Nikitičŏ, and Alesá Popovičŏ. He is the link between the Elder Heroes and the Young Heroes.

*IPPOLÍTŏ: in *Politóvskij. See Čubaděj Politóvskij under *Politóvskij

JULIJANŏ: see under Ul6júsko

IVANŏ: also in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:
 Ivány, *Ivánuska, Ivánišče, Vanjúša, Ivánovičŏ, Ivánŏ
 Gostínyj, Ivánŏ Gostínyj syn, Iván Timofeěvičŏ,
 Ivánuska Dubróvičŏ, Piligrímišče Ivánišče, Il6já
 Ivánovŏ, Mixájlo Pótykŏ Ivánovŏ, *Dunáj Iványčŏ,
 Dunáj Ivánovičŏ, Dunájuska Ivánovičŏ, Ekímŏ Ivánovičŏ,
 Il6já Ivánovičŏ, *Potókŏ Ivánovičŏ, Anna Ivánovna Dunáj
 syn Ivanóvŏ, Il6já syn Ivánovŏ, Il6já Múromecŏ syn Ivánovŏ,
 Dunáj syn Ivánovičŏ, Dunájusko syn Ivánovičŏ, Ekímŏ syn
 Ivánovičŏ, Il6já Múromecŏ syn Ivánovičŏ, Mixájlo Pótykŏ
 syn Ivánovičŏ, Pótykŏ Mixájlo syn Ivánovičŏ, Skópinŏ
 syn Ivánovičŏ, Sparýnyčŏ syn Ivánovičŏ, Marínuška dočŏ
 Ivánovna.

Kak on-tut, Iván da snarjažaetsja 'How here Ivan arrayed

himself' (Kc:IMIC)22, p.187, 1.3; Ne dojdete tut Ivánu
 razgovarivat6 'It seems not seemly here for Ivan to
 talk' (Kc:IMIC)22, p.187, 1.98; Scričal on, Iván zýčnym
 golosom 'Ivan shouted in a loud voice' (Kc:DuSNV)40,
 var., p.306, 1.33

Occ.: (Kc:IMIC)22, (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

*IVÁNY

V vos6myx-to, k dvum brat6jam Ivánam 'In the eighth
 instance, to the two brothers Ivany' (Kc:MP)20, p.177,
 1.129

Occ.: (Kc:MP)20

*IVÁNUŠKA

Čtob tomu Ivánušku konej sedlat6 'For that Ivánuška to
 saddle the horses' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.89, 1.110

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

IVÁNIŠČE

Kak sil6noe mogučee-to Ivánišče 'How the strong mighty
Ivanišče' (Kc:IMIC)22, p.187, 1.1; Ty Ivánišče da e
 mogučii! 'You Ivanišče are mighty!' (Kc:IMIK)21,
 p.184, 1.46; Tut on s Ivániščem ešče rasproščaetsja

'Here he also parts with Ivanišče' (Kc:IMIC)22, p.194, 1.270.

Occ.: (Kc:IMIK)21, (Kc:IMIC)22

VANJUŠA

Na nogax stoit Vanjuša - ne šataetsja 'Vanjuša is standing
on his feet - does not stagger' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p. 89, 1.24

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

IVANOVICĚ

Ne vidali, dobry molodcy, moego syna Ivanoviča? 'Have
you good fellows, not seen my son Ivanovič?' (Kc:IMAT)26,
p. 225, 1.26; A veličajut - syn Ivanovič 'And honoured -
son Ivanovič' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, p. 129, 1.71

Occ.: (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, (Kc:IMAT)26

*IVANŮ GOSTINŮJ 'Ivan, son of the Gost6'

Podnosit6 Ivanu Gostinomu 'To present to Ivan, son of
the Gost6' (Kc:DuSNV)40, var., p. 306, 1. 56

Occ.: (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

IVANŮ GOSTINŮJ SYN 'Ivan, son of the Gost6'

Vystupaetsja Ivan Gostinyj syn 'Forward steps Ivan,
son of the Gost6' (Kc:DuSNV)40, var., p. 306, 1.31

Occ.: (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

IVÁNĚ TIMOFÉEVICĚ 'Ivan, son of Timofej'

Otvečacet staroj krestjanin Iván Timoféevič 'The old peasant Ivan, son of Timofej is answering' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, p.127, 1.12

Occ.: (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15

IVÁNUŠKA DUBRÓVIČĚ 'Ivanuška, son of Dubrov'

Molodoj Ivanuška Dubróvič 'Young Ivanuška, son of Dubróv' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.102, 1.639; Molodoj Ivanuška j Dubróvič-to! 'Young Ivanuška, son of Dubrov!' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.99, 1.525

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

PILIGRIMIŠČE IVANIŠČE

Piligrimišče da tut mogučii Ivanišče 'Piligrimišče and mighty Ivanišče' (Kc:IMIK)21, p.184, 1.43

Occ.: (Kc:IMIK)21

IL6JÁ IVÁNOVĚ 'Il6ja, son of Ivan'

Vo togo bylo Il6ju Ivánova 'Into that Il6ja, son of Ivan' (Kc:IMIK)21, p.186, 1.122

Occ.: (Kc:IMIK)21

*MIXAJLO PÓTYKĚ IVÁNOVĚ 'Mixajlo Potyk, son of Ivan'

Ni Mixájly bylo Pótyka Ivánova 'Neither was there
Mixajlo Potyk, son of Ivan' (Kc:IMIK)21, p.183, 1.25

Occ.: (Kc:IMIK)21

*DUNÁJ IVÁNYČĚ 'Dunaj, son of Iván'

Dunája Iványča v spalónju k sebe 'Dunaj, son of Ivan
 into his bedroom' (Kc:DuSNV)40, var., p.306, 1.60

Occ.: (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

DUNÁJ IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Dunaj, son of Ivan'

Net takogo molodca na Dunája Ivánoviča 'There is no
 such fellow as Dunaj, son of Ivan' (Kc:DuSNV)40, p.303,
 1.238; Vo vtoryx-to, k Dunáju Ivánoviču 'In the second
 instance, to Dunaj, son of Ivan' (Kc:MP)20, p.177, 1.123;

Obvenčali Dunája Ivánoviča 'Dunaj, son of Ivan was
 married' (Kc:DuSNV)40, var., p.312, 1.286; Goj esi,
Dunáj Ivánovič' 'Hail, Dunaj, son of Ivan!' (Kc:DuSNV)
 40, var., p.309, 1.161

Occ.: (Kc:MP)20, (Kc:DuSNV)40, (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

DUNÁJUŠKA IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Dunajuška, son of Ivan'

Iz po imeni Dunajuška IvánovičĚ 'By the name Dunajuška,
son of Ivan' (Kc:DuSNV)40, p.298, 1.33; Aj že ty,

Dunájuška Ivánovič! 'Aj you, Dunajuška, son of Iván!'

(Kc:DuSNV)40, p.298, 1.63

Occ.: (Kc:DuSNV)40

EKÍMĚ IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Ekim, son of Ivan'

A i ty, bratec Ekím Ivánovič 'Ah and you, brother

Ekim son of Ivan' (Kc:VARVT)29, p.244, 1.17; A so

molodom Ekímom Ivánovičem 'With the young Ekim, son

of Ivan' (Kc:VARVT)29, p.244, 1.5; Kak by moloda

Ekíma Ivánoviča 'But the young Ekim, son of Iván'

(Kc:DuSNV)40, var., p.307, 1.84

Occ.: (Kc:VARVT)29, (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

IL6JÁ IVANOVIČĚ 'Il6ja, son of Ivan'

Byl sporožen tut syn Il6já Ivánovič 'Here was born a

son Il6ja, son of Ivan' (Kc:IIM)14, p.123, 1.4

Occ.: (Kc:IIM)14

*POTÓKĚ IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Potok, son of Iván'

Vo pjatyx-to, k Potóku Ivánoviču 'In the fifth instance

to Potok, son of Ivan' (Kc:MP)20, p.177, 1.126

Occ.: (Kc:MP)20

ÁNNA IVÁNOVNA 'Anna, daughter of Ivan'

A drugaja čestna vdova, moloda Ánna Ivánovna 'And
 the other honourable widow, the young Anna, daughter of
Ivan' (Kc:DM)10, var., p.73, 1.153; Moloda Ánna Ivánovna!
 'Young Anna, daughter of Iván!' (Kc:DM)10, var., p.73, 1.77.

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10, var.

DUNÁJ SYN IVÁNOVĚ 'Dunaj, son of Ivan'

Da poslatě nam Dunája syna Ivánova 'Let us send Dunáj,
son of Iván' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., p.207, 1.162

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

IL6JÁ SYN IVÁNOVĚ 'Il6ja, son of Ivan'

A Il6já sýna Ivánova! 'And Il6ja, son of Iván' (Kc:IMIK)
 21, p.184, 1.64

Occ.: (Kc:IMIK)21

IL6JÁ MÚROMECĚ SYN IVÁNOVĚ 'Il6já of Murom, son of Iván'

Il6já Múromec syn Ivánov 'Il6já of Murom, son of Ivan'
 (Kc:IMDSK)27, p.229, 1.33

Occ.: (Kc:IMDSK)27

DUNÁJ SYN IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Dunaj, son of Iván'

Zatem žil tut Dunáj da syn Ivánovič 'Further here

lived Dunáj son of Iván' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., p.203,
 1.25; Otvečacet emu Dunáj syn Ivánovič 'Dunaj, son
of Ivan is answering him' (Kc:DuSNV)40, var., p.308,
 1.113; Aj že ty, Dunáj syn Ivánovič! 'Ah you, Dunaj,
son of Ivan!' (Kc:DuSNV)40, p.300, 1.125

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.,
 (Kc:DuSNV)40

DUNÁJUŠKO SYN IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Dunājuško, son of Ivan'
 Kak podběxal Dunājuško syn Ivánovič 'How Dunajuško,
son of Ivan arrived' (Kc:BDuD)39, p.290, 1.60

Occ.: (Kc:BDuD)39

EKIMŮ SYN IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Ekim, son of Iván'
 Molody Ekim syn Ivánovič 'The young Ekim, son of Iván'
 (Kc:VARVT)29, p.245, 1.51; Brosilsja Ekim syn Ivánovič
 'Ekim, son of Ivan rushed' (Kc:DuSNV)40, var., p.309,
 1.148; Goj esi, Ekim syn Ivánovič! 'Hail, Ekim, son
of Ivan!' (Kc:DuSNV)40, var., p.309, 1.44

Occ.: (Kc:VARVT)29, (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

IL6JÁ MUROMECĚ SYN IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Il6ja of Murom, son of Ivan'
Il6já Múromec syn Ivánovič 'Il6ja of Múrom, son of

Iván' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, p.128, 1.33; I16já Múromec syn Ivánovič' 'I16ja of Murom, son of Ivan!' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, p.131, 1.160

Occ.: (Kc:S)5, (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var., (Kc:IMIK)21, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., (Kc:AIM)32, (Kc:APUT)33

MIXÁJLO PÓTYKĚ SYN IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Mixajlo Potyk, son of Ivan'
 Ty Mixájlo Pótyk syn Ivánovič' 'You Mixajlo Potyk, son of Ivan! (Kc:DZ)7, p.42, 1.243

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7

PÓTYKĚ MIXÁJLO SYN IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Potyk Mixajlo, son of Iván'
 Zatem Pótyk Mixájlo syn Ivánovič 'Further Pótyk Mixajlo, son of Ivan! (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., p.203, 1.24

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

SKÓPINĚ SYN IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Skopin, son of Ivan'
 Da i byl tut Skópin syn Ivánovič 'And here was Skopin, son of Ivan! (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., p.204, 1.27

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

SPARYNYČĚ SYN IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Sparynyč', son of Ivan'
 A vstaval staryj Sparynyč da syn Ivánovič 'Old Sparynyč,

son of Ivan rose' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.87, 1.39

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

MARÍNUŠKA DOČĚ IVÁNOVNA 'Marinuška, daughter of Ivan'
 Ty Marína, ty Marínuška dočĚ Ivánovna! 'You Marina,
 you Marinuška daughter of Ivan! (Kc:VD)13, p.118, 159-
 160

Occ.: (Kc:VD)13

Etym.: Iváně from Gk. Ioannes, the ultimate source
 being Heb. Yōhānān 'Jehovah is gracious'. Due to
 the veneration by the Church of St. John the Baptist,
 the name enjoyed wide popularity. It has been also
 the name of twenty-three popes. G.-T.38, B.1, 89,
 I.D.B. 2, 929, V. 2, 113, W.79.

*Ivánuška - diminutive from Iváně; suffix -uš-ka;
Ivánišče - pejorative derivative of Iváně; suffix
 -išče. Vanjuša - diminutive from Vánja, a shortened
 form of Iváně; suffix -ju-ša.

KÁLINĚ* other forms: Káлина, Kálinu

I vospylal-to tut sobaka Kálin carĚ na Kiev-grad

'And dog car Kálin became inflamed against the city
 of Kiev' (Kc:IKC)18, p.151, 1.25; Gde stojala sila

sobaki carja Kálina 'Where the host of the dog car Kalin stood' (Kc:IMGK,IMKC)17, p.149, 1.183; Čtoby bylo u čego stojat6 sobake carju Kálinu 'That dog car Kálin would have something to stand by' (Kc:IKC)18, p.151, 1.61; Privezli ego, sobaku carja Kálina 'They brought him, the dog car Kalin' (Kc:IKC)18, p.165, 1.599; Aj že ty sobaka, da i Kálin car6!
 'Aj you, dog car Kalin!' (Kc:IKC)18, p.152, 1.79

Occ.: (Kc:IMGK,IMKC)17, (Kc:IKC)18

Etym.: According to Miller 2, 75-77, Kálin may have derived his name from the battle of Kalka, particularly since this battle was not connected with any specific tartar car; yet, it is possible to derive it depreciatively from *kalĥ 'excrement', JBR.

Kálin - a generalized image of a tartar xan.

*KAZIMÍRŮ; only in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

Vasílij KazimírovŮ, Vasílij Kazímerskij, Vasílij syn Kazímerskij, Vasílij KasímerovŮ, Vasíl6juška KazimirovŮ, Vasíl6juško KazimirovŮ.

VASÍLIJ KAZIMIROVŮ 'Vasílij, son of Kazimir'

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

VASÍLIJ KAZÍMERSKIJ 'Vasilij, son of Kazimer'

Occ.: (Kc:DNVK)11

VASÍLIJ SYN KAZÍMERSKIJ 'Vasilij, son of Kazimer'

Occ.: (Kc:DNVK)11

VASÍLIJ KASÍMEROVĚ 'Vasilij, son of Kasimer'

Occ.: (Kc:MP)20, (Kc:AIM)32

VASÍL6JUŠKA KAZÍMIROVĚ 'Vasil6juška, son of Kazimir'

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

VASÍL6JUŠKO KAZÍMIROVĚ 'Vasil6juško, son of Kazimir'

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

For quotations re Vasílij see respective entries under Vasílij.

Etym.: KazímirĚ - an ancient common Slavic name of a compound derivation: *kaz-iti 'to spoil' and *mirĚ 'peace', Miklosich 24. The name is rare in XIV c., exceptionally rare in XV - XVII c., Sobolevskij ↓ ,244; Tupikov, 171, mentions a posadnik of Novgorod (1471) Vasilij Kazimir, an

important historical personality in Novgorod's
struggle for independence during the reign of Ivan III.
He disappears after 1481, deported or killed. Traut-
mann 1,279.

*Kazimerǒ, a variant of Kazimirǒ.

Kazimerskij - see Vasílij Kazimerskij and Vasílij
syn Kazimerskij under Kazimirǒ

*Kasimerǒ - see Kasímerovǒ in Vasílij Kasímerovǒ under
Kazimirǒ.

*KOLUVANǒ - see Koluvánǒ in Samsónǒ. Koluvánǒ under Kolyvanǒ
and Samsonǒ.

*KOLYBANǒ - see Samsónǒ Kolybanovǒ and Samsónǒ Kolybanovicǒ under
Kolyvanǒ and Samsonǒ.

*KOLYVANǒ; only syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

*Samsónǒ Koluvánǒ, Samsónǒ Kolyvanovicǒ, *Samsónǒ
Kolybanovǒ, Samsonǒ Kolybanovicǒ.

*SAMSONǒ KOLUVANǒ 'Samson, son of Kolyvan'

Occ.: (Kc:MP)20

SAMSONǒ KOLYVANOVICǒ 'Samson, son of Kolyvan'

Occ.: (Kc:IB)19

*SAMSÓNĚ KOLYBÁNOVĚ 'Samson, son of Kolyban'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

SAMSÓNĚ KOLYBÁNOVIČĚ 'Samson, son of Kolyban'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

For quotations re SamsónĚ see respective entries under SamsónĚ.

Etym.: KolyvánĚ - a derivation from: 1) Finnish-Estonian epic hero Kalev; 2) Byzantine Kaloioann; Miller Э, 243-246, V.Э., 299; Skaftymov, 185.

I-st Novgorod Chronicle (ca. 1371) mentions AleksandrĚ KolyvanovĚ; KolyvanĚ - ancient slavic name of Revel (=Tallin, present capital of Estonia), Sobolevskij 1,245.

KOSTJANTÍNĚ; other forms and spellings: Kóstja; also in syntactical combinations: KostjantínĚ BogoljubóvĚ, KostjantínĚ BogoljubovičĚ, Kóstja NikítinĚ, Kóstja NovotoržáninĚ.

Govorit tut Kostjantin takovo slovo 'Here Kostjantin speaks such a word' (Kc:IMIC)22, p.190, 1.135; Kat tut s carem Kostjantinom rasprostilisja 'How they parted

here with the car Kostjantin' (Kc:IMIC)22, p.193, 1.258

Occ.: (Kc:IMIC)22

KÓSTJA

Stoit-to Kóstja - ne krjanetsja 'Kostja is standing - does not move' (Ng:VBN)3, p.354, 1.86; A nečem mne-ka, Kóste, poxvastati 'But I, Kostja, have nothing to boast about' (Ng:VBN)3, p.356, 1.154; Kak udaril Kóstju -to po gorbu 'How he hit Kostja on the hump' (Ng:VBN)3, p.354, 1.85

Occ.: (Ng:VBN)3

*KOSTJANTÍNĚ BOGOLJÚBOVĚ 'Kostjantin, son of Bogoljub'
 Začem že ty ne vyručil carja-to Kostjantína Bogoljúbova
 'Why did you not rescue the car Kostjantin, son of
 Bogoljub' (Kc:IMIC)22, p.189, 1.83; A car6 ty Kostjantín
Bogoljúbov byl! 'And you have been car Kostjantin, son
 of Bogoljub' (Kc:IMIC)22, p.19, 1.33

Occ.: (Kc:IMIC)22

KOSTJANTÍNĚ BOGOLJÚBOVIČĚ 'Kostjantin, son of Bogoljub'
 Vzimal on, car6 Kostjantín Bogoljúbovič 'He, the car
Kostjantin, son of Bogoljub, took' (Kc:IMIC)22, p.190,

1.141; Ax ty, caró Kostjantín Bogoljúbovičb! 'Ah you,
car Kostjantín son of Bogoljub!' (Kc:IMIC)22, p. 190, 1.123

Occ.: (Kc:IMIC)22

KÓSTJA NIKÍTINŃ 'Kostja, son of Nikita'

Kóstja Nikítin kormu deržit 'Kostja, son of Nikita is
 holding the stern' (Ng:SVB)4, p. 361, 1.9

Occ.: (Ng:SVB)4

KÓSTJA NOVOTORŽÁNINŃ 'Kostja, the Newtrader'

Idet-to Kóstja Novotoržánin 'Kostja, the Newtrader is
 going' (Ng:VBN)3, p. 354, 1.79

Occ.: (Ng:SVB)3

Etym.: KostjantínŃ from L. Constantinus: constans
 'constant, firm'. The name of the first Christian
 Emperor, who by the edict of Milan legalized
 Christianity in 313. G.-T. 59, W.33.

Kóstja - a shortened form of KostjantínŃ

LEONÍDŃ form and spelling: *Leonídov

LEONÍDOV, *-a-, -Ń-

U togo kresta da Leonídova 'At that cross of Leonid'

(Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var., p.35, l.76; Ko tomu krestu

Leonídovu 'To that cross of Leonid' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15,var.,
p.135, l.97

Occ.: (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var.

Etym.: Leonídŏ from Gk. Leonidas 'lion like'.

G.-T.49, P. 140. Leonidov krest 'Leonid's cross',
etymology unclear, may be derived from Gk. libanos
'frankincense'. See commentary, Byliny, , 519.

Leonídov- adjectival form of Leonídŏ.

*LEVÓNTIJ: only in syntactical combinations: Levóntij

Rostóvskij, Aléšenŏka Levóntŏevičŏ.

*LEVÓNTIJ ROSTÓVSKIJ 'Levontij of Rostov'

Kak u našego popa da u Levóntŏja u Rostóvskogo 'How
at our pope Levontij of Rostov' (Kc:IMIK)21, p.186, l.114

Occ.: (Kc:IMIK)21

ALÉŠENŐKA LEVÓNTŐEVICŐ 'Aléšenŏka, son of Levontij'

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7, var., (Kc:IMIK)21

For quotations re Aléšenŏka Levóntŏevičŏ see under Aléša.

Etym.: Levóntij, a colloquial form from L. Leontius,

Gk. Leontos: 'lion like'; Leontius of Byzantium

(sixth century), anti-Monophysite theologian. G.-T.
59, P.141, Oxf. D. Chr. Ch., 801.

Levónt6evič6 - a patronymic of possessive adjectival
type (-ev) and suffix -ič.

LICARDA*

Už ty goj esi, Licarda, sluga vernaja! 'Hail, Licarda,
true servant!' (Kc:MP)20, p.179, 1.209

Occ.: (Kc:MP)20

Etym.: Licarda from Richard; a dissimilation of
two consonants r-r into l-r; rycar6 from G. 'Ritter';
earliest chronology XV, XVI centuries. JBR.

LUKÁ; only in syntactical combinations: *Luká Zinóv6ev6,
Luká da Matvéj deti Petrovye, *Luká da Matvéj deti
Petroviči.

*LUKÁ ZINÓV6EV6 'Luka, son of Zinovij'
Fomú Nazár6eva, Lukú Zinóv6eva 'Foma, son of Nazarij,
Luka son of Zinovij' (Ng:SMC)1, p.338, 1.97

Occ.: (Ng:SMC)1

*LUKÁ DA MATVÉJ DETI PETRÓVIČI 'Luka and Matvej, children
of Petr'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

LUKÁ DA MATVÉJ DETI PETRÓVYE 'Luka and Matvej, children
of Petr'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

For quotations re Luká da Matvéj .deti Petróviči resp.
Petróvye see respective entries under Petrǒ.

Etym.: Luká from Gk. Lukas; the ultimate source
being L. Lucius; an affectionate form of Lukios
(L. Lucius) or Lukanos (L. Lucanus); from lux
'light'; name of Apostle St. Luke, a companion of
Paul; according to tradition author of the third
Gospel and of the Book of Acts. I.D.B. i, 179,
G.-T. 59, P.144, Oxf. D. Chr. Ch., 828.

MAMÁJ*; other form: *Mamáev

S siloj Mamáj sorjažaetsja 'Mamaj is readying himself
with might' (Kc:MP)20, p.174, 1.6; Došla do Mamája
slavuška nemalaja 'Not a small fame reached Mamaj'
(Kc:MP)20, p.174, 1.22; I vez k Mamáju v belopolotnjanyj
šater 'And brought to Mamaj into the white linen tent'
(Kc:MP)20, p.177, 1.115

Occ.: (Kc:MP)20

*MAMÁEV, -a-, -o-

I podxodila sila Mamáeva 'And Mamaj's might approached'
 (Kc:MP)20, p.175, 1.27; A ne priedem iz togo poboíšča
Mamáeva 'We won't be driving back from that battle of
Mamaj' (Kc:MP)20, p.178, 1.155; I ne uznat6 Dobryne
 sily Mamáevoj 'Dobrynja won't be able to find out about
Mamaj's might' (Kc:MP)20, p.179, 1.183

Occ.: (Kc:MP)20

Etym.: Mamáj, the name of the tartar military leader,
 xan Mamáj defeated by Dmitrij Donskój (1363-1389)
 at the battle of Kulikovo (1380). V., ž, 565.

MAMELFA; except for Omél6fa only in syntactical combinations;

forms and spellings: Omél6fa; Mamé1fa Timoféevna,
 Mamérfa Timoféevna, Omél6fa Timofévična, Amél6fa
 Timoféevna.

OMÉL6FA

Už ty vres6, ty Omél6fa, menja obmanyvaeš6 'You are
 lying and betraying me, Omel6fa' (Kc:BDIM)9, p.62, 1.69

Occ.: (Kc:BDIM)9

MAMELFA TIMOFÉEVNA 'Mamelfa, daughter of Timofej'

Ty zdravstvues⁶, čestna vdova Mamélfa Timoféevna!

'Hail to you, honourable widow Mamelfa, daughter of Timofej' (Kc:DONZA)35, p.273, 1.147

Occ.: (Kc:DONZA)35

MAMÉRFA TIMOFÉEVNA 'Mamerfa, daughter of Timofej'

I uvidela tut Mamérfa Timoféevna 'And here saw Mamerfa, daughter of Timofej' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.113, 1.1107;

Zdravstvuj, svet Mamérfa Timoféevna! 'Hail, sun Mamerfa, daughter of Timofej!' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.104, 1.740

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

OMÉL6FA TIMOFÉVIČNA 'Omel6fa, daughter of Timofej'

Už ty goj esi, Omél6fa Timofevična! 'Hail to you, Omel6fa, daughter of Timofej' (Kc:BDIM)9, p.61, 1.59

Occ.: (Kc:BDIM)9

AMÉL6FA TIMOFÉEVNA 'Amel6fa, daughter of Timofej'

Matera Amél6fa Timoféevna 'Motherly Amel6fa, daughter of Timofej' (Ng:SVB)4, p.361, 1.37; Materoj vdove

Amél6fe Timoféevne 'To the motherly widow Amel6fa, daughter of Timofej' (Ng:SBV)4, p.361, 1.25; Matera

vdova Amél6fa Timoféevna! 'Motherly widow Amel6fa,

daughter of Timofej!' (Ng:SBV)4, p.362, 1.29

Occ.: (Ng:SBV)4

Etym.: Mamélf from Mamelhva Heb. Melekh 'king'

I Chronicles 8:35; Milkha, Genesis 11:29; B. 2, 22,

Sobolevskij 1,245; P.47; S.M.

MÁRFA; also in syntactical combinations: *Márfa Mítrevna,
Márfa Vsesláv6evna.

Kak do dušečki ved6 Márfy, Márfy Mítrevny 'To the
darling Marfa, Marfa Mitrevna' (Kc:APUT)33, p.265, 1.64

Occ.: (Kc:APUT)33

MÁRFA MÍTREVNA 'Marfa, daughter of Mitrij'

Ešče dušečke-to to byli Márfe Mítrevne 'Also to the
darling Marfa, daughter of Mitrij' (Kc:APUT)33, p.264, 1.9

Occ.: (Kc:APUT)33

For additional quotation see also above under Márfa.

MÁRFA VSESLÁV6EVNA 'Marfa, daughter of Vseslav'

Moloda knjažna Márfa Vsesláv6evna 'The young princess

Márfa, daughter of Vsesláv' (EH:VV)1, p.8, 1.2; Moloda

Márfa Vsesláv6evna! 'Young Marfa, daughter of Vseslav'

(EH:VV)1, p.9, 1.25

Occ.: (EH:VV)1

Etym.: Márfa from Gk. Marfa, the ultimate source being Heb., the f. of Aramaic mar 'a Lord'; name of the sister of Mary and Lazarus. G.-T.41, B. 2, 22, W.92.

MARÍNA; also in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

Marínuška, Marínka, Marínin, *Marínkina, Marína Ignát6evna, Marínuška doč6 Ivánovna, Marínka doč6 Ignát6evna.

Umyvalasja Marína, snarjažalasja 'Marína washed and adorned herself' (Kc:IM)10, var., p.70, 1.40; A u molody Maríny večerinka byla 'And there was a merry get together in the evening at the young Marína' (Kc:DM)10, p.71, 1.73;

Vzgljanet ko Maríne na širokij dvor 'He would glance into Marína's broad court-yard' (Kc:DM)10, p.69, 1.16; A Marínu ona po ščeke udarila 'And she struck Marína on the cheek' (Kc:DM)10, var., p.173, 1.188

Occ.: (Kc:IM)10, var.

MARÍNUŠKA

Pogljadi že ty, svet Marínuška 'Look then, you sun

Marínuska' (Kc:VD)13, p.118, 1.175

Occ.: (Kc:VD)13

MARÍNKA

Obvernulasja Marínka kasatočkoj 'Marinka changed into a little bird' (Kc:DM)10, var., p.74, 1.200; Ko duške ko Marínke vo vysok terem 'To darling Marinka into the upper chamber' (Kc:DM)10, p.64, 1.26; Zaxoču - Marínku ja obvernu 'If I wish I will change Marinka' (Kc:DM)10, p.66, 1.105

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10, var., (Kc:DM)10

MARÍNIN, *a-,*o-

I vo tot pereulok Marínin 'And into that lane of Marina' (Kc:DM)10, var., p.69, 1.15

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10, var.

*MARÍNKIN, -a-,*o-

I zaexal v Marínkinu vo ulicu 'And turned into Marinka's street' (Kc:DM)10, p.54, 1.15

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10

MARÍNA IGNÁT6EVNA 'Marina, daughter of Ignatij'

Zaperlasja Marína Ignát6evna 'Marina, daughter of
Ignatij locked herself in' (Kc:DM)10, var., p. 71, 1.90;

A u molody Maríny Ignát6evny 'And at the young
Marina, daughter of Ignatij' (Kc:DM)10, var., p. 69, 1.18;

On molodu Marínu Ignát6evnu 'He (began to teach)
the young Marina, daughter of Ignatij' (Kc:DM)10, var.,
p. 75, 1.234; Moloda Marína Ignát6evna! 'Young Marina,
daughter of Ignatij' (Kc:DM)10, var., p. 74, 1.227

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10, var.

MARÍNUŠKA DOČ6 IVÁNOVNA 'Marinuška, daughter of Ivan'

For quotations re Marinuška doč6 Ivánovna see under Iván6.

Occ.: (Kc:VD)13

MARÍNKA DOČ6 IGNÁT6EVNA

Duška Marínka doč6 Ignát6evna 'Darling Marinka, daughter
of Ignatij' (Kc:DM)10, p. 65, 1.35; Ox ty, ... Marínka doč6
Ignát6evna! 'Oh you, Marinka, daughter of Ignatij!'

(Kc:DM)10, p. 65, 1.41

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10

Etym.: Marína from L. marinus 'marine, navel'.

G.-T.60, B.2,21, p. 151, W.90; Marinuška, diminutive
from Marína.

MATVEJ; only in syntactical combinations: Luká da Matvej,
deti Petróvye, *Luká da Matvej, deti Petróviči.

LUKÁ DA MATVEJ DETI PETRÓVYE 'Luka and Matvej, children

of Petr'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

LUKÁ DA MATVÉJ DETI PETRÓVIČI 'Luka and Matvej, children
of Petr'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

For quotations re Luká da Matvéj deti Petróvye, Petróviči
resp., see under Luká and Petrò.

Etym.: Matvéj from Gk. Matthaïos; the ultimate
source being Heb. or Aram. maththaios 'gift of
Yehovah. Matthew, St., Apostle and Evangelist. He
is traditionally the author of the First Gospel;
G.-T.39, B. 1,164, I.D.B. 3, 301, V.4, 580, Oxf.D.
Ch. 874, W.94.

MIXÁJLO; also in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

Mixájlo Pótykò Ivánovò, Mixájlo Pótykò syn Ivánovičò,
Pótykò Mixájlo syn Ivánovičò, Mixájluško Ignát6evì,
Mixájluško Ignát6evičò, Mixájluško Pótykò, Miška
Toropániška.

Govoril Mixájle takovy slova 'Spoke to Mixajlo such
words' (Kc:DZ)7, p.42, 1.242

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7

MIXÁJLO PÓTYKĚ IVÁNOVĚ 'Mixajlo Potyk, son of Ivan'

Occ.: (Kc:IMIK)21

For quotations re Mixájlo PótykĚ IvánovĚ see PotókĚ and IvánĚ.

MIXÁJLO PÓTYKĚ SYN IVÁNOVICĚ 'Mixajlo Potyk, son of Ivan'

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7

For quotations re Mixájlo PótykĚ syn IvánovicĚ see PotókĚ and IvánĚ.

PÓTYKĚ MIXÁJLO SYN IVANOVICĚ 'Potyk Mixajlo, son of Ivan'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

For quotations re PotykĚ Mixájlo syn IvánovicĚ see PotykĚ and IvánĚ.

MIXÁJLUŠKO IGNÁTĚEVĚ 'Mixajluško, son of Ignatij

Vo četvertyx-to, k Mixájluške IgnátĚevu s plemjannikom

'In the fourth instance, to Mixajluško son of Ignatij with nephew' (Kc:MP)20, p.177, 1.125

Occ.: (Kc:MP)20

MIXAJLUŠKO IGNATĚVIČĚ 'Mixajluško, son of Ignatij'

Da zval tebjā Mixajluško Ignatěvič 'And Mixajluško,
son of Ignatij called you' (Kc:AIM)32, p.261, 1.213

Occ.: (Kc:AIM)32

MIXAJLUŠKO POTYKĚ

Prixodil-to on Mixajluške ko Pótyku 'He came to
Mixajluško Potyk' (Kc:DZ)7, p.42, 1.241

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7

MISKA TOROPANISKA

Da i Miška Toropaniška žil vo konjuxax 'And Miška
Toropaniška lived as a stable-man' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.,
p.203, 1.16

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

Etym.: Mixajlo from Gk. Mixail, the ultimate source
being Heb. Micaiah 'Who is like unto the Lord';
name of the Archangel Michael, the leader of the
heavenly host; hence helper of Christian armies.
G.-T.39, B. 1,140, P.160, V.2, 630, W.96.

Miška - a diminutive from MixailĚ.

MIKĪTA; except for Mikĭtuška only in syntactical combinations;

forms and spellings: Mikituška; Mikita Preširókie,
 Mikituška Románovičč, Dobrynja Mikitičč, Dobrynjuška
 Mikitičč, Dobrynjuška Mikitiničč, Dobrynja syn Mikitiničč,
 Dobrynjuška Mikitinecč.

*MIKITUŠKA 'Little Mikita'

Ostavalas6 u Mikituški velika sem6ja 'Mikituška left
 a big family' (Kc:BDIM)9, p.60, 1.6

Occ.: (Kc:BDIM)9

MIKITA PREŠIRÓKIE 'Mikita, the very Broad one'

Da i žil tut Mikita da Preširókie 'And here lived
Mikita, the very Broad one' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., p.203,
 1.22

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

MIKITUŠKA ROMÁNOVIČČ 'Mikituška, son of Roman'

Ešče byl-žil Mikituška Románovič 'There also lived
Mikituška, son of Roman' (Kc:BDIM)9, p.60, 1.3

Occ.: (Kc:BDIM)9

DOBRYNJA MIKITIČČ 'Dobrynja, son of Mikita'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

DOBRYNJUŠKA MIKÍTIČĚ 'Dobrynjuška, son of Mikita'

Occ.: (Kc:BDIM)9, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23,var.,
(Kc:APUT)33.

DOBRYNJUŠKA MIKÍTINIČĚ 'Dobrynjuška, son of Mikita'

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10

DOBRYNJA SYN MIKÍTINIČĚ 'Dobrynja, son of Mikita'

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10

DOBRYNJUSKA MIKÍTINEČĚ 'Dobrynjuška, son of Mikita'

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7, (Kc:DVKDO)12

For quotations re Dobrynja see respective entries under
Dobrynja.

Etym.: Míkita - a colloquial form of Níkita, q.v.

Míkituška - a diminutive from Míkita.

*MIKÓLA; in *Mikóla Možájskij; see under Nikolaj; from Gk.;
colloquial form for Nikolaj.

MIKÚLA; only in syntactical combinations: Mikúla SeljanínovičĚ,
Mikúluska SeljanínovičĚ

MIKÚLA SELJANINOVIČĚ 'Mikula, the villager's son'

Occ.: (EH:MVg)6, var.

MIKULUŠKA SELJANINOVIČ 'Mikulúška, the villager's son'

Occ.: (EH:MVg)6

For quotations re Mikúla see respective entries under Nikoláj.

Etym.: Mikúla - colloquial form for Nikoláj q.v.;
see V. 2., 621 re contamination from Mixailǒ.

Mikulúška - a diminutive from Mikúla; suffix -uš-ka.

*MÍTRLJ; only in syntactical combination: Márfa Mítrevna.

MÁRFA MÍTREVNA 'Marfa daughter of Mitrij'

Occ.: (Kc:APUT)33

For quotations re Márfa Mítrevna see under Márfa.

Etym.: Mitrij from Gk. Demetrios relating to
Demeter 'goddess of agriculture and fertility'.

G.-T.45, B. 1,156, P.95.

*MOŽAJSKIJ; only in syntactical combinations: *Mikóla

Možájskij, *Nikóla Možájskij

*MIKÓLA MOŽAJSKIJ 'Mikola of Možajsk'

Occ.: (Ng:SMC)1

*NIKÓLA MOZÁJSKIJ

Occ.: (Ng:SPM)2

For quotations re Mikóla Možájskij, Nikóla Možájskij see respective entries under Nikoláj.

Etym.: Možájskij - from city of Možájsk; a place name. The city is located 110 km West of Moscow on the river Moscow. It was established in the XIII c. Mal.Ěnc.Slovar6 2,598, Bo16š.Sov.Ěnc.,28,56.

MÚROMEČĚ; except for MúromecĚ and MúrovecĚ; only syntactical combinations: Il6já MúromecĚ, Il6já MúrovičĚ, Il6já MúromecĚ syn IvánovičĚ, Iljúša MúromecĚ, Iljúšen6ka MúromecĚ, Iléjka MúromecĚ, Iléjko MúromecĚ.

MÚROMEČĚ 'of Murom'

A po prozvan6ju on byl slavnyj Múromec 'And by his by-name he was the glorious Muromec' (Kc:IIM)14, p.123, 1.5;

Pošli tut knjazi, bojara k Múromcu 'Here the princes and the boyars went to Muromec' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, p.128, 1.66; Kon6 pod Múromcem spotykaetsja 'The steed is stumbling under Muromec' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, p.129, 1.92

Occ.: (Kc:IIM)14, (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15

MÚROVECĚ 'of Murov'

Kaleny-to strely vot u Murovca 'Murovec has red-hot
arrows' (Kc:IMR)25, p. 223, 1.94

Occ.: (Kc:IIM)25

IL6JÁ MÚROMEČĚ 'Il6ja of Murom'

Occ.: (EH:SPG)4, (EH:S)5, (Kc:BDIM)9, (Kc:DVKDO)12,
(Kc:IIM)14, (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var.,
(Kc:BIVP)16, (Kc:IMGK,IMKC)17, (Kc:IKC)18, (Kc:IB)19,
(Kc:MP)20, (Kc:IMIK)21, (Kc:IMIC)22, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23,
(Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., (Kc:TPIM)24, (Kc:IMR)25,
(Kc:IMAT)26, (Kc:IMDSK)27, (Kc:SK)28, (Kc:AIM)32,
(Kc:APUT)33, (Kc:AIS)34, (Kc:DONZA)35, (Kc:BDuD)35

IL6JÁ MÚROVIČĚ 'Il6ja of Murom'

Occ.: (Kc:IMAT)26

IL6JÁ MÚROMEČĚ SYN IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Il6ja of Murom, son of Ivan'

Occ.: (EH:S)5, (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var.,

(Kc:IMLK)21, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., (Kc:AIM)32,
(Kc:APUT)33

ILJUŠA MUROMECŤ 'Iljuša of Murom'

Occ.: (EH:SPG)4

ILJUŠENĀKA MÚROMECŤ 'Iljušen'ka of Murom'

Occ.: (EH:SPG)4

ILEJKA MÚROMECŤ 'Ilejka of Murom'

Occ.: (Kc:IB)19

ILEJKO MUROMECŤ 'Ilejko of Murom'

Occ.: (Kc:IB)19

For quotations re Il6já see respective entries under
Il6já.

Etym.: MúromecŤ - a name, derived from MúrovŤ or MúromŤ on the Desna river (below Černigow); it is mentioned in ancient writings under the name of MorovijskŤ and MúromeskŤ. MúromecŤ - MúromŤ and suffix -ecŤ. Sometimes the suffix -ecŤ was appended to personal native names derived from place names. Baecklund 1, 74, Markov 1, No. 3,48-49, Vasmer 3, 14.

Múrom - an ancient city, originated as Slavic settlement on the territory of the tribe Múroma at the end of X c. It was incorporated into the great principedom of Moscow by the end of XIV c. Múroma - a tribe mentioned in Chronicle Ровестъ Vremennyx let; it belonged with related tribes (Ves6 and Mer6) to the Ugro-Finnish language group. The tribe lived on the lower Oka and between the rivers Oka and Kljaz6ma. Bol6š.Sov.Ėnc., 2nd ed., (1954), 28, 575.

MÚROVECĚ see MÚROMEĚĚ

MÚROVIĚĚ see MÚROMEĚĚ

NASTÁS6JA; also in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

Nastás6juška, Nastás6ina; Nastás6ja Nikulična, Nastás6ja doč6 Nikúlična, Nastás6juška Mikulična, Nastás6juška Nikúlična.

A tebe -ka-va, Nastás6ja, volja volónaja 'But to you, Nastas6ja, free will' (Kc:DONZA)35, P. 271, 1.49; Ne slušal Dunáj Nastás6i -korolevičnoj 'Dunaj did not listen to Nastas6ja - the king's daughter' (Kc:DuNK)38, p. 286, 1.20; Nastás6e-korolevične 'To Nastas6ja the king's daughter' (Kc:DuSNV)40, var., p. 313, 1.329;

Na Nastás6ju-korolevičnu 'for Nastas6ja - the king's daughter' (Kc:DuSNV)40, var., p. 312, 1.302; Spit so dušen6koj Nastás6ej-korolevičnoj 'He is sleeping with the darling Nastas6ja - the king's daughter' (Kc:DuNK)38, p. 286, 1.11; Aj že ty, Nastás6ja-korolevična! Aj you, Nastas6ja - the king's daughter! ' (Kc:DuSNV)40, p. 303, 1.256

Occ.: (Kc:DONZA)35, (Kc:DuNK)38, (Kc:DuSNV)40, (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

NASTÁS6JUŠKA

Poedem, Nastás6juška, v čisto pole 'Let us ride, Nastas6juška, into the open field' (Kc:DuSNV)40, p. 303, 1.257; Kak stal-to on k Nastás6juške poxaživat' He began to visit Nastas6juška (Kc:DN)8, p. 58, 1.55;

Kak stal-to on Nastás6jušku podsvatyvat' 'He began to look for a match to Nastas6juška' (Kc:DN)8, p. 58, 1.56; Splju so dušen6koj s Nastás6juškoj-korolevičnoj

'I am sleeping with the darling Nastas6juska - the king's daughter' (Kc:DuNK)38, p. 287, 1.56

Occ.: (Kc:DN)8, (Kc:DuNK)38, (Kc:DuSNV)40

* NASTÁS6IN, -a-,*-9-

A gde pala Nastás6ina golovuška 'And where Nastas6ja's

little head fell' (Kc:DuSNV)40, p. 304, 1.315; Vo
Nastás6iny bely grudi 'Into Nastas6ja's white bosom'
 (Kc:DuSNV)40, p. 303, 1.271

Occ.: (Kc:DuSNV)40

NASTÁS6JA NIKÚLIČNA 'Nastas6ja, daughter of Nikula'
 Gde že est ona, Nastás6ja Nikúlična 'But where is
 she, Nastas6ja daughter of Nikula' (Kc:DONZA)35, p. 274,
 1.172; Podli molodoj Nastás6i Nikúličnoj 'Next to the
 young Nastas6ja daughter of Nikula' (Kc:DONZA)35, p. 277,
 1.306; Pro molodu Nastás6ju Nikúličnu 'About young
Nastas6ja daughter of Nikula' (Kc:DONZA)35, p. 274, 1.171

Occ.: (Kc:DONZA)35

NASTÁS6JA DOČ6 NIKÚLIČNA 'Nastas6ja, daughter of Nikula'
 Moloda Nastás6ja doč6 Nikúlična 'Young Nastas6ja,
daughter of Nikula' (Kc:DONZA)35, p. 271, 1.37; Molodu
Nastás6ju doč6 Nikúličnu 'Young Nastas6ja daughter of
Nikula' (Kc:DONZA)35, p. 278, 1.331; Moloda Nastás6ja
doč6 Nikúlična! 'Young Nastas6ja daughter of Nikula!'
 (Kc:DONZA)35, p. 276, 1.268

Occ.: (Kc:DONZA)35

NASTÁS6JUSKA MIKÚLIČNA 'Nastas6juška, daughter of Mikula'

Uslyxala tut Nastás6juška Mikúlična 'Here Nastas6juška,
daughter of Mikula heard' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p. 93, 1.289;

Molodoj Nastás6juške Mikúličnoj 'To the young
Nastas6juška, daughter of Mikula' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p. 111,
1.1014; Aj že ty, Nastás6juška Mikúlična! 'Aj you,
Nastas6juška, daughter of Mikula' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p. 111,
1.1028

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

NASTÁS6JUSKA NIKULIČNA 'Nastas6juška, daughter of Nikula'

A ja ta vedĭ Nastás6juška Nikúlična 'But I am that
Nastas6juška, daughter of Nikula' (Kc:DN:)8, p.58, 1.49;

I govoril-to on Nastás6juške Nikúličnoj 'And he was
saying to Nastas6juška, daughter of Nikula' (Kc:DN)8,
p. 58, 1.52;

To ubil by ja Nastás6jušku Nikulicnu 'I would have
killed Nastas6juška, daughter of Nikula' (Kc:DN)8, p.58, 1.54

Occ.: (Kc:DN)8

Etym.: Nastás6ja from Anastás6ja, the ultimate
source being Gk. Anastasios: anastasis, anastasia
'resurrection, rising from the dead'. G.-T. 43,
JBR.EDUL, 23, W.10.

Nastás6ja - popular form of Gk. Anastasia

Nastás6juška - a diminutive from Nastás6ja;

suffix -uš-ka.

*NAZÁRIJ ; only in syntactical combination: *Fomá Nazár6evž

*FOMÁ NAZÁR6EVŽ 'Foma, son of Nazarij'

Occ.: (Ng; SMC) 1

For quotations re Fomá Nazár6evž see under Fomá.

Etym.: Nazárij from Heb. Nazar 'he dedicated himself to God'; a nazarite 'one consecrated, devoted'. I.D.B. 3, 526, p. 162.

NIKÍTA; except for Nikitič6 only in syntactical combinations:

Kóstja Nikítin6, Dobrýnja Nikitič6, Dobrýnjuška Nikitič6,
Dobrýnja syn Nikitič6, Dobrýnja syn Nikitinič6, Dobrýnjuška
Nikítin6 syn, Dobrýnjuška Nikítineč6, Dobrýnjuška
Nikit6evič6, Evpráksija Nikitična; Mikituška; Mikíta
Preširókie, Mikituška Románovič6, Dobrýnja Mikitič6,
Dobrýnjuška Mikitič6, Dobrýnjuška Mikitinič6, Dobrýnja
syn Mikitinič6, Dobrýnjuška Mikítineč6.

NIKITIC6 'son of Nikita'

A tri gody Nikitič privorotničal 'And three years

Nikítič served as a gate keeper' (Kc:DM)10, var., p. 69, 1.4; So Polunoči Nikítiču ne usnétsja 'From midnight on Nikítič could not fall asleep' (Kc:DM)10, p. 70, 1.63; Ne xoču veličatb Nikítičem 'I do not want to honour you by the name Nikítič' (Kc:DM)10, p. 71, 1.108.

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7, var., (Kc:DM)10, var.

KÓSTJA NIKITINŃ 'Kostjja, son of Nikita'

Occ.: (Ng:SVB)4

For quotation re Kóstja NikitínŃ see under KostjantinŃ

DOBRYNJA NIKITICŃ 'Dobrynja, son of Nikita'

Occ.: (Kc:BIVP)16, (Kc:IB)19, (Kc:DuSNV)40, (Kc:DNVK)11

DOBRYNJUSKA NIKITICŃ 'Dobrynjuška, son of Nikita'

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7, var., (Kc:DNVK)11, (Kc:IMIK)21, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, (Kc:AIM)32, (Kc:DONZA)35

DOBRYNJA SYN NIKITICŃ 'Dobrynja, son of Nikita'

Occ.: (Kc:DONZA)35

DOBRYNJA SYN NIKITINICĚ 'Dobrynja, son of Nikita'

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7, var.

DOBRYNJUŠKA NIKITINĚ SYN 'Dobrynjuška, son of Nikita'

Occ.: (Kc:IMDSK)27

DOBRYNJUŠKA NIKITINECĚ 'Dobrynjuška, son of Nikita'

Occ.: (Kc:DN)8

DOBRYNJUŠKA NIKITĚVICĚ 'Dobrynjuška, son of Nikita'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ, BIMS)23, var.

For quotations re Dobrynja see respective entries under Dobrynja.

EVPRAKSIJA NIKITIČNA 'Evpraksija, daughter of Nikita'

Occ.: (Kc:AIM)32

For quotations re Evpraksija Nikitična see under Evpraksija.

*MIKITUŠKA 'Little Mikita'

Occ.: (Kc:BDIM)9

MIKÍTA PREŠÍROKIE 'Míkita, the very Broad one'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

MIKITUŠKA ROMÁNOVIČŤ 'Míkituška, son of Roman'

Occ.: (Kc:BDIM)9

For quotations re Míkita see respective entries under
Míkita

DOBRYNJA MIKÍTIČŤ 'Dobrynja, son of Míkita'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

DOBRYNJUŠKA MIKÍTIČŤ 'Dobrynjuška, son of Míkita'

Occ.: (Kc:BDIM)9, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.,
(Kc:APUT)33.

DOBRYNJUŠKA MIKÍTINIČŤ 'Dobrynjuška, son of Míkita'

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10

DOBRYNJA SYN MIKÍTINIČŤ 'Dobrynja, son Míkita'

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10

DOBRYNJUŠKA MIKÍTINEČŤ 'Dobrynjuška, son of Míkita'

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7, (Kc:DVKDO)12

For quotations re Dobrynja see respective entries under Dobrynja.

Etym.: Nikita from Gk. Niketas: Niketes 'winner, conqueror'. G.-T. 50, B1,57, V. 3, 74.

Mikita - a colloquial form of Nikita. B.1, 185.

*NIKÓLA; only in Nilóla Možajskij; from Gk., a colloquial form from Nikolaj q.v., P. 166.

*NIKOLÁJ ; also in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

*Nikólšćina; *Nikóla Možájskij, *Mikóla Možájskij, Mikúla Seljaninovičč, Mikúluška Seljaninovičč, Nastás6juška Mikúlična, Nastás6ja Nikúlična, Nastás6ja dočč Nikúlična, Nastás6juška Nikúlična.

Tomu ugodniku Bož6emu Nikoláju 'To that God's servant Nikolaj' (Kc:IB)19, p. 172, 1.253.

Occ.: (Kc:IB)19

*NIKÓLŠĆINA

Na bratčinu Nikólšćinu 'To the clubbing Nikólšćina' (Ng:SPM)2, p. 349, 1.110

Occ.: (Ng:SPM)2

*NIKÓLA MOŽÁJSKIJ 'Nikola of Možajsk'

U togo li Nikóly Možájskogo 'At that Nikola of Možajsk'

(Ng:SPM)2, p. 349, 1.108

Occ.: (Ng:SPM)2

*MIKÓLA MOŽÁJSKIJ 'Mikola of Možajsk'

Kak stal narod molit6sja Mikóle Možájskomu 'How
people began to pray to Mikola of Možajsk' (Ng:SMC)1,

p. 343, 1.296; Postroj cerkov6 sobornuju Mikóly

Možájskomu 'Build a cathedral to Mikola of Možajsk'

(Ng:SMC)1, p. 344, 1.334

Occ.: (Ng:SMC)1

MIKÚLA SELJANÍNOVIČŮ 'Mikula, the villager's son'

Molodoj Mikúla Seljanínovič ! 'Young Mikula, the

villager's son!' (EH:MVg)6, var., p. 327, 1.182

Occ.: (EH:MVg)6, var.

MIKÚLUŠKA SELJANÍNOVIČŮ 'Mikuluška, the villager's son'

Molodoj Mikúluška Seljanínovič 'Young Mikuluška, the

villager's son' (EH:MVg)6, p. 322, 1.166.

Occ.: (EH:MVg)6

NASTÁS6JUŠKA MIKÚLIČNA 'Nastas6juška, daughter of Mikula'

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

NASTÁS6JA NIKULICNA 'NastasĽja, daughter of Nikula'

Occ.: (Kc:DONZA)35

NASTÁS6JA DOČ6 NIKULICNA 'NastasĽja, daughter of Nikula'

Occ.: (Kc:DONZA)35

NASTÁS6JUŠKA NIKULICNA 'NastasĽjuška, daughter of Nikula'

Occ.: (Kc:DN)8

For quotations re Nastás6ja see respective entries under NastasĽja.

Etym.: Nikoláj from Gk. Nikolaos a compound of nike 'victory' and Loas 'people'; Nike, 'the goddess of victory'. St. Nicholas, a bishop of Myra ca. 300. One of the most popular saints in both the Greek and Latin Churches. St. Nicholas is regarded as patron saint of sailors and children and also regarded as patron saint of Rus6. G.-T. 50, Oxf.D.Chr.Ch. 954, V. 3, 75. The name Nikoláj came into use since the seventeenth century (Patriarch Nikon); Avvakum wrote: "Nikóle Čudotvorcu dali imja nemečkoe: Nikoláj". Sobolevskij 1, 243.

Nikóla - a colloquial form of Nikoláj q.v.;

Nikúlična - a f. patronymic from Nikula; suffix - ič-na.

*NIKÚLA; only in syntactical combinations: Nastás6ja
Nikúlična, Nastás6ja doč6 Nikúlična, Nastás6juška
Nikulicna.

NASTÁS6JA NIKULIČNA 'Nastas6ja, daughter of Nikula'

Occ.: (Kc:DONZA)35

NASTÁS6JA DOČ6 NIKULIČNA 'Nastas6ja, daughter of Nikula'

Occ.: (Kc:DONZA)35

NASTÁS6JUŠKA NIKULIČNA 'Nastas6juška, daughter of Nikula'

Occ.: (Kc:DN)8

For quotations re Nastás6ja see respective entries under
Nastás6ja.

Etym.: Nikúla from Gk.; a variant form of Mikúla,
see Nikolaj.

NOVOTORŽANINŃ 'of Novotorg'; only in syntactical combination:
Kóstja NovotoržáninŃ.

KÓSTJA NOVOTORŽANINŃ 'Kostja of Novotorg'

Occ.: (Ng:SVB)3

For quotation re Kóstja NovotoržáninŃ see under KostjantinŃ

Etym.: Novotoržáninŏ from Novotórgŏ, a city in northern Russia; a compound toponym of *novŏ 'new' and *trŏgŏ 'trade';

A place name.

OFIMŎJA see Afímŏja

OLENA see Eléna

OMELŎFA see Mamélfa

OPRAKSA see Evpráksija

OPRAKSIJA see Evpráksija

*OSIPŎ; only in syntactical combination: Ósipŏ Prekrásnyj

ÓSIPŎ PREKRÁSNYJ 'Osip, the Fair'

Krasotoj by ja v Ósipa Prekrásnogo 'By beauty akin to Osip the Fair' (Kc:DONZA)35, p. 271, 1.21

Occ.: (Kc:DONZA)35

Etym.: Ósipŏ, a colloquial form from Gk. Iosif OCS Iosifŏ, the ultimate source being Heb. Yoseph 'increaser', 'may (God) add (posterity)'; a popular Christian name associated with Joseph of Nazareth, the husband of the Blessed Virgin; also the name of the Heb. patriarch, sold by his brothers into slavery; the name of Joseph of Arimathea, St., 'the councillor' who after the crucifixion requested from Pilate the body of Christ and gave it burial the same day; B.1, 151, P. 171, V. 3, 159, I.D.B., 2, 979, W. 80.

*PANTÁLŮ in Pantálovna q.v.

PANTÁLOVNA 'daughter of Pantal'

A tebe, carica Pantálovna 'And to you, carina daughter of Pantal' (EH:Vg) 2, p. 17, l.131; Aj že ty, carica

Pantálovna 'Aj you, carina daughter of Pantal'

(EH:Vg) 2, p. 17, l.122

Occ.: (EH:Vg) 2

Etym.: Pantálovna a patronymic, possibly from Gk. Panteleimon; Gk. pan (Gen. pantos) 'all' and elemon 'compassionate, gracious'. P. 174

PÉRMJA; only in syntactical combination: Pérmja syn Vasíl6evičč.

PÉRMJA SYN VASÍL6EVICČ 'Permja, son of Vasilij'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ, BIMS) 23, var.

For quotations re Pérmja syn Vasíl6evičč see under Vasílij.

Etym.: Pérmja - probably from the city of Perm6; a place name.

Perm6 land - name in Russ. Chronicles of the territory to the West of Ural on the rivers Kama, Vyčegda

and Pečora, populated by people Komi (in Chronicles - Permó, Permjaki, also Zyrjane). The location of Permó land on the road into the land behind the Ural, and its richness in fur animals was conducive to the early development of communication with the neighbouring people of a higher cultural level - the Volga Bolgars, and particularly Slavs. Novgorod, undertaking war- and trade expeditions forced Komi already in XI - XII c. to pay duties. Beginning XIII c. Permó land is frequently mentioned among Novgorod provinces. In XIV c. the influence of Moscow strengthened, facilitated by trade relations, and Christianization of Permó land, which was accomplished by Bishop Stefan of Permó (1383); in 1434 Novgorod was forced to share its income from Permó land with Moscow, and by 1472 to surrender the land to Moscow. *Bolš. Sov. Ėnc.*, 2nd ed., 1954, vol. 28, p. 511.

*PETRŮ; except for Petróvičĭ only in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings: Luká da Matvéj deti Petróvičĭ, Luká da Matvéj deti Petróvye, Petróvičĭ-Zbrodóvičĭ, Oléna Petróvična.

PETROVÍČI 'sons of Petr '

Dva milye bratca Petroviči 'Two nice brothers sons of
Petr ' (Kc:ASPZ) 36, p. 279, 1.13

Occ.: (Kc:ASPZ) 36

*LUKÁ DA MATVÉJ DETI PETROVÍČI 'Luka and Matvej, children
of Petr '

Da Lukú -da, Matvéja - detej Petrovičej 'and Luka
and Matvej - children of Petr ' (Kc:BZ,BIMS) 23, var.,
p. 207, 1.172

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS) 23, var.

LUKÁ DA MATVÉJ DETI PETROVÝE 'Luka and Matvej, children
of Petrò'

Da Luká, da Matvéj - deti Petrovye 'And Luka, and
Matvej - children of Petr ' (Kc:BZ,BIMS) 23, var., p. 204,
1.29.

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS) 23, var.

*PETROVÍČI-ZBRODOVÍČI

Alěša i sestra Petrovičej-Zbrodovičej 'Aleša and
sister of Petroviči-Zbrodoviči' (Kc:ASPZ) 36, title.

Occ.: (Kc:ASPZ) 36, title

OLÉNA PETRÓVIČNA 'Oléna, daughter of Petr '

Occ.: (Kc:ASPZ)36

For quotations re Oléna Petróvična see under Eléna.

Etym.: Petrž from Petros: petros 'rock'; a translated loan from Aramaic cephas; the name given by Jesus to Simon, brother of Andrew.

G.-T.65, M.85, W.108, Oxf.D.Chr.Ch., 1049.

Petróviči - m. patronymic from Petrž (N.Pl.);

Petróviči deti, Petróvye deti - rare collective forms of patronymic, derived from Petrž;

Petróvična - a f. patronymic derived from Petrž.

PETRÓVIČI see under Petrž.

PETRÓVIČI, DETI see under Petrž.

PETRÓVIČNA see under Petrž.

PETRÓVYE, DETI see under Petrž.

PILIGRÍMIŠČE; also in syntactical combination: Piligrímišče-Ivánišče.

Popadaet emu starec-piligrímišče 'He encounters an old man-pilgrim' (Kc:IMIK)21, p.184, 1.42; Togo starca -

piligrímišča 'That old man-pilgrim' (Kc:IMIK)21, p.185,

1.92; Idet krestovjy batjuška, starčišče-piligrímišče

'(To meet him) comes (his) godfather, the old man-pilgrim' (Ng:VBN)3, p.359, 1.298; Aj že starčišče da

piligrímišče! 'Aj old man pilgrim!' (Kc:IMIK)21,

p.185, 1.95

Occ.: (Kc:IMIK)21, (Ng:VBN)3

PILIGRÍMIŠČE-IVÁNIŠČE

Occ.: (Kc:IMIK)21

For quotations re Piligrímišče-Ivánišče see under Iván

Etym.: Piligrímišče - an augmentative form of pilgrim + suffix -išče, the ultimate source being L. Peregrinus 'traveller'; V. 3, 262

* PLÉNKO; except for Plénkovič only in syntactical combinations: *Čurílo Plénkovič, *Čuríluška Plénkovič

PLÉNKOVIČ 'son of Plenko'

..., blady Plénkovič '..., young son of Plénko'

(Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., p.203, 1.26

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

*ČURÍLO PLÉNKOVIČĚ 'Čurilo, son of Plenko'

Occ.: (Kc:DONZA)35, (Kc:DuSNV)40,var.

*ČURILUŠKA PLÉNKOVIČĚ 'Čuriluška, son of Plenko'

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

For quotations re Čurilo see respective entries under Čurilo.

Etym.: Plénko, diminutive from plen 'captivity',

Sobolevskij 1, 232,V.3,278.

Native name; PlénkovičĚ - a patronymic derived from Plénko.

*POLITOVSKIJ, *aja, *oe-; only in syntactical combination:

*Čubadėj Politóvskij.

*ČUBADEJ POLITÓVSKIJ 'Čubadej of Politovsk'

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7

For quotation re Čubadėj Politóvskij see under Čubadėj.

Etym.: Markov 1, 50, see also footnote 6, explains

'politovskij' as derived from Politovskaja zemlja

or Lithuania; a compound word with components:

pol6-litovskij, pol6sko-litovskij; the name may also be derived from Ippolit6, the ultimate source being Gk. Ippolitos : hippos 'horse' and lyo 'to unharness, to unbind', P. 123

POLKAN6*; other form: Polkane

Nu čto nosom-to vladal mlad Polkan6-bogatyř 'The nose of the ship was handled by young hero Polkan' (Kc:IMSK)28 p. 231, 1.12; Na Polkane-to šapka železnaja 'On Polkan there is an iron cap' (Kc:IMSK)28, p. 231, 1.16

Occ.: (Kc:IMSK)28

Etym.: Polkan6 - from *pl6k6 'regiment' or O.R. 'camp' and suffix -an Miklosich, 86; a native slavic name.

*POP6; only in syntactical combinations: Aleša Pop6v6, Aleša Pop6vič6, Alešen6ka Pop6vič6, Aleška Pop6vič6

ALEŠA POPOV6 'Aleša, son of Pope'

Occ.: (Kc:IMSK)28

ALEŠA POPOVIC6 'Aleša, son of Pope'

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12, (Kc:VD)13, (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, (Kc:IB)19, (Kc:MP)20, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., (Kc:VARVT)29, (Kc:AIM)32, (Kc:AIS)34, (Kc:DONZA)35, (Kc:ASPZ)36, (Kc:APX)37

ALEŠENĀKA POPOVICĀ 'Alešenkā, son of the Pope'

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12, (Kc:VD)13, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23,
(Kc:VARVT)29, (Kc:ATK)30, (Kc:BAZ)31, (Kc:AIM)32,
(Kc:APUT)33, (Kc:BDuD)39.

*ALEŠKA POPOVICĀ 'Aleška, son of Pope'

Occ.: (Kc:DONZA)35, (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

For quotations re Aléša see respective entries under Aléša.

Etym.: Popō from OHG pfaffo 'priest'; the ultimate source being Gk. paps 'ts'. Tupikov, 308: Fedōka Vasilōev, prozvišče Poganyj popō, krestōjanin, ... 'Fedōka son of Vasilij by the nickname 'pagan pope', used in pejorative sense: poganyj 'bad'; primary meaning: 'heathen, from Lat. Paganus 'rural, heathen'. Vasmer, Russ. etym. Wörterbuch, 2, 405; V. 3, 294.

POTĀNJA; also syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

Potānjuška; Potānjuška Xrōmenōkij, Potānjuško Xrōmenōkij. Malenōkij Potānja na nosu stoit 'The little Potanja is standing at the nose (of the ship)' (Ng:SVB)4, p. 361, 1.10

Occ.: (Ng:SVB)4

POTÁNJUŠKA

Stoit Potánjuška - ne krjanetsja 'Potanjuška is standing - does not move' (Ng:VBN)3, p. 354, 1.100;
 Poexal Potánjuška vo čisto pole 'Potanjuška rode out into the open plain' (Kc:MP)20, p. 177, 1.131; Udarit Potánjušku po xromym nogam 'Strikes Potanjuška on the lame feet' (Ng:VBN)3, p. 354, 1.99

Occ.: (Kc:MP)20 (Ng:VBN)3

POTÁNJUŠKA XRÓMEN6KIJ 'Potanjuška the little Lame one'

Da i žil tut Potanjuška Xromen6kij 'And here lived also Potanjuška the little Lame one' (Kc:BZ, BIMS)23, var., p. 203, 1.23

Occ.: (Kc:BZ, BIMS)23, var.

POTÁNJUŠKO XRÓMEN6KIJ 'Potanjuško the little Lame one'

Da zval tebja Potánjuško Xrómen6kij 'Also called you Potanjuško the little Lame one' (Kc:AIM)32, p. 261, 1.212

Occ.: (Kc:AIM)32

Etym.: Potánja from Potamij Gk. potamios 'of the river', P. 182

*POTJÁTA in Zabáva doč6 Potjática. See under Putjáta and Zabáva.

*POTÓKĚ; only in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

*PotokĚ IvanovičĚ, PótykĚ Mixájlo syn IvánovičĚ, Mixájlo
PótykĚ IvánovĚ, Mixájlo PótykĚ syn IvánovičĚ, Mixájluško
PótykĚ.

*POTÓKĚ IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Potok, son of Ivan'

Occ.: (Kc:MP)20

For quotations re PotókĚ IvánovičĚ see under IvánĚ.

PÓTYKĚ MIXÁJLO SYN IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Potyk Mixajlo, son of Ivan'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ, BIMS)23, var.

For quotations re PótykĚ Mixájlo syn IvánovičĚ see under
IvánĚ, Mixájlo and PótykĚ.

*MIXÁJLO PÓTYKĚ IVÁNOVĚ 'Mixajlo Potyk, son of Ivan'

Occ.: (Kc:IMIK)21

For quotations re Mixájlo PótykĚ IvánovĚ see under IvánĚ,
Mixájlo and PótykĚ.

MIXÁJLO PÓTYKĚ SYN IVÁNOVIČĚ 'Mixajlo Potyk son of Ivan'

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7

For quotations re Mixájlo PótykĚ syn IvánovičĚ see under

Iváně, Mixájlo and Pótykě.

MIXÁJLUŠKO PÓTYKĚ

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7

For quotations re Mixájluško Pótykě see under Mixájlo and Pótykě.

Etym.: Potókě, from *Potókě: *tekti teči 'to flow', Miklosich, 198. A native name; may have association with the Bulgarian city Potuki (=Bataka) to which a legend of Michael - the warrior (d. in the second half of IX c.) is attached; Keltujala, 1, 965; Pótykě - from Potókě.

*PÓTYKĚ; in Pótykě Mixájlo syn Ivánovičě, Mixájlo Pótykě Ivánově, Mixájlo Pótykě syn Ivánovičě see under Iváně, Mixájlo and Potókě; in Mixájluško Pótykě see under Mixájlo and Potókě.

*PREKRÁSNYJ 'The Fair one'; only in syntactical combination:

Vasilij Prekrásnyj.

*VASÍLIJ PREKRÁSNYJ 'Vasilij, the Fair'

Occ.: (Kc:MP)20, (Kc:AIM)32

For quotations re Vasilij Prekrásnyj see under Vasilij.

Etym.: Prekrásnyj from *kras6nŏ 'beautiful' with prefix 'ultra'.V.2,368. Vasilij Prekrásnyj, in spite of his Russian name appears in byliny as one of the leaders of the tartar host; Byliny,1,Commentary,523.

*PREMŪDRYJ 'The very Wise One'; only in syntactical combination: *Sofěja Premŭdryja.

Occ.: (Ng:SPM)2

For quotation re Sofěja Premŭdryja see respective entry under Sofěja.

Etym.: Premŭdryja - f. form of premŭdryj. From *modrŏ 'wise' and prefix pre- 'ultra'.V.2,670.

*PREŠIROKIJ 'The very Broad One'; only in syntactical combination: Mikita Preširŏkie.

MIKITA PREŠIROKIE 'Mikita, the very Broad One'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23,var.

For quotation re Mikita Preširŏkie see under Mikita.

Etym.: Preširŏkij from *širokŏ 'broad,wide' and prefix- 'ultra'; Miklosich,113.

*PREVYSOKIJ 'The very Tall One'; only in syntactical combination: Rodivŏnŏ Prevysŏkie.

RODIVONŐ PREVYSOKIE 'Rodivon, the very Tall One'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23,var.

For quotation re Rodivón' Prevysókie see under Rodivón'.

Etym.: Prevysókie from *vys :*vysok 'tall',
Miklosich 46.

Prevysókie - a descriptive by-name, compound of
pre and -vysok .

*PUTJATA: only in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings

Zabáva doč' Potjaticna, Zabávuška Putjaticna.

ZABÁVA DOČ' POTJATICNA 'Zabava, daughter of Potjata'

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7, var.

For quotations re Zabáva doč', Potjaticna see under
Zabáva.

ZABÁVUŠKA PUTJATICNA 'Zabavuška, daughter of Putjata'

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7

For quotations re Zabávuška Putjaticna see under Zabáva.

Etym.: Putjata from *pot' 'road, way' and
suffix -eta; the name of the scribe of Čet'li
Minei of the IX c.; the name of the tysjackij of
Vladimir I, who with sword and fire converted Novgorod
to Christianity; a common personal name in ancient

Rus^l. Miklosich, 12.90; Sobolevskij ^l, 245;

Magnus, 203; Trautmann ^l, 135; Tupikov, 327.

Zabáva Putjatična, who is freed by Dobrynja is indicating a possible link with the historical Putjata.

RODIVÓN^l; only in syntactical combination: Rodivón Prevysókie

*RODIVÓN^l PREVYSÓKIE 'Rodivon, the very Tall one'

Da i žil Rodivón da Prevysókie 'And lived Rodivon,
the very Tall one' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., p.203, 1.21

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

Etym.: Rodivón^l from Gk. rha(i)dios 'willing, helpful, ready'. The name of the one of the seventy apostles. G.-T.51; P.189, derives the name from Gk. rodon 'rose'.

*ROMÁN^l; except for Románovič^l only in syntactical combination:

Mikituška Románovič^l

ROMÁNOVIČ^l 'son of Roman'

Zivučisl-to Románovič sostarilsja 'In the process of living son of Roman got old' (Kc:BDIM)9, p.60, 1.4;

Sostarilsja Románovič^l, prestavilsja 'Got old, son

of Roman, died' (Kc:BDIM)9, p. 60, 1.5

Occ.: (Kc:BDIM)9

MIKÍŤUSKA ROMÁNOVIČŤ 'Mikituska, son of Roman'

For quotations re Mikítuska RománovičŤ see under Mikíta

Occ.: (Kc:BDIM)9

Etym.: RománŤ from L. Romanus 'Roman', P. 190.

Romanus - name of several Byzantine Emperors;
Romanus I, (also Lecapenus) d.948; Byzantine
emperor 919-944; father-in-law of Constantine VII
(Constantine Porphyrogenitus). He made himself
co-emperor with Constantine and then usurped the
throne.

RomanovičŤ - a patronymic derived from RománŤ.

ROMÁNOVIČŤ see under RománŤ

ROSLAVNĚJ ; only in syntactical combination: Roslavněj
RoslavněevičŤ.

ROSLAVNĚJ ROSLAVNĚEVÍČŤ 'Roslavnej, son of Roslavnej'

Ešče estŤ-ka pri mne Roslavněj RoslavněevičŤ 'There
is with me also Roslavne, son of Roslavnej' (Kc:MP)20,

p. 180, 1.235

Occ.: (Kc:MP)20

Etym.: Roslavnéj - a compound Slavic name, derived possibly from Rostislavǫ: *rasti 'grow' and *slavǫ 'glory'. Miklosich 92.

ROSTÓVSKIJ, *-aja-, *-oe-; only in syntactical combination:

*Levóntij Rostóvskij

*LEVÓNTIJ ROSTÓVSKIJ 'Levontij of Rostov'

Occ.: (Kc:IMIK)21

For quotation re Levóntij Rostóvskij see under Levóntij

Etym.: Rostóvskij, a name, derived from city of Rostov, a possible derivation from old Slavic personal name *Rostǫ, a shortened form of Rostislavǫ, V. 3, 506.

SÁDKO *; other forms: Sádka, Sádki, Sádku

Kak byl Sádko-kupec bogatyj gostǫ 'There was merchant Sadko a rich Guest' (Ng:SMC)1, p. 336, 1.2; A prežde u Sádka imušcestva ne bylo 'And before Sadko did not have any possessions' (Ng:SMC)1, p. 336, 1.3; I zastavili Sádka xoditǫ po Novgorodu 'And Sadko was forced to go

through the city' (Ng:SPM)2, p. 349, 1.135 Mnogo u
Sádki kazny ostalosja 'There remained with Sadko much
of treasure' (Ng:SPM)2, p. 350, 1.169; A čem mne Sádku
xvastatósja 'And what do I Sadko to boast with'
(Ng:SMC)1, p. 339, 1.115.

Occ.: (Ng:SMC)1, (Ng:SPM)2

Etym.: Sádko from sadě and suffix -ko; sad-it-
sja 'to sit down'; a Slavic name.

SALTÁNĚ; also in syntactical combination; forms and spellings:

Saltáně Saltánovičě, Túrecě-santalě.

Tureckij pan bolšoj Saltán 'The Turkish pan the
great Saltan' (Kc:IMDSK)27, p. 229, 1.39; Samomu Saltánu
v belu grudě 'To Saltan himself into the white breast'
(Kc:IMDSK)27, p. 203, 1.73

Occ.: (Kc:IMDSK)27

SALTÁNĚ SALTÁNOVIČĚ 'Saltan, son of Saltan'

Bolšoj Saltán Saltánič 'The great Saltan, son
Saltan' (Kc:IMDSK)27, p. 229, 1.40

Occ.: (Kc:IMDSK)27

TÚRECĚ-SANTALĚ

Progovorit car^ʔ Túrec^ʔ-santal^ʔ 'The car Turec -santal
speaks up' (EH:Vg)2, p.18, 1.149

Occ.: (EH:Vg)2

Etym.: Saltán^ʔ probably from sultan 'moslem
sovereign of Turkey'; Santal^ʔ, a distortion of
Saltan^ʔ.

*SALTÝK^ʔ; only in syntactical combination: *Saltýk^ʔ Stavrúl^ʔ-
evič^ʔ

*SALTÝK^ʔ STAVRÚL^ʔEVIC^ʔ 'Saltyk son of Stavrulo'

Pro carja Saltyká Stavrúl^ʔbeviča 'About the car Saltyk
son of Stavrulo' (EH:VV)1, p.12, 1.183

Occ.: (EH:VV)1

Etym.: Saltýk^ʔ - probably of Tk. origin: Tk. salt
'custom, usage'; saltyq means 'taken for' and is
perfect passive participle of the verb sal 'to take
for'; the name is mentioned in Tupikov's Slovar^ʔ in
XV - XVI c.; the name Saltýk^ʔ Stavrul^ʔbevič^ʔ
apparently typifies an epic tartar car. Dalb, 4,
27, Jakobson-Szeftel, 45, V. 3, 551, Byliny, I, 507.

*SALYGORKA; see Zlatygórka

*SAMÓJLO: only in syntactical combination: Samsón_ъ Samójlovič_ъ

*SAMSÓN_ъ SAMÓJLOVIČ_ъ 'Samson, son of Samojlo'

Occ.: (Kc:IKC)18

For quotations re Samsón_ъ Samójlovič_ъ see under Samson_ъ

Etym.: Samójlo from Heb. Samuel 'name of God or
'his name is God'; Heb. judge and prophet (XI c.
B.C.), who anointed Saul as first king of Israel.
I.D.B. 4, 201-202, G.-T.40, W.116.

SAMSÓN_ъ; also in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

Samsón_ъ Koluván_ъ, Samsón_ъ Kolyvánovič_ъ, *Samsón_ъ
Kolybánov_ъ, Samsón_ъ Kolybánovič_ъ, Samsón_ъ Samójlovič_ъ

Govorit Samsón da takovy slova 'Samson speaks such
words' (Kc:IKC)18, p.164, 1.557; Dostavalasja Samsónu
ruka levaja 'The direction to the left fell to Samson'
(Kc:IB)19, p.171, 1.202; Ešče Samsóna poslat_ъ, -
siloj silen, da nepovorotlivyj 'Samson also could be
sent, - he is strong with strength, but clumsy' (Kc:IB)19,
p.178, 1.173

Occ.: (Kc:IKC)18, (Kc:IB)19

*SAMSÓN_ъ KOLUVÁN_ъ 'Samson, son of Koluvan'

Vo pervyx-to, k Samsónu Koluvánu 'In the first instance,
to Samson son of Koluvan' (Kc:MP)20, p.177, 1.122

Occ.: (Kc:MP)20

SAMSON₁ KOLYVANOVIC₁ 'Samson, son of Kolyvan'

Pervyj skočil plemjannik Samsón Kolyvánovič 'As
first jumped nephew Samson, son of Kolyvan' (Kc:IB)19,
p.171, 1.192; Rasskočilsja djadjuška Samsóna Kolyvánoviča

'The little uncle of Samson, son of Kolyvan took a
greater jump' (Kc:IB)19, p.171, 1.194

Occ.: (Kc:IB)19

*SAMSON₁ KOLYBANOV₁ 'Samson, son of Kolyban'

Da poslat^ě nam Samsóna da Kolybánova 'Let us send
Samson, son of Kolyban' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., p.207,
1.159

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

SAMSON₁ KOLYBANOVIC₁ 'Samson, son of Kolyban'

Podataman^{em} Samsón da Kolybánovič₁ 'As ataman's aid
Samson, son of Kolyban' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., p.203, 1.13

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

SAMSON₁ SAMÓJLOVIC₁ 'Samson, son of Samojlo'

Govorit emu Samsón Samójlovič 'Samson, son of
Samojlo speaks to him' (Kc:IKC)18, p.158, 1.336; A j
Samsón da ty Samójlovič ! 'Ah you Samson, son of
Samojlo!' (Kc:IKC)18, p.156, 1.244

Occ.: (Kc:IKC)18

Etym.: Samsón from Heb. 'like the sun'; the name
of one of the judges of Israel (Jdg XIII-XVI); born
at the beginning of the forty-year long Philistine
oppression around 1090 B.C. (Jdg. XIII,I), I.D.B.4,
198; New Bible Dict., Edit. E.D.Douglas, 1962;
W.180.

*SELJANÍNOVIČ 'the villager's son'; only in syntactical
combinations: Mikúla Seljanínovič, Mikúluška Seljanínovič,

MIKÚLA SELJANÍNOVIČ 'Mikula, the villager's son'

Occ.: (EH:MVg)6, var.

MIKÚLUŠKA SELJANÍNOVIČ 'Mikuluška, the villager's son'

Occ.: (EH:MVg)6

For quotations re Mikúla see respective entries under
Mikúla.

Etym.: Seljaninovič, a patronymic derived from seljanin : selo 'village'; V.G.Miller, in Ržiga 2, 446, relates it to seléga 'neglected cornfield', characteristic to Novgorodian environment. Seljanin, a fairly common old name, mentioned in the documents of the XV and XVI c.; Sobolevskij 1, 243.

SKÓPIN; only in syntactical combination: Skópin syn Ivánovič

SKÓPIN SYN IVÁNOVIČ 'Skopin, son of Ivan'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

For quotation re Skópin syn Ivánovič see under Iván.

Etym.: Skópin, a possible derivation from skopa 'river eagle', skopec 'hawk'; a historical person, prince Mixájlo Skópin -Šújskij, nephew of the car Vasílij Šújskij, a popular hero in the Time of Troubles, defended Moscow from interventionalists. He is believed to have been poisoned; Miller 1, 177-182, Chadwick 1, 229.

*SOFEJA; only in syntactical combination: *Soféja Premúdryja.

*SOFEJA PREMÚDRYJA 'Sofeja of the Wisdom'

A i vo imja Sofeí Premúdryja 'And in the name of
Sofeja of the Wisdom' (Ng:SPM)2, p. 349, 1.110

Occ.: (Ng:SPM)2

Etym.: Sofeja - a colloquial form of Sofia from
 Gk. Sofia 'wisdom'. G.-T. 51, B.1,21, W.120.

SOKOL6NIK6 'Falcon the Hunter'; forms and spellings:

*Podsokol6nik6, Podsokol6niček6

Da zaskakival Sokol6nik na bely grudi 'And Falcon the
 Hunter jumped upon the white breast' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.,
 p. 211, 1.335; A i tut-de Sokol6niku za bedu stalo 'And
 here Falcon the Hunter became troubled' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23
 var., p. 213, 1.423; Da svistnul on Sokol6nika so belyx
 grudej 'And he whistled Falcon the Hunter from the
 white breast' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., p. 212, 1.347

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

*PODSOKOL6NIK6

A skol6zenulo kop6e Podsokol6nika 'Falcon the Hunter's
 spear slipped' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, p. 202, 1.270; A on splyl
Podsokol6niku na bely grudi 'And he placed himself upon
 the Falcon the Hunter's white breast' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23,
 p. 200, 1.219; On smaxnul Podsokol6nika so belyx grudej

' He whisked off Falcon the Hunter from the white breast'

(Kc:BZ,BIMS)23,p.200,l.218; A kak sbezžajutsja staryj kazak s Podsokól'nikom 'How the old cossack and Falcon the Hunter rode against each other' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23.p.199,l.181.

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23

PODSOKOL'NIČEKŮ

Ešč'e splyl-to Podsokól'niček na bely grudi 'And Falcon the Hunter planted himself upon the white breast' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, p.200,l.204.

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23,

Etym.: Sokól'nikŮ - from sokol 'falcon, suffix -ikŮ. V.3, 708,709.

Podsokól'nikŮ - from Sokól'nikŮ and prefix - pod.

Podsokól'ničekŮ - diminutive from Podsokól'nikŮ.

SOLOVEJ; also in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

*solóvij, *solóv'in, solov'inyj, Solovéjko, Solovéjka, Solovéjkin; Solovéj-razbójnik, Solovéj-razbójniček, Solovéjko-razbójnik, Solovéjko-razbójniček, Solovéjka-razbójnik, Solovéj-razbójnik Dixmánt'ev syn, Solovéj-razbójniček Dixmánt'ev syn.

Zakrič'al tut Solovéj ja gromkim golosom 'Here the Nightingale shouted in a loud voice' (Kc:PPIM,ISR) 15, var.,

p.137, 1.170; Prirubil u Solovčjá vsex detušek 'He
hacked all the children of the Nightingale' (Kc:PPIM,
ISR)15, p.130, 1.125; Podležžal on k Solovčju blizxonlko

'He rode up very close to the Nightingale' (Kc:PPIM,
ISR)15, var., p.136, 1.134; Zaxvatil on Solovčjá za
želty kudri 'He seized the Nightingale by the yellow
curls' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var., p.136, 1.135

Occ.: (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var.

SOLÓVIJ, *čja-,be-

Da veditztko ego v Solovčte gnezdyško 'And lead him into
the Nightingale's little nest' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)1, var.,
p.137, 1.176; Ne slyxal,čto lb, posvistu solóvčego

'have you not heard a Nightingale's whistle' (Kc:PPIM,
ISR)15, var. p.136, 1.114

Occ.: (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var.

* SOLÓVČIN, -*a-,o-

Slučilosč exati mimo solovčina gnezdyška 'It chanced
to drive past Nightingale's little nest' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15,
p.136, 1.142

Occ.: (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15

SOLÓVČINYJ, -*a-,oe-

Zasvistel Solovéj po-solovlínomu 'Nightingale whistled
nightingale-like' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var., p.135, 1.99

Occ.: (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var.

SOLOVÉJKO 'Little Nightingale'

Uslyxal Solovéjko bogatyrskij top 'Little Nightingale
heard heroic galloping' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, p.129, 1.90

Rasšib Solovéjko svoi vse kostočki 'Little Nightingale
smashed all its little bones' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, p.132,
1.188

Occ.: (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15

SOLOVÉJKA 'Little Nightingale'

Svistnul Solovéjka vo vesť golos 'Little Nightingale
whistled at its full voice' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, p.131, 1.169;

Vzjal on Solovéjku za veršinočki 'He took Little
Nightingale by its tufts' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, p.131, 1.183

Occ.: (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15

SOLOVÉJKIN, -a-, -*o-

Čtoby Solovéjkin rod ne perevodilsja 'That Little
Nightingale's kind would not cease' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15,
p.130, 1.122; Uvidala Solovéjkina mala doč' 'Little
Nightingale's small daughter saw' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, p.129,
1.107

Occ.: (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15

SOLOVÉJ -RAZBÓJNIK 'Nightingale, the Robber'

Sidit Solovéj - razbójnik na semi dubax 'Nightingale,
the Robber is sitting on seven oaks' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var.,
 p.135, 1.78; A ne stalo Solovčjá-razbójnika
 'Nightingale, the Robber disappeared' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var.,
 p.140, 1.313; Tretčja pomexa - ja sošib Solovčjá-
razbójnika 'Third hindrance - I knocked down Nightingale,
the Robber' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, p.130, 1.47

Occ.: (Kc:PPIM, ISR)15, (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var.

SOLOVÉJ -RAZBÓJNICEK 'Nightingale, the little Robber'

Kak zavidel ego Solovéj -razbójniček 'As soon as the
Nightingale, the little Robber saw him' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15,
 var., p.135, 1.98; Govorit emu Solovéj -razbójniček
 'Nightingale, the little Robber speaks to him' (Kc:PPIM,
 ISR)15, var., p.139, 1.263.

Očc.: (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var.

SOLOVÉJKO-RAZBÓJNIK 'Little Nightingale, the Robber'

Otvet deržit Solovéjko-razbójnik 'Little Nightingale, the
Robber is answering' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, p.131, 1.151

Occ.: (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15

SOLOVÉJKO-RAZBÓJNICEK 'Little Nightingale, the little Robber'

Vozgovorit Solovéjko-razbójniček 'Little Nightingale, the little Robber speaks up' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, p.130, 1.114;

Ox-ty goj esi Solovéjko-razbójniček 'Oh hail to you Little Nightingale, the little Robber!' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, p.131, 1.149; Ispolatb tee, Solovéjko-razbójniček !

'Glory to you, Little Nightingale, the little Robber' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, p.131, 1.177

Occ.: (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15

SOLOVÉJKA-RAZBÓJNIK 'Little Nightingale, the Robber'

Vozgovorit Ilbja' Solovéjke-razbójniku 'Ilbja speaks up to the Little Nightingale, the Robber' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, p.130, 1.117

Occ.: (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15

SOLOVÉJ -RAZBÓJNIK DIXMÁNTĚEV SYN 'Nightingale the Robber, son of Dixmant'

Sidit Solovéj -razbójnik DixmántĚev syn 'Nightingale the Robber, son of Dixmant is sitting' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var., p.135, 1.77; Aj že Solovéj -razbojnik DixmántĚev syn! 'Aj Nightingale the Robber, son of Dixmant!'

(Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var., p.139, 1.259

Occ.: (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var.

SOLOVÉJ -RAZBÓJNÍČEK DIXMÁNTĚV SYN 'Nightingale the
little Robber, son of Dixmant'

Tak tut Solovéj -razbojníček Dixmántěv syn 'Here then
Nightingale the little Robber, son of Dixmant' (Kc:PPIM,
ISR)15,var., p.140, 1.278; 'Aj že Solovéj -razbojníček
Dixmántěv syn! 'Aj Nightingale the little Robber, son
of Dixmant' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var., p.139, 1.268

Occ.: (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var.

Etym.: Solovéj from solovej 'nightingale'; a
bird's name, common in ancient Rusŕ; despite its
rare occurrence in old documents, (Tupikov,367), the
name must have been widely used, judging by the
popularity of the surname derived from it; Sobolevskij
1,236.

SPARÝNYČĚ; only in syntactical combination: SparynýčĚ syn
IvánovičĚ

SPARÝNYČĚ SYN IVÁNOVIČĚ 'SparynýčĚ, son of Ivan'

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

For quotation re SparynýčĚ syn IvánovičĚ, see under IvánĚ

Etym.: SparynýčĚ from *sporynje 'abundance, excess'
V. 3 ,738.

*SPASŃ; form and spelling: Spásu, Spásova

SPASŃ 'Saviour'

I pokajalsja staryj Spásu prečistomu 'And the old (man) confessed to the most Pure Saviour' (Kc:MP)20, p. 182, 1.306

SPASOV, -*a-, -*o-

Netu Spásova obraza 'There is no Saviour's image' (Kc:DM)10, var., p. 74, 1.229

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10, var.

Etym.: SpasŃ from *sŃpasŃ - 'Saviour Christ'

V. 3, 732. Spasov (adj.) 'Saviour's'. SpasitelŃ (1548) in Tupikov, 370.

*STAVRULŃ; only in syntactical combination: SaltykŃ

StavrulŃevičŃ

*SALTYKŃ STAVRULŃEVICŃ 'Saltyk, son of Stavrul'

Occ.: (EH:VV)1

For quotation re SaltykŃ StavrulŃevičŃ see under SaltykŃ.

Etym.: StavrulŃ - a possible derivation from Gk. stauros 'cross'; another explanation deriving it from Turkish 'tovrul', a dialectal form of 'togrul'

meaning 'falcon', is given by Jakobson-Szeftel, 45;
V.III, 742.

A historical Stavrъ, sotskij of Novgorod is
mentioned in the Chronicle of Novgorod (1118) in
association with Vladimir Monomax, Chadwick I, 123.

STEFĀNъ; form and spelling: Stefāna

A vo imja Stefāna-arxidъjakona 'And in the name of the
archdeacon Stefan' (Ng:SPM)2, p.349, 1.145

Occ.: (Ng:SPM)2

Etym.: Stefānъ from Gk. Stefanos 'crown, wreath';
name of the first Christian martyr; one of the
seven men 'of good repute' and 'full of Holy Spirit'
selected by the body of disciples and designated by
the Apostles to serve the tables, taking particular
care of the neglected widows. G.-T.52, I.D.B., 4,
441, W.120.

*STEPĀNъ; only in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

Djukъ Stepānovъ Djukъ syn Stepānovičъ.

DJUKъ STEPĀNOVъ 'Djuk, son of Stepan'

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

DJUKŮ SYN STEPÁNOVIČŮ 'Djuk, son of Stepan'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

For quotations re DjukŮ and DjukŮ syn StepánovičŮ see respective entries under DjukŮ

Etym.: StepánŮ, from Gk. Stefanos; a colloquial form of Stefan q.v.; the name Stepan appears in byliny only as a patronymic; it may reflect the name of its prototype dux Stephanus, the son of the Hungarian king in the XII c.; B.1, 136 Trautmann¹, 167, Jakobson-Szeftel, 20.

SÚZDALŮCY ; forms and spellings: SúzdalŮcam, SúzdalŮcev

Da ešče k dvum bratŮjam, dvum SúzdalŮcam 'Also to the two brothers, the two of SuzdalŮ (Kc:MP)20, p. 177, 1.130; Za tex za bratov SúzdalŮcev (Kc:MP)20, p. 182, 1.309

Occ.: (Kc:MP)20

Etym.: *SúzdalŮcy from city of SuzdalŮ, a place name.

SVJATOGORŮ; also in syntactical combination: EgorŮ-SvjatogorŮ

Snarjadilsja Svjatogór vo čisto pole guljati 'Svjatogor
 made ready to ride into the open plain' (EH:STZ)3, p.22,
 1.1; Stal to konč u togo Svjatogóra 'The steed of
 that Svjatogor halted' (EH:SPG)4, p.24, 1.48; Verno,
 tut mne, Svjatogóru, da i smertč prišla 'Seems here
 must have come death to me, Svjatogor' (EH:S)5, p.29,
 1.36; Vo togo by v Svjatogóra vo bogatyrja 'Akin to
 that hero Svjatogor' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.91, 1.220; Siloj
 v Svjatogóra-bogatyrja 'By the strength akin to the
 hero Svjatogor' (Kc:DONZA)35, p.270, 1.19

Occ.: (EH:STZ)3, (EH:SPG)4, (EH:S)5, (Kc:DVKDO)12,
 (Kc:DONZA)35

*EGÓRĽ-SVJATOGÓRĽ

Pro togo li ja Egóra-Svjatogóra vedč, 'About that Egor -
Svjatogor' (EH:SPG)4, p.23, 1.8

Occ.: (EH:SPG)4

Etym.: SvjatogórĽ, a Slavic name of compound deriv-
 ation; it has been associated with *svjatĽ EgorĽ
 'holy Egor' and svjatája gorá 'holy mountain',
 V. 3,385; Rudnyčkyj attunes the name to the physical
 and psychological make up of the hero regarding it
 as a compound of svetĽ 'strong' and goréti 'burn',

meaning 'one burning with strength'. The name Svjatogórъ apparently little known in Old Rusь. It does not appear neither in Chronicles nor in documents. It gave only a few local names. E.g., Svjatogóry (Vologda province); Svjatogórъ (Permь province). Sobolevskij I, 243.

Svjatogórъ - is one of the older heroes; his name seems to indicate a connection with strength; he personifies useless strength not channeled to the service of the common good.

*SVJATOSLÁVъ; only in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings: Volǔgá Svjatoslávovičъ, Volǔgá Svjatoslávovičъ

VOLǔGÁ SVJATOSLÁVGOVIČъ 'Volǔga, son of Svjatoslav'

Occ.: (EH:MVg)6

VOLǔGÁ SVJATOSLÁVOVIČъ 'Volǔga, son of Svjatoslav'

Occ.: (EH:MVg)6, var.

For quotations re Volǔgá see respective entries under Volǔgá.

Etym.: Svjatoslávъ, an old Slavic compound name

from světě 'strong' and slava 'glory'; Miklosich, 95, explains the theme in terms of 'strong' and not of later 'holy' due to the very antiquity of the name.

*TARAKÁNĚ see Tarakásko

TARAKÁSKO; forms and spellings: Tarakáskom

So svoim synom Tarakáskom 'With his son Tarakaško'

(Kc:IB)19, p. 166, 1.4

Occ.: (Kc:IB)19

Etym.: Tarakásko, a diminutive from tarakan 'cockroach'; from Tk. tarakan 'ts', Vasmer, Russ. etym. Wörterbuch, 3, 77. Mikita Torokan, a landowner (1495), Tupikov, 397; Tarakan (1505), Moroskin, 191.

*TIMOFÉJ ; only in syntactical combinations; forms and

spellings:

Iváně Timoféevičě, Mamélfa Timoféevna, Mamérfa Timoféevna, Omélěfa Timoféevična, Amélěfa Timoféevna.

IVÁNĚ TIMOFÉEVICĚ 'Ivan, son of Timofej'

Occ.: (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15

For quotations re Iváně Timoféevičě see under Iváně.

MAMÉLFA TIMOFÉEVNA 'Mamelfa, daughter of Timofej'

Occ.: (Kc:DONZA)35

MAMÉRFA TIMOFÉEVNA 'Mamerfa, daughter of Timofej'

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

OMÉL6FA TIMOFÉVICNA 'Omel6fa, daughter of Timofej'

Occ.: (Kc:BDIM)9

AMÉL6FA TIMOFÉEVNA 'Amel6fa, daughter of Timofej'

Occ.: (Ng:SBV)4

For quotations re Mamélfá and variants see respective entries under Mamélfá.

Etym.: Timoféj from Gk. Timotheos 'One who honours God'; the name of the convert and associate of St. Paul; G.-T. 53, I.D.B., 4, 650, W.124; also the name of the popular lithuanian price of Pskov (XIII c.), Miller 3., 259.

*TOROPĚ; only in syntactical combination: Miška Toropániška

MÍŠKA TOROPÁNIŠKA 'Miška, the Hurrier'

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,B|MS)23, var.

For quotation re Miška Toropániška see under Mixájlo.

Etym.: TorópĚ and ToropĚ (toropa, toropyga 'who is always in a hurry'), Dal6, 4, 420.

Toropъ - a historical person of the XII c.; as a servant to Aleksánderъ Popóvičъ, a possible prototype of Aléša Popóvičъ, he is mentioned in the Chronicle of Nikon as having been slain at the battle of Kalka, Chadwick 1,74-75; name Toropъ is mentioned in Tupikov, 397.

TUGÁRINъ; also in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

*Tugárinov ; *Zméj Tugárynъ, Tugárinъ Zmeévičъ

V vyšinu li on, Tugárin , trex sažen 'His stature is three fathoms' (Kc:VARVT)29, p.245, 1.69; Čto togo-to zmeja Tugárina 'That of the dragon Tugarin' (Kc:IMAT)26, p.224, 1.23; Da už tut to Tugárinu za bedu prišlo

'Here it seemed to Tugarin like trouble' (Kc:ATK)30, p.250,1.38; Tut nesli kak Tugárina za dubovyj stol 'Tugarin was carried to the oaken table' (Kc:ATK)30, p.249, 1.18; Vyezžali s Tugárinom na čisto pole 'They rode with Tugarin into the open plain' (Kc:ATK)30, p.251, 1.82

Occ.: (Kc:IMAT)26, (Kc:VARVT)29, (Kc:ATK)30

TUGÁRINOV, -a-, -*o-

U Tugárinova konja da krylle ognenno 'Tugarin's steed

has fiery wings' (Kc:ATK)30, p.251, 1.83; Ty voz'emi-tko
Tugarínovu golovu 'Take Tugarin's head as a present'
 (Kc:ATK)30, p.252, 1.108 . Occ.: (Kc:ATK)30.

*ZMEJ TUGÁRYN 'The Dragon Tugaryn'

Occ.: (Kc:BAZ)31

TUGÁRIN, ZMEÉVIČ 'Tugarin the Dragon's son'

Occ.: (Kc:VARVT)29, (Kc:ATK)30

For quotations re Zmej Tugarýn and Tugarín Zmeévič
 see under Zmej .

Etym.: Tugarín from Tugor Xan, a Cuman Xan
 of the XI c., whose daughter was married to the
 prince Svjatopolk Izjaslavič in 1094; he was
 killed in 1096 in the battle at Kiev during the
 reign of Vladimir Monomax; Trautmann 1, 158,159;
 the name Tugarín common in XVI-XVIIc.; Sobolevskij
 1, 246; Tupikov, 403.

The epic Tugarín as a symbol of paganism sometimes
 takes on the shape of a dragon.

TUREC; only in syntactical combination: Turec-santal

Occ.: (EH:Vg)2

For quotation re Túrecô-santálô see under Saltánô.

Etym.: Túrecô of Tk. origin 'turk'.

UL6JUŠKO; form and spelling: U16júškom

So ljubimym zjatem so U16júškom 'With his beloved son
in law U16juško' (Kc:IB)19, p. 166, 1.5

Occ.: (Kc:IB)19

Etym.: U16júško - a diminutive of the Lat. Julianus:
Sl. Julijánô.

VASILIJ; also in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

Vasíl6juška, Vásenôka, *Vasíl6ev; Vasílij Busláevičô,
Vasílij syn Busláevičô, Vasílij Kasímerovô, Vasílij
Kazimirovô, Vasílij Kazímerskij, Vasílij syn Kazímerskij,
Vasílij Prekrásnyj, Vasíl6juško Busláevô, Vasíl6juška
Busláv6evičô, Vasíl6juška Kazimirovô, Vasíl6juško Kazimirovô,
Vásenôka Ignát6evičô, *Vásôka Dolgopólyj, Pérmja syn Vasíl6evičô.

Tut Vasílij zakručínilsja 'Here Vasilij became grieved'
(Kc:DNVK)11, p. 77, 1.60; I budut u Vasíl6ja na širokom
na dvore 'And they will be at Vasilij's spacious court-
yard' (Ng:VBN)3, p. 353, 1.58; Idti mne, Vasíl6ju v
Erusalim-grad 'For me, Vasilij, to go to the city of

Jerusalem' (Ng:SVB)4, p.362, 1.31; Tam Vasíl'čja
 sxoronili 'There Vasilij was buried' (Ng:SVB)4, p.368,
 1.275; Čto otseľ tebe, Vasíl'ij, ne uexati! 'That
 from here, Vasilij, you won't part!' (Kc:DNVK)11, p.82,
 1.238

Occ.: (Kc:DNVK)11, (Kc:DVKDO)12, (Kc:MP)20, (Ng:VBN)3,
 (Ng:SVB)4

VASÍL'JUŠKA

Ko Vasíl'juške na širokij dvor 'To Vasil'juška on the
 spacious court-yard' (Ng:VBN)3, p.354, 1.78

Occ.: (Ng:VBN)3

VÁSEN'KA

Stal Vásenka na uločku poxazivat' 'Vasenka began to
 frequent the little street' (Ng:VBN)3, p.352, 1.6; V
 jarlykax Vásenka propisyval 'On the labels Vasenka
 wrote' (Ng:VBN)3, p.353, 1.46; A ne veruju ja, Vásenka,
 ni v son, ni v čox 'But I, Vasenka, do not believe
 neither in dreams nor in sneezing (charms)' (Ng:SVB)4,
 p.363, 1.82

Occ.: (Ng:VBN)3, (Ng:SVB)4

* VASÍL'EV, -a-, *-o-

I myla služanka, Vasil'eva portomojnica 'And the servant,
Vasilij's washerwoman, washed' (Ng:VBN)3, p. 358, 1.231;

Ležat' budet i Vasil'evoj golove 'Where also Vasilij's
head is destined to lie' (Ng:SVB)4, p. 367, 1.254

Occ.: (Ng:VBN)3, (Ng:SVB)4

VASÍLLJ BUSLÁEVICĚ 'Vasilij, son of Buslaj'

Otvečæet Vasilij Buslævič 'Vasilij, son of Buslaj is
answering' (Ng:SVB)4, p. 362, 1.62; Kak by moloda

Vasil'ja Buslæviča 'As though of the young Vasilij,
son of Buslaj' (Ng:SVB)4, p. 361, 1.6; Atamana Vasil'ja

Buslæviča 'The ataman Vasilij, son of Buslaj' (Ng:VBN)3,
p. 366, 1.209; Zdravstvuj, Vasilij Buslævič ! 'Hail,
Vasilij, son of Buslaj!' (Ng:VBN)3, p. 362, 1.60

Occ.: (Ng:VBN)3, (Ng:SVB)4

VASÍLLJ SYN BUSLÁEVICĚ 'Vasilij, son of Buslaj'

Poxodil Vasilij syn Buslævič 'Vasilij, son of Buslaj
ascended' (Ng:SVB)4, p. 363, 1.87

Occ.: (Ng:SVB)4, (Kc:BZ, BIMS)23, var.

VASÍLLJ KASÍMEROVĚ 'Vasilij, son Kasimer'

Da zval tebja Vasilij Kasimrovč 'Also called you Vasilij,
son of Kasimer' (Kc:AIM)32, p. 261, 1. 211; Vo tret'ix-to,

k Vasiliju Kasimrovu 'In the third instance to Vasilij,
son of Kasimer' (Kc:MP)20, p. 177, 1. 124

Occ.: (Kc:MP)20, (Kc:AIM)32

VASÍLIJ KAZÍMIROVĚ 'Vasilij, son of Kazimir'

Govorit Vasílij Kazímirov 'Vasilij, son of Kazimir
speaks' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p. 95, 1.379; Molodoj Vasílij
Kazímirov 'Young Vasilij, son of Kazimir' (Kc:DVKDO)12,
p. 101, 1.618

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

VASÍLIJ KAZÍMERSKIJ 'Vasilij, son of Kazimer'

I beret Vasílij Kazímerskij 'And Vasilij, son of Kazimer
takes' (Kc:DNVK)11, p. 80, 1.168; I vynimaet Vasílij
Kazímerskij 'And Vasilij, son of Kazimer takes out'
(Kc:DNVK)11, p. 81, 1.207

Occ.: (Kc:DNVK)11

VASÍLIJ SYN KAZÍMERSKIJ 'Vasilij, son of Kazimer'

Po imeni Vasílij syn Kazímerskij 'By the name Vasilij, son
of Kazimer' (Kc:DNVK)11, p. 77, 1.42; Otvečæet Vasílij syn
Kazímerskij 'Vasilij, son of Kazimer is answering'
(Kc:DNVK)11, p. 81, 1.218; Goj esi, Vasílij syn Kazímerskij!
'Hail, Vasilij, son of Kazimer!' (Kc:DNVK)11, p. 81, 1.216

Occ.: (Kc:DNVK)11

*VASÍLIJ PREKRÁSNYJ 'Vasilij, the Fair'

Ot togo li Vasílija Prekrásnogo 'From that Vasilij,

the Fair' (Kc:AIM)32, p.262, 1.239; I ugošćat^v stali
Vasílija Prekrásnogo 'And began to treat Vasilij, the
Fair' (Kc:MP)20, p.177, 1.103; Už ty goj esi, ljubimyj
zjat^b Vasílij Prekrásnyj! 'Hail, you beloved son in
law, Vasilij, the Fair!' (Kc:MP)20, p.175, 1.35

Occ.: (Kc:MP)20, (Kc:AIM)32

*VASÍLLJUŠKO BUSLÁEV^b 'Vasil^bjuško, son of Buslaj'
Moloda Vasil^bjuška Busláeva 'Of the young Vasil^bjuška,
son of Buslaj' (Ng:VBN)3, p.357, 1.216; I navstreču
Vasil^bjušku Busláevu 'And to meet Vasil^bjuška, son of
Buslaj' (Ng:VBN)3, p.357, 1.216

Occ.: (Ng:VBN)3

VASÍLLJUŠKA BUSLÁVLEVIČ^b 'Vasil^bjuška, son of Buslav'
Molodoj Vasil^bjuška Buslávlevič 'Young Vasil^bjuška,
son of Buslav' (Ng:VBN)3, p.352, 1.5; Govorit molodoj
Vasil^bjuška Buslávlevič^b 'Young Vasil^bjuška, son of
Buslav speaks' (Ng:VBN)3, p.356, 1.187; Aj že ty,
Vasil^bjuška Buslávlevič! 'Aj you, Vasil^bjuška, son of
Buslav!' (Ng:VBN)3, p.352, 1.13

Occ.: (Ng:VBN)3

VASÍLLJUŠKA KAZÍMIROV^b 'Vasil^bjuška, son of Kazimir'

Molodoj Vasil'juška Kazimirov 'Young Vasil'juška son of Kazimir' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.87, 1.65; On molodogo Vasil'jušku Kazimirova 'He (stopped) young Vasil'juška, son of Kazimir' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.87, 1.650

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

VASÍLJUŠKO KAZÍMIROV 'Vasil'juško, son of Kazimir'
Govorit Vasil'juško Kazimirov 'Vasil'juško, son of Kazimir speaks' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.97, 1.469; A pošlem-ka my Vasil'juška Kazimirova 'Let us send Vasil'juško, son of Kazimir' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.87, 1.58

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

VÁSENKĀ IGNÁTĚVIČ 'Vasenka, son of Ignatij'
Da i žil tut Vásenka Ignátlevič 'And here also lived Vasenka, son of Ignatij' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., p.203, 1.18

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

*VÁSĀKA DOLGOPÓLYJ 'Vaska, the Longskirted'
Vo togo by Vásku Dolgopólogo 'Akin to that Vaska, the Longskirted' (Kc:DVKDO)12, p.92, 1.228

Occ.: (Kc:DVKDO)12

PÉRMJA SYN VASÍL6EVICĚ 'Permja, son of Vasiliij'

Da i žil tut Pémja da syn VasílevičĚ 'And here also
lived Permja son of Vasiliij' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.,
p.203, 1.20

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

Etym.: Vasílij from Gk. Vasilios: basileios
'king'; name of St. Bazil the Great (329-379),
one of the fathers of the Gk. Church; vigorous
supporter of the Orthodox faith against Arianism;
Vásko BuslávičĚ, posadnik of Novgorod (Chronicles.
1171) Tupikov, 22. G.-T.54, B. 1, 104, N.C.C.N., 1,
377, W.20;
Vasíljejuška, Vásenka, Váska - diminutives of Vasílij.

VLADIMIRĚ; other genuine OES form: VolodimirĚ.

Govoril Vladímír takovy slova 'Vladimir spoke such
words' (Kc:DZ)7, p.42, 1.249; A dlja sobaki-to knjazja
Vladímira 'And for the dog prince Vladimir' (Kc:IMGK,
IMKC)17, p.148, 1.165; Solnyšku Vladímíru v osobinu
'To the little sun Vladimir above all' (Kc:DONZA)35,
p.275, 1.203; I privez on knjazju Vladímíru 'And he
brought to the prince Vladimir' (Kc:ATK)30, p.251, 1.105;
So knjazem so Vladímírom, so knjaginjuškoj Apráksieju
'With the prince Vladimir with the little princess
Apraksija' (Kc:AIM)33, p.261, 1.229; Krasno solnyško

Vladimir stolbne-kievskij! 'Fair little sun Vladimir of
of royal Kiev!' (Kc:DN)8, p.58, 1.64

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7, (Kc:DZ)7, var., (Kc:DN)8, (Kc:DM)10,
var., (Kc:DVKDO)12, (Kc:IIM)14, (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, var.,
(Kc:BIPV)16, (Kc:IMGK,IMKC)17, (Kc:IKC)18, (Kc:IB)19,
(Kc:MP)20, (Kc:IMIK)21, (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, (Kc:VARVT)29,
(Kc:ATK)30, (Kc:AIM)32, (Kc:APUT)33, (Kc:DONZA)35,
(Kc:ASPZ)36, (Kc:BDuD)39, (Kc:DuSNV)40, (Kc:DuSNV)40,
var., (EH:MVG)6.

VOLODIMIR_б

Otvečat batjuška Volodimir -knjazb 'The little father
prince Volodimir is answering' (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, p.130,
1.134; Služil-to ja knjazju Volodimiru 'I served
prince Volodimir' (Kc:IMCG)22, p.193, 1.240; Založit'sja
za knjazja Volodimira 'To gain from prince Volodimir'
(Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, p.127, 1.9; UŽ ty batjuška Volodimir -
knjazb! 'You little father prince Volodimir!' (Kc:PPIM,
ISR)15, p.130, 1.128

Occ.: (Kc:PPIM,ISR)15, (Kc:IMCG)22, (Kc:BAZ)31

Etym.: Vladimir_б, from OCS, corresponding to OES
Volodimer_б, an old Slavic compound meaning PS
*vold_б 'power' and mir_б 'world'; Volodimir_б is an

organic Eastern Slavic form. With Christianization of Rus', the ES *voldi > SS *vladi. Miklosich 41, 75.

VOLĚGÁ; also in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

VólĚgin; VolĚgá Buslávlevič', VolĚgá Svjatoslávovič',
VolĚgá Svjatoslávovič'.

Stal VolĚgá rastetĚ-materetĚ 'VolĚga began to grow
and to mature' (EH:MVg)6, p.318, 1.5; A vidno, VolĚgi
-to živogo net 'It seems VolĚga is not alive' (EH:Vg)

2, p.17, 1.127; A vidno, uže VolĚge samomu pojti

'It seems VolĚga himself will have to go' (EH:Vg)2,
p.17, 1.112

Occ.: (EH:Vg)2, (EH:MVg)6

VOLĚGIN, -*a-, -*o-

A VolĚgin-ot konĚ ostavaetsja 'And VolĚga's steed is
getting behind' (EH:MVg)6, p.231, 1.142

Occ.: (EH:MVg)6

VOLĚGÁ BUSLÁVLEVIČ' 'VolĚga, son of Buslav'

Poroždalsja VolĚgá sudarĚ Buslávlevič' 'There was born
lord VolĚga, son of Buslav' (EH:Vg)2, p.15, 1.4

Occ.: (EH:Vg)2

VOLĚGÁ SVJATOSLÁVGOVIČĚ 'VolĚga, son of Svjatoslav'
 Molodoj VolĚgá Svjatoslávovič 'Young VolĚga, son of
Svjatoslav' (EH:MVg)6, p.318, 1.4; Aj že VolĚgá
Svjatoslávovič ! 'Aj VolĚga, son of Svjatoslav!'
 (EH:MVg)6, p.319, 1.69

Occ.: (EH:MVg)6

VOLĚGÁ SVJATOSLÁVOVIČĚ 'VolĚga, son of Svjatoslav'
 Tut progovoril VolĚgá Svjatoslávovič 'Here VolĚga son
of Svjatoslav spoke' (EH:MVg)6, var., p.234, 1.67; Aj
 že glupyj ty VolĚgá Svjatoslávovič ! 'Aj you stupid
VolĚga, son of Svjatoslav!' (EH:MVg)6, var., p.237, 1.165

Occ.: (EH:MVg)6, var.

Etym.: VolĚgá from OĚgĚ 'OĚg'; the form
 VolĚga might be explained in two ways: either as
 genitival form meaning 'son of Oleg', a semantically
 equal to OĚgičĚ, or a feminized form of OĚgĚ;
 the ultimate source being OS Helgi. JBR.

VOLXĚ; also in syntactical combination: VólxĚ VseslávĚvičĚ

Stal sebe Vólx on družinu pribiratĚ 'Volx began to
 choose his bodyguard' (EH:VV)1, p.9, 1.48; A gramota

Vólxu v nauk pošla 'Volx accomplished reading and writing' (EH:VV)1, p.9, 1.36

Occ.: (EH:VV)1

VÓLXŮ VSESLÁVŮLEVIČŮ 'Volx, son of Vseslav'

Govorit tut Vólx VseslávŮlevič 'Here Volx son of Vseslav speaks' (EH:VV)1, p.12, 1.177; OpričŮ tebja, Vólxa VseslávŮleviča 'Except you, Volx, son of Vseslav' (EH:VV)1, p.10, 1.96

Occ.: (EH:VV)1

Etym.: VólxŮ from *vŮlxŮ 'magician' with the loss of final spirant in the cluster lxv (lxf);

VólxŮ- one of the Older Heroes. As a military chief at the head of his družina, he is the only prince who practices offensive wars and the only prince presented as a central hero of a bylyna. His ability of shape-changing reflects totemistic beliefs of the ancient Slavs; there is probably not enough foundation to identify the epic Volx with the historic Oleg; re hypothesis of the kinship of the epic Volx VseslavŮlevič with the historic Vseslav of Polock (b.1044, d.1101), the

great grandson of St. Vladimír, see Jakobson-Szeftel, p. 14-18.

*VSESLÁVĚ; forms and spellings: Vseslávěvičŏ, Seslávěvičŏ, *Seslávěičŏ, Seslávěvŏ; Volxŏ Vseslávěvičŏ, Márfa Vseslávěvna.

VSESLÁVĚVIČŌ 'son of Vseslav'

A tut takovoj Vseslávěvič 'And here that son of Vseslav' (EH:VV)1, p. 10, 1.97

Occ.: (EH:VV)1

SESLÁVĚVIČŌ 'son of Seslav'

U knjazja Vladimira, u solnyška u Seslávěviča 'At the prince Vladimir, the little sun, son of Seslav' (Kc: DuSNV)40, var., p. 313, 1.315

Occ.: (Kc:DuSNV)40, var.

*SESLÁVĚIČŌ 'son of Seslav'

U solnyška u Seslávěiča 'At the little sun, son of Seslav' (Kc:DNVK)11, p. 76, 1.2

Occ.: (Kc:DNVK)11

* SESLÁVĚVŮ 'son of Seslav'

I ko solnyšku ko SeslávĚvu 'And to the little sun,
son of Seslav' (Kc:DNVK)11, p.84, 1.347

Occ.: (Kc:DNVK)11

VOLXŮ VSESLÁVĚVICŮ 'Volx, son of Vseslav'

For quotations re VolxŮ VseslávĚvicŮ see under VolxŮ.

Occ.: (EH:VV)1

MÁRFA VSESLÁVĚVNA 'Marfa, daughter of Vseslav'

For quotations re Márfa VseslávĚvna see under Márfa.

Occ.: (EH:VV)1

Etym.: VseslávŮ from *v_{as}b *v_bse 'all' and
slava 'glory', Miklosich, 24, 46.

*ZABÁVA; also in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

*Zabávuška; Zabáva dočb Potjaticna, Zabávuška Putjaticna

A privez by on Zabávu v stolno Kiev-grad 'He would
have brought Zabava to the royal city of Kiev' (Kc:DZ)7,
p.42, 1.266

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7

*ZABAVUŠKA

Da vyvodit on Zabavušku na belyj svet 'And he is leading Zabavuška into the white world' (Kc:DZ)7, var., p.55, 1.308

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7, var.

ZABÁVA DOČĚ POTJÁTICNA 'Zabava, daughter of Potjata'

I moloda Zabáva dočĚ Potjatična 'And young Zabáva, daughter of Potjata' (Kc:DZ)7, var., p. 50, 1.96; Ne

dostaneš ty Zabávy dočĚ Potjatičnoj 'You won't get Zabava, daughter of Potjata' (Kc:DZ)7, var., p.51, 1.129;

Molodoj Zabávy dočĚ Potjatičnoj 'To the young Zabava, daughter of Potjata' (Kc:DZ)7, var., p.56, 1.339;

Ax ty, moloda Zabáva dočĚ Potjatična! 'Ah you, young Zabáva, daughter of Potjata!' (Kc:DZ)7, var., p.56, 1.340

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7, var.

ZABÁVUŠKA PUTJÁTICNA 'Zabavuška, daughter of Putjata'

Da ia sidit Zabávuška Putjatična 'And Zabávuška, daughter of Putjata sitting' (Kc:DZ)7, p.46, 1.419; Ne otdam

tebe Zabávuški Putjatičnoj 'I won't give you Zabávuška, daughter of Putjata' (Kc:DZ)7, p.46, 1.430; Da prekrasnuju

Zabávušku Putjátičnu 'And the beautiful Zabavuška,
daughter of Putjata' (Kc:DZ)7, p.41, 1.196; Aj že ty,
Zabávuška Putjátična! 'Aj you, Zabavuška, daughter of
Putjata! ' (Kc:DZ)7, p.46, 1.421

Occ.: (Kc:DZ)7

Etym.: Zabáva 'amusement, diversion, pastime',
 a descriptive by-name.

*ZBRODÓVIČI; also in syntactical combination: Petróviči-
Zbrodóviči.

Dva milye bratca Zbrodóviči 'Two nice brothers Zbrodoviči'
 (Kc:ASPZ)36, p.279, 1.14

Occ.: (Kc:ASPZ)36

*PETRÓVIČI-ZBRODÓVIČI

Occ.: (Kc:ASPZ)36, title

For quotations re Petróviči-Zbrodóviči see under Petr.

Etym.: Zbrodóviči from *s_ḡbrod_ḡ 'rabble', a
 patronymic derived from s_ḡbrod_ḡ; a rare name in
 Old Rus_ḡ, Sobolevskij 1, 246; Tupikov, 350, has a
 single entry for Sbrod_ḡ (1534): Sbrod_ḡ Nikitin_ḡ syn,

xolop 'Sbrodъ son of Nikita, a bond man.'

*ZINÓVIJ ; only in syntactical combination: *Luká Zinóv'evъ

*LUKÁ ZINÓV'EVъ 'Luka, son of Zinovij'

Occ.: (Ng:SMC)1

For quotation re Luká Zinóv'evъ see under Luká.

Etym.: Zinóvij from Gk. Zenobius, derived from
Gk. Zeus (g.Zenos) and bios 'life'. P.116.

ZLATYGÓRKA; other form and spelling: Salygórká

Da ot toj že ja devčonki da Zlatygórki 'And I am from
that same girl Zlatygórka' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var., p.212,
1.380

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

SALYGÓRKA

Da ja ot toj že ot baby ot Salygórkí 'And I am from
that same woman Salygorka' (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, p.201, 1.242

Occ.: (Kc:BZ,BIMS)23, var.

Etym.: Zlatygórka from OCS zlato 'gold' and gora
'mountain', according to Miller 1, 195, belongs to a

series of names (Latygórka, Salylygórka, Semigórka, Svjatogórka) connected with gora 'mountain' and commonly assigned to the epic mother of Podokól'nik, Már'lja Temgrjúkovna, the Circassian princess from Pjatigor'je and second wife of Ivan the Terrible. Markov 2, 79 and Sobolevskij 1, 243, associate Latygórka with Lotygori, the name of one of the tribes (Lotyši) mentioned by the first Chronicle of Pskov (1228): "...I-ja Pskovskaja letopis' nazyvaet lotyšej Lotygoroju: nemcy i Lotygori, s Lotygoroju." Zlatygórka, a compound name, a descriptive by-name.

ZMEJ ; also in syntactical combinations; forms and spellings:

*Zmeínov. : Zméj Goryńč'čb, *Zméj Goryńčatb, *Zméj Goryńčišče, Zmeišča Goryńčišča, Zméj Tugarýnb, Tugarínč Zmeévičb

Beguči, on, Zméj, zaklinaetsja 'Running the Dragon swears' (Kc:DM)10, var., p.72, 1.125; A glaza to u Zméja čara vinnaja 'And the Dragon's eyes are like a wine goblet' (Kc:BAZ)3, p.254, 1.35; A i Zméja to on vezet ubitogo 'And he is carrying the dead Dragon' (Kc:BAZ)31, p.255, 1.85

Occ.: (Kc:BAZ)31

ZMEĪNOV, -*a-, -*o-

Kak Aleša-to edja na Zmeĭnovom konju 'How Aleša is riding on the Dragon's steed' (Kc:BAZ)31, p.255, 1.84

Occ.: (Kc:BAZ)31

ZMEJ GORYŅIČ 'Dragon Gorynič'

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10, var.

*ZMEJ GORYŅČAT 'Dragon Gorynčat'

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10, var.

*ZMEJ GORYŅČIŠČE 'Dragon Gorynčišče'

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10, var.

ZMEIŠČA GORYŅČIŠČA 'Dragon Gorynčišča'

Occ.: (Kc:DM)10, var.

For quotations re Gorynič and variants see respective entries under Gorynič.

*ZMEJ TUGARYN 'Dragon Tugaryn'

Moego-to družka Zmej Tugarynja 'My little friend

Dragon Tugaryn' (Kc:BAZ)31, p.254, 1.30

Occ.: (Kc:BAZ)31

TUGÁRINŮ ZMEĚVIČŮ 'Tugarin, son of the Dragon'

Govoril tut Tugarin Zmeěvič mlad 'The young Tugarin,
son of the Dragon spoke' (Kc:VARVT)29, p. 245, 1.98; A
Tugarina Zmeěviča platěe cvetnoe 'And the colorful
dress of Tugarin, son of the Dragon' (Kc:VARVT)29, p. 248,
1.152; Videl ja Tugarina Zmeěviča 'I have seen
Tugarin, son of the Dragon' (Kc:VARVT)29, p. 245, 1.68;

Da i nad tem nad Tugarinom Zmeěvičem 'And over that
Tugarin, son of the Dragon' (Kc:ATK)30, p. 250, 1.32; A i
ty oj esi, Tugarin Zmeěvič mlad! 'And ho, you, young
Tugarin, son of the Dragon!' (Kc:VARVT)29, p. 246, 1.105

Occ.: (Kc:VARVT)29, (Kc:ATK)30

Etym.: Změj from zmij6 'dragon'. Miklosich 63.
Změjka, Fedor Ignátěvič, peasant (1629) entered
in Tupikov, 162.

CHAPTER III

RESULTS OF RESEARCH

INVENTORY AND TYPOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION

From historical point of view personal names of the material under investigation may be divided into two main groups: I Non-Christian names (of Slavic and Non-Slavic derivation), and II Christian names (of Hebrew, Greek and Latin origin) along with some Slavic designations.

Aside from these two main categories the combination of various other principles of grouping results in the following subgrouping: 1) combination of two or more Non-Christian names, 2) of one Christian and one Non-Christian name, 4) of two Christian names, 5) rare formulas, 6) names derived from place names, 7) diminutive forms, 8) hyperbolic forms, 9) descriptive by-names, and, finally, 10) expressive names, like Svjatogorč.

I Non-Christian Names

This category of names comprises two basic types of names: Slavic and Non-Slavic names, which include 1) names of Asiatic (Tk./Mong.) provenance, and 2) other.

As far as Slavic names are concerned they may be classified in 1) Dithematic (= two root) and 2) Mono thematic (=one root) names.

Dithematic names are of archaic nature. As a rule they belonged to the ancient Slavic anthroponymy. In byliny they

are used either as first (e.g. Roslavnej, Svjatogorĭ), or as second names (in form of patronymics) e.g. Marfa Vseslavĭjeva, Volĭga Svjatoslavoviĭĭĭ. In rare instances such patronymics appear as first name (e.g. Vseslavĭevicĭĭ). Svjatogorĭ again enters a so-called 'rare formula' or a 'phrase name' combination in Egorĭ - Svjatogorĭ.

Monothematic (-one root) names may form several types:

1) nouns (e.g. Buslaj, Solovej), 2) names of adjectival type (e.g. Dobrynja, Gorbatenĭkij), or with verbal roots (e.g. Sadko, Toropanĭska).

Non-Slavic Names

I Names of Asiatic, i.e. Turkic-Mongol., origin were assimilated into anthroponymic Slavic stock during the agelong struggle with Turkic-Mongolian tribes (Peĭenegs, Polovcian=Cumans, and Tartars) e.g. Saltykĭ, Batyj.

II Other than Asiatic names belong to: I) Greek (e.g. Idoliŝĭce), 2) Latin (e.g. Djukĭ), 3) Germanic: a) Scandinavian: (e.g. Volĭga) b) German (e.g. Liĭcarda), and 4) to Finno-Ugric provenance (e.g. Kolyvanĭ).

II Christian Names

After Christianization of Rusĭ (988), its pre-Christian anthroponymy was gradually replaced by Christian nomenclature of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin origin, introduced through the medium of the Greek Church. This process of gradual erosion

of pagan heritage proceeded under sustained pressure of the Church which insisted on the adoption of a Christian name at the time of baptism. Thus, we notice 'double-naming' or 'onomastic bilingualism' in Old Rus⁶, for example, " v kreš^vcenii Iosif⁶, mirs⁶ky Ostromir⁶ (1056)", or "knjaz⁶ Nikola Svjat⁶slav⁶ (1137)"^I.

As the time went by a predominately Christian nomenclature took over. This process is well illustrated by byliny with examples as Dunaj Ivanyč⁶, Dobrynja Nikitič⁶, Vasilij Buslaevič⁶, a.o. Combination of exclusively Non-Christian names will be seen in examples, like Batyj Batyevič⁶, Čurilo Plenkovič⁶; and conversely, fully Christianized naming appears in such names as Anna Ivanovna, Elena Aleksandrovna, Kostja Nikitič⁶ or Ilja Ivanov⁶.

The following is the full LIST of NAMES according to the above classification.

I Non-Christian Names

A. Slavic

I) Dithematic: Bogoljub⁶, Dolgopolyj, Kazimir⁶, Novotoržanin⁶, Roslavnej, Svjatogor⁶, Svjatoslav⁶, Volodimir⁶ || Vladimir⁶, Vseslav⁶ (=Seslav⁶), Zlatygorka (=Salygorka).

I. Tupikov, 5

2) Monothematic: Buslaj, Černava, Čubadej, Čurilo, Dobrynja, Dunaj, Dubrovč, Gorbatenóki, Goryničč, Gostinyj, Xromenóki, Kalinč, Možajskij, Permja, Plenko, Polkanč, Potokč, Prekrasnyj, Premudryj, Preširokij, Prevysokij, Putjata, Rostovskij, Sadko, Seljaninovičč, Skopinč, Sokolónikč (=Podsokolónikč), Solovej, Sparynyčč, Suzdalócy, Toropč, Vólxč, Zabava, Zbrodoviči, Zmej.

B. Non Slavic Names

1) Asiatic (Tk./Mong.): Azvjakč, Batyj, Dixmantč, Mamaj, Saltanč, Saltykč, Tarakanč, Tugarinč, Turecč.

2) Names of other than Asiatic origin: 1) Greek: Idoliščce, 2) Latin: Djukč, 3) Germanic: a) Scandinavian: Vológa b) German: Ličarda, 4) Finno-Ugric: Kolyvanč, Muromecč.

II Christian Names

1) Hebrew: Anna, Ekimč, Etmanujlč, Foma, Xristosč, Iisusč, Ilója, Ivanč, Mamelfa, Marfa, Matvej, Mixajlo, Nazarij, Osipč, Petrč, Samojlo, Samsonč.

2) Greek: Afimója, Afrosinója, Aleksandrč, Aleša, Avdotója, Egorč, Elena, Evpraksija, Grigorij, Ippolitč (=Politovskij), Leonidč, Mitrij, Nastasója, Nikita (= Mikita), Nikolaj, Pantalč, Popč, Potanja, Ródivonč, Sofeja, Štavrulč, Stefanč, Timofej, Vasilij, Zinovij,

3) Latin: Ignatij, Julianč, Kostjantinč, Levontij, Luka, Marina, Piligrimiščce, Romanč.

4. Slavic: Spasě

The following are examples of combinations of Christian and Non-Christian names found in the byliny:

1. Combinations of two and more Non-Christian names

Batyj Batyevičě, Čurilo Plenkovičě, Roslavnej Roslavneevičě, Solovej-razbojnik, Tugarině Zmeevičě, Turecě-Santalě, Volōga Buslavlevičě, Volōga Svjatoslavgovičě, Volxě Vseslav6evičě, Zaba-va docě Putjatična, Zmej Goryničě, Zmej Tugarině, Solovej-raz-bojnik Dixmant6ev syn.

2. Combinations of one Non-Christian and one Christian name

Čubadej Politovskij, Dobrynja Nikitičě, Djukě Stepanově, Dunaj Ivanyčě, Egorě-Svjatogorě, Xomuška Gorbaten6kij, Il6ja Muromecě, Ivaně Gostinyj, Ivanuška Dubrovičě, Kostjantině Bogoljubově, Kostja Novotoržanině, Levontij Rostovskij, Marfa Vseslav6evna Mixajluško Potykě, Miška Toropaniška, Mikita Preširokie, Mikola Možajskij, Mikula Seljaninovičě, Osipě Prekrasnyj, Petroviči-Zbrodoviči, Permja syn Vasil6evičě, Potanjuška Xromen6kij, Potokě Ivanovičě, Rodivoně Prevysokie, Samsoně-Kolyvaně, Skopině syn Ivanovičě, Sofeja Premudrye, Sparynyčě syn Ivanovičě, Saltykě Stavrul6evičě, Vasilij Buslaevičě, Vasilij Kazimirově, Vasilij Prekrasnyj, Vasil6juško Buslaevě, Vas6ka Dolgopolyj.

3. Combination of two Christian names and one Non-Christian.

Il6ja Muromecě syn Ivanovičě, Mixajlo Potykě Ivanově, Mixajlo Potykě syn Ivanovičě, Potykě Mixajlo syn Ivanovičě.

4. Combination of two Christian names.

Afim6ja Aleksandrovna, Aleša Popovič6, Alešen6ka Grigor6evič6, Alešen6ka Levont6evič6, Amel6fa Timofeevna, Anna Ivanovna, Avdot6-ja Vasil6evna, Ekim6 Ivanovič6, Elena Aleksandrovna, Etmanujl6 Etmanujlovič6, Evpraksija Nikitična, Foma Nazar6ev6, Il6ja Ivanov6, Ivan6 Timofeevič6, Kostja Nikiti6, Luka Zinov6ev6, Mamelfa Timofeevna, Marfa Mitrevna, Marina Ignat6evna, Marinuška doč6 Ivanovna. Mixajlúško Ignat6ev6, Mikituška Romanovič6, Nastas6ja Nikulična, Olena Petrovična, Vasen6ka Ignat6evič6.

5. There are also some rare formulas which we could call syntactic or phrase names: Dva brata Ivany, dva bratca Petroviči, dva brata Suzdal6cy, Luka da Matvej deti Petroviči, Luka da Matvej deti Petrovye, Piligrimiš6e-Ivaniš6e, Petroviči-Zbrodoviči, Samson6-Kolyvan6, Egor6-Svjatogor6, Mixajlo Potyk6 Ivanov6, Mixajlo Potyk6 syn Ivanovič6, Potyk6 Mixajlo syn Ivanovič6, Solovej razbojnik Dixmant6ev6 syn.

6. Another group of names is formed from place names: Možajskij, Muromec6 (=Murovec6, Murovič6), Novotoržani6, Permja, Rostovskij, Suzdal6cy.

7. Diminutive forms are genuine to Russian and Slavic.

In anthroponymy of byliny we find several of them:

Aleša, Aleška, Buslav6juška, Černavuška, Čuriluška, Dobrynjuška, Dobryn6ka, Dunajuška, Dunajko, Xomuška, Iljuša, Iljušen6ka, Ilejka(o), Ilejuška, Ivanuška, Kostja, Marinka, Marinuška, Mixajluško, Miška, Mikituška, Nastas6juška, Olenuška, Opraksa, Podsokol6niček6,

Solovejka(o), Vanjuša, Vasenka, Vasiljuška.

8. Hyperbolic or exaggerated forms of names were used for illustration of enormity of any kind, particularly for depicting the enemy in an engrossed, pejorative fashion. They were formed by appending of suffix -išče.

For instance: Gorynišče, Idolišče, Piligrimišče, Ivanišče, Zmeišča(e).

9. Finally, category of descriptive by-names should be mentioned: Gorbatenkij, Gostinyj, Xromenkij, Popovič, Prekrasnyj, Premudrye, Preširokie, Prevysokie, Toropaniška.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SOURCES

The following are Comparative Lists of Christian masculine names. common in their original sources to both GVN and Byliny. They show thirteen(13) names in common. The names are marked with an asterisk behind.

MASCULINE NAMES IN GVN(21):

Dmitrei (:Dmitrios*), Esif (:Iosif*), Fedor (:Theodoros), Grigorei (:Grigorios*), Ignatei (:Ignatios*), Ivan (:Ioannes*), Jakov (:Jakobos), Juriij (:Georgios*), Kuzma (:Kosmos), Maksim (:Maksimos), Matfej (:Matdaios*), Mikita (:Nikitas)*, Mixajlo (:Mixail*), Oлександр (:Aleksandros*), Oleksei (:Aleksios*), Ondrei (:Andreas), Pavel (:Paulos), Semen (:Semenos), Sidor (:Isidor, Sidor), Stepan (:Stefanos*) Vasilei (:Basileios*).

Of notice is the pronunciation of Byzantine Greek Georgios with j for γ.

MASCULINE NAMES IN BYLINY(40):

Aleksandrǔ (:Aleksandros*), Aleša (:Aleksios*), Egorǔ (:Georgios*), Ekimǔ (:Jehoiakim), Etmanujlǔ (:Immanuel), Foma (:Thomas), Grigorij (:Gregorios*), Xristosǔ (;Xristos), Ignatij (: Ignatios*), Iisusǔ (:Iesus), Ilǔja (:Elias), Ivanǔ (: Ioannes*), Kostjantinǔ (:Constantinus), Leonidǔ (:Leonidas), Levontij (:Leontius), Luka (:Lukas), Matvej (: Matthaïos*), Mixajlo (:Mixail*), Mitrij (:Demetrios*), Nazarij (:Nazar), Nikita=Mikita (:Nikitas*), Nikolaj (:Nikolaos), Osipǔ (:Iosif*), Pantalǔ (:Panteleimon), Petrǔ (:Petros), Piligrimišče (:peregrinus), Politovskij=Ippolitǔ (:Ippolitos), Popǔ (:papas), Potanja (:Potamios), Rodivonǔ, (:rhaidios), Romanǔ (:Romanus), Samojlo (:Samuel), Samsonǔ (:Samson), Spasǔ (:sǔpasǔ), Stavrulǔ (:stauros), Stefanǔ=Stepanǔ (:Stefanos*), Timofej (:Timotheos), Ulǔjuško (:Julianus), Vasilij (:Basileios*), Zinovij (:Zenobius).

NAMES WANTED IN BYLINY: (8)

The following are eight masculine names appearing in GVN but not found in Byliny: Andrei (:Andreas), Fedorǔ (:Theodor), Jakovǔ (:Jacobos), Kuzma (:Kosmos), Maksimǔ (:Maksimos), Pavelǔ (:Paulos), Semenǔ (:Semenos), Sidorǔ (:Isidor, Sidor).

NAMES WANTED IN GVN: (27)

The following twenty seven masculine names found in Byliny are not among the twenty one most common names encountered in GVN:

Ekimó (:Jehoiakim), Etmanujlǒ (:Immanuel), Foma (:Thomas), Xristosǒ (:Xristos), Iisusǒ (:Iesus), Ilǒja (:Elias), Ippolitǒ (:Ippolitos), Kostjantinǒ (:Constantinus), Leonidǒ (:Leonidas), Levontij (:Leontius), Luka (:Lukas), Nazarij (:Nazar), Nikolaj (:Nikolaos), Pantalǒ (:Panteleimon), Petrǒ (:Petros), Piligrimišǒe (:peregrinus), Popǒ (:papas), Potanja (:Potamios), Rodivonǒ (:rhaidios), Romanǒ (:Romanus), Samoǒjlo (:Samuel), Samsonǒ (:Samson), Spasǒ (:*sǒpasǒ), Stavruǒlǒ (:stauros), Timofej (:Timotheus), Ulǒjuško (:Julianus), Zinovij (:Zenobius).

MASCULINE NAMES COMMON TO BOTH GVN AND BYLINY: (13)

Aleksandr (:Aleksandros), Aleša=Oleksei (:Aleksios), Egor=Jurij (:Georgios), Grigorij (:Grigorios), Ignatij (:Ignatios), Ivanǒ (:Ioannes), Matvej (:Matthaios), Maxajlo (:Mixail), Dmitrei=Mitrij (:Demetrios), Nikita=Mikita (:Nikitas), Osip=Esif (:Iosif), Stefan=Stepan (:Stefanos), Vasilij (:Basileios).

The following are Comparative Lists of Christian feminine names common in their original sources to both GVN and Byliny. They show ten (10) names in common. These names are marked with an asterisk behind.

FEMININE NAMES IN GVN: (38)

Agrippina (:Agrippine), Akulina (:Akulina), Amelfa (:Mamelfa*), Anastasija (:Anastasia*), Anna (:Anna*), Antonija (:Antonia), Efimija (:Eufemia*), Efrosinija (:Eufrosune Eufrosuna*), Elena (:Elene*), Elisava (:Elisabet), Epistimǒja (:Epistimia), Evdokija (:Eudokia*), Fegnija (:Theogenie), Fekla (:Thekla), Feodora (:Theodora)

Feodos6ja (:Theodosia), Feodotija (: Theodote), Fetin6ja
 (:Foteine), Fevron6ja (:Febronia), Xr6stna (:Xristina),
 Julita (:Ioulitta), Jul6jana (:Iouliane), Justin6ja (:Ioustina),
 Kilikeja=Kikilija (: Cecilia), Ksenija (: Ksene), Luker6ja
 (:Glukeria), Marfa (:Martha)*, Marija (:Maria), Marina
 (:Marina)*, Mar6m6jana (:Mariamne-Mariamnia), Matrona (:Matrona),
 Natal6ja (:Natalia), Pelageja (:Pelagia), Pokinar6ja
 (:Apollinaria), Sofija (:Sofia)*, Tat6jana (:Tatiane),
 Varvara (:Barbara), Vasilisa (:Basileios).

FEMININE NAMES IN BYLINY (11)

Afim6ja (:Eufemia)*, Afrosin6ja (:Eufrohosynia*), Anna (:Anna)*,
 Avdot6ja (:Eudokia)*, Elena (:Elene*), Evpraksija (:Euphraksia),
 Mamelfa (: Mamelhva*), Marfa (:Marfa*), Marina (:Marina*),
 Nastas6ja (:Anastasia*), Sofeja (:Sofia)*.

IN REGARD TO CHRISTIAN FEMININE ANTHROPNOMY the following has
 been established:

NAMES WANTED IN BYLINY: (28)

Agrippina (:Agrippine), Akulina (:Akulina), Antonija (:Antonia),
 Elisava (:Elisabet), Epistim6ja (:Epistimia), Fegnia (:Theo-
 genie), Fekla (:Thekla), Feodora (:Theodora), Feodos6ja (:Theo-
 dosia), Feodotija (:Theodote), Fetin6ja (Foteine), Fevron6ja
 (:Febronia), Xr6stna (:Xristina), Julita (:Ioulitta), Jul6jana
 (Iouliane), Justin6ja (:Ioustina), Kilikeja=Kikilija (:Cecilia),
 Ksenija (:Ksene), Luker6ja (:Glukeria), Marija (:Maria),

Mar6m6jana (:Mariamne - Mariamnia), Matrona (:Matrona,
 Natal6ja (:Natalia), Pelageja (:Pelagia), Pokinar6ja
 (:Apollinaria), Tat6jana (:Tatiane), Varvara (:Barbara),
 Vasilisa (:Basileios).

NAMES WANTED IN GVN: (I)

Evpraksija (:Euphraksia)

NAMES COMMON TO BOTH GVN AND BYLINY: (10)

Anastasija (:Anastasia), Anna (:Anna) Efimija (:Eufemia),
Efrosinija (:Eufrosune, Eufrohosynia), Elena (:Elene), Evdokija
 (:Eudokia), Mamelfa (:Mamelhva), Marfa (:Marfa), Marina
 (:Marina), Sofija (:Sofia).

From the above presentation of the material the following
 conclusion can be drawn:

In comparison with GVN Byliny showed a restricted anthroponymic
 material in feminine names. However, they were able to supply
 additional information on masculine names not on the list of
 common names in the study of GVN.

With the exception of one name (Evpraksija), GVN fully covers
 and exceeds by 28 names the stock of feminine names in byliny.

In regard to masculine names an additional 27 anthroponyms
 have been found in byliny.

The results of comparison of both sources are shown as follows:

I. Names common to both GVN and Byliny: (masculine names 13,
 feminine 10) twenty three (23) names.

Masculine names: (13)

Aleksandr (:Aleksandros), Aleša=Oleksei (:Aleksios), Egor=
 Jurij (:Georgios), Grigorij (:Gregorios), Ignatij (:Ignatios),
 Ivan (:Ioannes), Matvej=Matfej (:Matthaios), Mixajlo (:Mixail),
 Mitrij=Dmitrei (:Demetrios), Mikita (:Nikitas), Osip=Esif
 (:Iosif), Stefan=Stepan (:Stefanos), Vasilij=Vasilei
 (:Basileios).

Feminine names: (10)

Anastasija=Nastas6ja (:Anastasia) Anna (:Anna), Efimija
 (:Eufemia), Efrosinija (:Eufrosynia), Elena (:Elene),
 Evdokija (:Eudokia), Mamelfa (:Mamelhva), Marfa (:Marfa),
 Marina (:Marina), Sofija (:Sofia).

Masculine names wanted in byliny: eight

Andrei (:Andreas), Fedor (:Theodor), Jakov (:Jakobos),
 Kuzma (:Kosmos), Maksim (:Maksimos), Pavel (:Paulos),
 Semen (:Semenos), Sidor (:Isidor, Sidor).

Feminine names wanted in byliny: 28

Agrippina (:Agrippine), Akulina (:Akulina), Elisava (:Elisabet),
 Epistimija (:Epistimia), Fegnija (:Theogenie), Fekla (:Thekla),
 Feodora (:Theodora), Feodos6ja (:Theodosia), Feodotija
 (:Theodote), Fetin6ja (:Foteine), Fevron6ja (:Febronia),
 Xr6stna (:Xristina), Julita (:Ioulitta), Jul6jana (:Iouliane),
 Justin6ja (:Ioustina), Kilikeja=Kikilija (=Cecilia), Ksenia
 (:Ksene), Luker6ja (:Glukeria), Marija (:Maria), Mar6m6jana
 (:Mariamne, Mariamnia), Matrona (:Matrona), Natal6ja (:Natalia),

Pelageja (Pelagia), Pokinar6ja (:Apollinaria), Tat6jana
(:Tatiane), Varvara (:Barbara), Vasilisa (:Basileios).

Total names wanted in byliny: (36)

masculine names: 8 ; feminine names: 28

Masculine names wanted in GVN: (27)

Ekim (:Jehoiakim), Ėtmanujl (:Immanuel), Foma (:Thomas),
Xristos (:Xristos), Iisus (:Iesus), Il6ja (:Elias), Ippolit
(:Ippolitos), Kostjantin (:Constantinus), Leonid (:Leonidas),
Levontij (:Leontius), Luka (:Lukas), Nazarij (:Nazar),
Nikolaj (:Nikolaos), Pantal (:Paneleimon), Petr (:Petros),
Piligrimišče (:Peregrinus), Pop (:papas), Potanja (:Potamios),
Rodivon (:rhaidios), Roman (:Romanus), Samojlo (:Samuel),
Samson (:Samson), Spas6 (:*s6pas6), Stavrul (:Stauros),
Timofej (:Timotheus), Ul6juško (:Julianus), Zinovij (:Zeno-
bius).

Feminine names wanted in GVN: (1)

Evpraksija (:Euphraksia)

Total names wanted by GVN: (28)

masculine names: 27

feminine names: 1

Inventory of epic names in Byliny resulted:

I Christian names: 51 (Heb.17 ; Gk.25 ; Lat. 8 ; Sl. 1)

II Non-Christian names: 60 (Slav. 45; Non-Slavic 15)

1) Slavic: 45 names (10 dithematic; 35 monothematic)

2) Non-Slavic: 15 (Asiatic 9; other 6)

INVENTORY OF EPIC NAMES*

The following is the list of names found in byliny. Those names which have derivations have been left without any diacritical marks. However, the names with no derivations are marked with an asterisk.

Afim6ja(Gk.), Afrosin6ja* (Gk.), Aleksandrič(Gk.), Aleša (Gk.), Anna(Heb.), Avdot6ja(Gk.), Azvjakč(Tk.), Batyj(Tk.), Bogoljubč(Sl.), Buslaj(Sl.), Černava(Sl.), Čubadej(Sl.), Čurilo(Sl.), Dixmantč(Tk.), Djukč(Lat.), Dobrynja(Sl.), Dolgopolyj(Sl.), Dubrovč(Sl.), Dunaj(Sl.), Egorč(Gk.), Ekimč(Heb.), Elena(Gk.), Etmanujlč(Heb.), Evpraksija(Gk.), Foma(Heb.), Gorbaten6kij(Sl.), Goryničč(Sl.), Gostinyj(Sl.), Grigorij(Gk.), Kristusč(Heb.), Xromen6kij(Sl.), Idolišče*(Gk.), Ignatij(Lat.), Iisusč(Heb.), Il6ja(Heb.), Ippolitč=Politovskij(Gk.), Ivanč(Heb.), Kalinč* (Sl.), Kazimirč(Sl.), Kolyvanč(Finno-Ugr.), Kostjantinč(Lat.), Leonidč*(Gk.), Levontij(Lat.), Ličarda*(Germ.), Luka(Lat.), Mamaj*(Tk.), Mamelfa(Heb.), Marfa(Heb.), Marina(Lat.), Matvej(Heb.), Mixajlo(Heb.), Mitrij(Gk.), Možajskij(Sl.), Muromecč(Finno-Ugr.), Nastas6ja(Gk.), Nazarij(Heb.), Nikita(Gk.), Nikolaj(Gk.), Novotoržaninč(Sl.), Osipč(Heb.), Pantalč(Gk.), Permja(Sl.), Petrč(Heb.), Piligrimišče(Lat.), Plenko(Sl.), Polkanč* (Sl.), Popč(Gk.), Potanja(Gk.), Potokč(Sl.), Prekrasnyj (Sl.), Premudryj(Sl.), Preširokij(Sl.), Prevysokij(Sl.), Putjata(Sl.), Rodivonč(Gk.), Romanč(Lat.), Roslavnej(Sl.), Rostovskij(Sl.), Sadko*(Sl.), Saltanč(Tk.), Saltykč(Tk.), Samojlo(Heb.), Samsonč(Heb.),

*The Hebrew category comprises all anthroponyms of semitic origin including calques.

Seljaninovič(Sl.), Skopin(Sl.), Sofeja(Gk.), Sokolnik =
 Podsokolnik(Sl.), Solovej(Sl.), Sparynyč(Sl.), Spas*(Sl.),
 Stavru(Gr.), Stefan*(Gr.), Suzdalcy*(Sl.), Svjatogor*(Sl.)
 Svjatoslav(Sl.), Tarakan= Tarakaško* (Tk.), Timofej(Gk.),
 Torop(Sl.), Tugarin(Tk.), Turec(Tk.), Julian=Uljuško*(Lat.),
 Vasilij(Gk.), Vladimir Volodimir(Sl.), Volga(Germ.), Volx(Sl.),
 Vseslav(Sl.), Zabava(Sl.), Zbrodoviči(Sl.), Zinovij(Gk.),
 Zlatygorka=Salygorka(Sl.), Zmej(Sl.).

Among the one hundred and eleven epic names under investigation the following proportion has been established:

CHRISTIAN NAMES: fifty one (Hebrew - seventeen; Greek - twenty five; Latin - eight; Slavic - one).

NON CHRISTIAN NAMES: sixty (Slavic - forty five ; non Slavic fifteen).

1) Slavic: forty five (Dithematic - ten; monothematic - thirty five).

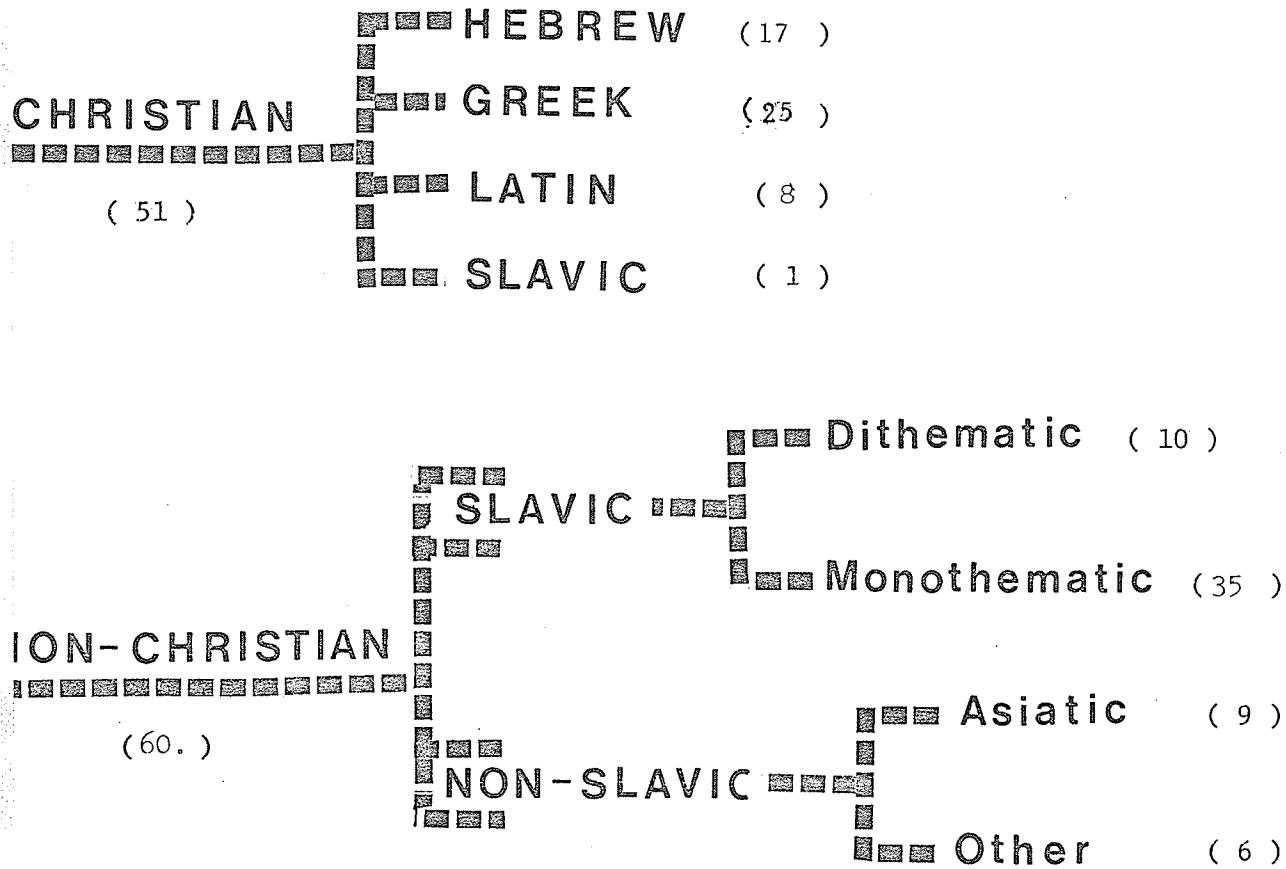
2) Non Slavic: fifteen (Asiatic-nine; other: six).

FIGURE II

INVENTORY of EPIC NAMES



Total: 111 Basic Names



PATTERNS OF SLAVICIZATION IN EPIC MATERIAL*

The Old Church Slavic, the oldest literary language of Slavs, was the medium through which Hellenic or Hellenized forms of Christian names of Hebrew, Greek or Latin origin were assimilated. Aside from Old Church Slavic forms, the names often had also a vernacular form which was introduced through early contacts of Slavs with Byzantium, and came mainly through Bulgaria.

The following patterns of Slavicization of feminine names in byliny might be discerned:

1. Zero degree of change: Names, like Anna, Marina, were taken over without any notable change, being similar to Slavic feminine names ending in -a, for instance, Boleslava, Zvenislava. B.2,21.

2. No change in literary language - changes in vernacular. Some Greek names ending in -ia, like Anastasia (Anastasija), Sofia (Sofija), kept the ending in -ija in the literary language. In the vernacular, the stress shifted from -i to the preceding syllable, e.g. Sofija > Sòfója; Anastasija > Anastásója. B.2,21.

3. Loss of unstressed initial phonemes:

a) consonant, e.g. Mamelfa Amelfa. B.2,22.

b) vowel (with the shift of stress from -i to the preceding

* Slavicization of epic anthroponyms, not being the primary aim of this study, has been restricted only to Christian names.

syllable, e.g. Anastasíja > Anastás6ja > Nastás6ja.

4. Names ending in -e changed to -a, e.g. Elene > Elena.

B.2,22.

5. Pre-iotation of the initial -e is illustrated in the following names: Elena > Jelena; Efrosinija > Jefrosinija; Efimija > Jefimija; Evdokija > Jevdokija; Evpraksija > Jevpraksija. G.-T.25

6. Change of the pre-iotated e > o in: Jelena > Olena; Jefrosinija > Ofrosinija; Jefimija > Ofimija; Jevdokija > Ovdokija; Jevpraksija > O(v)praksija. G.-T.25, Sobolevskij2, 32.

7. Change of o > a: e.g. Ofimija > Afimija; Ofrosinija > Afrosinija; Ovdokija > Avdot6ja; Opraksija > Aprakija;

8. Change of stressed i > e is exemplified in the names Sofija > Sofeja and Opraksija > Oprakseja. B.2,21.

9. Change of xv > f is seen in Mamelxva > Mamelfa. Sobolevskij 2, 128.

The above processes can be illustrated by the following selective material:

Afim6ja - a colloquial form from Efimija: OCS Evfimija

(=Gk.eu > v). Schematically, the process took the following

sequence:

1. Loss of v: Evfimija > Efimija
2. Pre-iotation of initial e: Efimija > Jefimija

3. Change of the pre-iotated e > o:
Jefimija > Ofimija
4. Confusion between unstressed
initial o and a: Ofim6ja >
Afim6ja B2,2,22.

Afrosin6ja - a colloquial form from Efrosinija: OCS

Evfrosinija (-Gk eu > v). B.2,23.

Sequence of slavization:

1. Loss of v: Evfrosinija >
Efrosinija
2. Pre-iotation of the initial e:
Efrosinija > Jefrosinija
3. Change of the pre-iotated e > o
Jefrosinija > Ofrosinija
4. Ofrosinija > Afrosinija, due to
interchange of initial o and a in
the spoken language.

Elena -falls under the category of Gk. f. names ending in
-e: consequently e > a .B.2,22.

1. Elene > Elena
2. Pre-iotation of the initial e >
o: Elena > Jelena
3. Change of the pre-iotated e > o:
Jelena > Olena.

Apraksija - a colloquial form from Evpraksija. The name
follows the following steps of slavization:

1. The Gk. form Euphraksia > OCS
Evpraksija
(Gk.eu v)
2. Pre-iotation of the initial e:
Evpraksija > Jevpraksija.
3. Change of the pre-iotated e > o:
Jevpraksija > Opraksija.

Avdot6ja - a colloquial form from Evdokija: Gk. Eudokia.
Slavization takes a form as follows:

1. Eudokia OCS Evdokija
(-Gk eu > v)
2. Pre-iotation of the initial
e: Evdokija > Jevdokija.
3. Change of the pre-iotated e >
o: Jevdokija > Ovdokija
4. Ovdokija > Ovdot6ja
Avdot6ja.

Amel6fa - a colloquial form from Heb. Mamelhva.
Sequence of slavization is as follows.

1. Loss of initial unstressed
consonant: Mamelxva > Amelxva
2. Change of xv > f: Amelxva >
Amel6fa

Sofeja - a colloquial form of Sofija: Gk. Sofia.

As an exception the literary ending -ija is kept with the
change of stressed i > e: Sofija > Sofeja B.2,21.

Further changes are observable in masculine names.

Their Slavization is manifested as follows:

10. Loss of final syllables -os and -es with 6 appended to
the stem of the name, for instance, in Aleksandros:

Aleksandros > Aleksandr6; Ioannes > Ioann6 > Ioan6. G.-T.26,
B.I.57.

11. Names with final syllable -as were rendered as ending in -a:

For instance, Nikitas > Nikita G.-T.26, B.I,57. Thomas > Thoma
G.-T.26.

12. Substitution of Greek final syllable -ios by -ii(ij6),

e.g. Ignatios > Ignatii; Aleksios > Aleksii > Aleksij;

Grigorios > Grigorii > Grigoriij; the names were declined as

soft o-stems. G.-T. 26, B., I., 57.

13. Final syllables -e-ios with a preceding unstressed e were changed to --ei or -ii, e.g. Basileios > Vasilei Vaslfi. G.-T. 26, B. I., 57.

14. Interchange of x for f, for instance, Xomuška > Foma; Sobolevskij 2, 127.

15. Difficulties in rendering Gk. spirants can be seen in the following examples Stepanǫ from Gk. Stefanos, Osipǫ from Gk. Iosif. The Greek spirant is transliterated as p. Usually it was rendered as f. B. I., 62; Sobolevskij 2, 129.

16. Inserting of v between two vowels: for instance OCS Ioannǫ > Ivanǫ B., 2, 64.

17. Finally, some names were assimilated practically without change:

For instance, Iosifǫ, Mixailǫ. B. I., 56.

The following examples illustrate the above changes:

Aleksandrǫ from Gk. Aleksandros

1. Loss of final syllable -os:
Aleksandros > Aleksandr
2. Addition of ǫ to the stem of the name: Aleksandr
Aleksandrǫ, bringing the Gk. name into the line with Slavic masculine declension of o-stems
G.-T. 26

Aleša, a diminutive form from Aleksej: Gk. Aleksios.

Slavicization of the name followed the rule of substitution of

Gk. final -ios by -ii(-ij6): Aleksios > Aleksii (Aleksij)

Ivanĭ from Gk. Ioannes: I. Ioannes > Ioannĭ with loss of final syllable and addition of ĭ to the stem of the name.

2. Insertion of v between two vowels: Ioannĭ > Ioanĭv > Ivanĭ, following the rule in many loanwords after i and e, when the second vowel was a or o. Sobolevskij 2, 142, G.-T.26, B.I., 57.

Levontij - a colloquial form from Leontij: Lat. Leontius.

Slavicization took place by substitution of terminal syllable -ius (-ios) by -ii; Leontius > Leontii; insertion of v between two vowels: Leontii > Levontii

Matvej from Gk. Matthaios; substitution of -ios for -ii: Matthaios > Matthaii > Mattei or Matfei > Matvei.

Mixajlo - a colloquial form from Gk. Mixail which entered OCS in an unaltered form. Mixajlo - is one of the oldest Slavic forms. A final -o (later interchanging with -a) was added to the full form of the name. B.I., 67.

The above discussed changes are confirmed by other anthroponymic material of Old Rus'. Both studies of A. Baecklund "Personal Names in Medieval Velikij Novgorod" and "The Names of Women in Medieval Novgorod" provided extremely valuable data in this respect. Whereas the latter study, with the exception of one name (Evpraksija), is fully covering and exceeding the occurrence of the feminine names in byliny, the

masculine names of the GVN confirmed with the following cases the discussed rules of Slavicization: Aleksandros, Aleksios, Basileios, Demetrios (Dmitrios), Georgios, Gregorios (Grigorios), Ignatius (Ignatios), Ioannes, Iosif, Matthaios (Matdaios), Mixail, Nikitas, Stefanos.

On the other hand the material of byliny supplies additional information.

STYLISTIC FUNCTIONS

In treating the semantics of personal names in byliny a special problem arises that of stylistic function of some if not of all names. Those functions might be discussed from several points of view. Since it is not the main problem of my investigation I shall touch upon it only marginally summarizing the results of the respective research conducted in recent years in this field. I shall base my general remarks on some of the studies of "poetical onomastics", namely J. B. Rudnyc'kyj's Functions of Proper Names in Literary Work¹ and I. Gerus-Tarnawecy's Nazovnyctvo v poetyčnomu tvorí (Names in Poetry) and "Literary Onomastics".²

In regard to composition and style J. B. Rudnyc'kyj classified the functions of proper names as follows:

I. Relevance to the contents:

- a) names relevant to the quality of the characters
(meaningful names);
- b) names relevant to the place of action (couleur
locale);

1. J. B. Rudnyc'kyj, "Functions of Proper Names in Literary Work", Stil- und Formenprobleme in der Literatur (Heidelberg, 1959), 378-379.

2. I. Gerus-Tarnawecy, Nazovnyctvo v poetyčnomu tvorí, (Names in Poetry). (München, Ukrainische Freie Universität, 1966).

_____ "Literary Onomastics", Names. (New York, The State University College, 1968) vol. 16, No 4, 312-324.

- c) names relevant to the time of action (couleur
historique);

2. Relevance to the form. A name besides its relevance to the contents of the literary work can play a role in its form which as a rule applies only to poetry.

I. Gerus-Tarnawecky in attempting to lay a theoretical foundation for research in literary onomastics as a whole accepts the above scheme in principle. However, she supplements the formal aspect of the literary work and presents a detailed scheme for the functions of names relative to form:

I. relevance to rhyme:

- a) alliteration, consonance and assonance
- b) rhyme patterns
- c) anaphora and refrain
- d) alliterative names and their combinations
- e) onomatopoeia and sound symbolism (auditory-verbal associations and sound intensives)
- f) paranomasia (a pun)

II. relevance to rhythm:

- a) shift of accent
- b) modification of name forms (contraction, extension, etc.)
- c) onomastic elliptization.

As one example of stylistically expressive names in byliny is the name Svjatogor. The name is not only meaningful by characterizing the hero but, functioning as the title, it also comprises the whole content of the bylina. In this context it is applicable to Rudnyc'kyj's typological scheme, namely to the category I a.

As is known, Svjatogor is one of the ancient heroes of Rus' epos. Rooted in remote, mythological past, complex but sketchy in his outlines, this towering mythological giant, burdened by supernatural but uselessly spent strength is exiled into his stony habitat outside the realm of Svjataja Rus' (Holy Rus'). Svjatogor has no connection with Kiev, he is not performing heroic deeds, and he is not considered to be a 'svjatorusskij'¹ bogatyr', like, for instance, Il'ja Muromec. Svjatogor is bogatyr' 'gornyx'², of a mountain, his domain is silence of primordial rock formations. As an archaic, outlived concept he is doomed to death superseded by new ethical values.

The basic and central, high ethic-moral ideology of the Christianized Kievan Rus' seems to be symbolized in negative attraction in the name Svjatogor, by branding it 'vanitas vanitatum', and condemning the unproductive and boastful

1. Byliny, (EH:S)5, p.31, 1.121

2. op.cit., (EH:SPG)4, p.23, 1.10

existence of its bearer. This new ideological force found its poignant expression in the idealized images of the most popular heroes of the Kievan Rus⁶ engaged in the defense of their country.

Byliny about Svjatogor are many, and their distribution is centred mainly in the North-Western region, the former colonization domain of Novgorod the Great, particularly in the Olonec area. They are almost unknown on the Volga, Middle Russia or in Siberia.

Svjatogor is one of the Elder Heroes belonging to the mythological past. The most ancient byliny about Svjatogor are concerned with his death, and of particular significance for the etymological analysis is the one called Svjatogor i tjaga zemnaja (Svjatogor and centripetal forth of the earth) which tersely and powerfully describes spiritless, immeasurable strength punished for its uselessness and boasting. The antiquity of this bylina is marked by its presentation of the hero as a sole personage.

The content of the bylina (EH:STZ) 3⁷ reads as follows:

Snarjadilsja Svjatogor vo čisto polo guljati,
 Zasedlaet svoego dobra konja
 I edet po čistu polju.
 Ne s kem Svjatogoru siloj pomerjatsja,
 A sila-to po žiločkam tak i perelivaetsja,

4. Rybnikov, Pesni, vol.1, No. 86

Gruzno ot siluški, kak ot tjaželogo bremeni.
 Vot i govorit Svjatogor:
 "Kak by ja tjagi našel, tak ja by vsju zemlju
 podnjaj!"
 Naezžayet Svjatogor v stepi na malenókuju sumočku
 peremetnuju;
 берет pogonjalku, poščupaet sumočku - ona ne
 skrjanetsja,
 Dvinet perstom ee, - ne svoroxnetsja,
 Xvatit s konja rukoju, - ne podymetsja.
 "Mnogo godov ja po svetu ezžival,
 A edakogo čuda ne naezžival,
 Takogo diva ne vidyval:
 Malenókaja sumočka peremetnaja ne skrjanetsja,
 ne svoroxnetsja, ne podymetsja!
 Slezaet Svjatogor s dobra konja,
 Uxvatil on sumočku obema rukama,
 Podnjaj on sumočku povyšše kolen:
 I po kolena Svjatogor v zemlju ugrjaz,
 A po belu licu ne slezy, a krovó tečet.
 Gde Svjatogor uvjaz, tut i vstató ne mog,
 Tut emu bylo i končenie.

'Svjatogor prepared himself to take a ride into the
 open field.
 He harnesses his good horse
 and rides into the open field.
 There is no one with whom Svjatogor can measure his
 strength,
 And his strength in his veins is overflowing.
 The strength is adding to his weight like a heavy
 load.
 and so Svjatogor says:
 "If I could find a point of departure of earth,
 I would lift the whole world up!"
 Svjatogor comes upon a saddle bag in the field.
 He takes the whip, feels the bag - it does not move.
 He pokes it with his finger, - it would not shake.
 Pulling with his hand from the horse, - it cannot
 be lifted.
 "For many years I rode around the world,
 But I have not seen such a wonder!
 A little saddle bag that would not move, would
 not shake, would not lift itself.
 Svjatogor gets off the good horse.
 He tries to lift the little bag with both hands.

He lifted the little bag above the knees.
 And on his white face, not tears but blood is
 flowing.
 Where Svjatogor falls, from there he could not
 get up.
 Here was his end.¹

From the above text is evident that Svjatogor possesses no saintly qualities and is presented as a negative hero. His main characteristic is his immense strength which he utterly wastes and never applies for useful purposes. His boastful and futile existence is therefore rejected and he is condemned to die.

The name Svjatogor belongs to the archaic compound names of ancient Slavic anthroponymy. Its traditional interpretation following the later concept *svetŏ 'holy' has been challenged by J. B. Rudnyćkyj² and the latter's explanation of svetŏ 'strong, mighty' has been since followed by other scholars.

The traditional analysis of the name Svjatogor is given in M. Vasmer's³ etymological dictionary: "Svjatogor - the name of Russian epic hero with a supernatural strength. It was regarded as *svjatŏ Egorŏ= Greek Georgios 'Saint George'. On the other hand some etymologists derive it from Svjataja

1. Translation was made by the author.

2. J. B. Rudnyćkyj, "Svjatogor - the Name of the Hero of bylina", Names, Journal of the American Name Society, vol. 10, (1962), 229-232.

3. M. Vasmer, § , 585.

Gora 'Holy Mountain', cf. Mazon, *Revue des Études Slaves* 12,196 and following pages. According to Sobolevskij, Živaja Starina 1, 2, 103 there is no name Svjatogor in the old Russian anthroponymy, yet several place names of that kind can be found often, e.g. Svjatogory (Vologda), Svjatogor(Perm⁶), Svjatogorki (Orel), Svjatogor^{6e} (Kostroma)."

Both views quoted above are unsatisfactory:

bylina about Svjatogor being older than Christianity in Rus⁶(988) makes the connection of the name with Greek Georgios impossible. The explanation deriving the name from Svjatye Gory 'Holy Mountains' is equally uncertain. Slavic topographic names of persons are usually formed with suffixes -⁶sk⁶, -⁶c⁶, -⁶enin⁶ || -⁶janin⁶, -⁶ak⁶, -⁶itj⁶, etc. The name Svjatogor, if derived from Svjatye Gory, would have those suffixes appended to it and would read: Svjatogor⁶sk⁶ or Svjatogorskij, Svjatogorenin⁶ or Svjatogorjanin⁶, Svjatogorec⁶, etc.

Miklosich 95, has the following statement: "Dass bei dem Thema svetu in Personennamen nicht an den christlichen Begriff heilig zu denken ist, beweist das hohe, in das Heidenthum zurückreichende Alter der damit zusammenhangenden Namen: so wie heilig auf den Begriff heil, so muss svetu auf den Begriff stark zurückgefuhrt werden..."

This interpretation of *sveto- 'strong, powerful', was adopted by other Slavists, like A. Brückner, V. Machek,

J. B. Rudnyčkyj, and applied to Eastern Slavic names such as Svjatoslav, Svjatopolk, Czech Svatobor, Svatopluk, Polish Świętomir, Świętoslav, etc.

Explanation of the component parts of the name Svjatogor as *svętŏ 'strong, mighty' and *gor- 'incendium' (Miklosich), gorjo- gorěti 'to burn' (Berneker), in its synthesis meaning to 'burn with strength' is fully in concordance with the psychological and physical make up of the hero; particularly taking into account that "primitive names were consistent with the characters of the individuals concerned."

Svjatogor, 'all burning with strength':

A sila ego tak po žilockam i perelivaetsja
'And his strength in his veins is overflowing'

Is not trying to apply it for useful purposes, but full of vanity is boasting.

Vot i govorit Svjatogor:

"Kak by ja tjagi našel, tak ja by vsju zemlju podnjaj!"

And so Svjatogor says:

"If I could find a point of departure of the earth,
I would lift the whole world up."

And for his boasting he is punished:

Podnjaj sumočku povyšē kolen:

I po kolena Svjatogor v zemlju ugrjaz,
A po belu licu ne slezy, a krovŏ tečet.
Gde Svjatogor uvjaz, tut i vstatŏ ne mog,
Tut emu bylo i končenie.

He lifted the little bag above the knees,
 And Svjatogor sank into the ground up to his knees.
 And on his white face, no tears, but blood is
 flowing.
 Where Svjatogor falls, from here he could not get up.
 Here was his end.

The whole content and meaning of the bylina was aptly summarized in its concluding words:

" Tjagi-to zemli on našel, a Bog ego i poputal za poxval6bu"

' He did find the point of departure of the earth, but God punished him for boasting'.

The image of Svjatogor, hazy and distant, in the above analysis gained in depth, and, comprising in the entirety of its components the whole context and meaning of bylina, is set apart as one of the most colorful and meaningful epic names.

In addition to its relevancy to the content of bylina, the name Svjatogor also plays a role in its form in such aspects as alliteration (e.g. snarjadilsja Svjatogor, slezaet Svjatogor), and others.

However, the name Svjatogor is only one colorful example of expressive names in byliny. Exploration of other anthroponyms in terms of their stylistic functions and relevance to the contents and form of byliny is a problem for the future reserch and goes beyond the scope of the present study.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

This study presents within the limits of the scope of this thesis a systematized approach to epic anthroponymy by establishing forms, occurrences and etymology of names as well as their classification into Christian and non Christian categories.

Other challenging areas explored are Slavicization, typology and stylistic functions of names.

As a result of this study, the following possibilities for further research have emerged:

- 1) stylistic functions of names and their relevancy to content and form of bylina.
- 2) a comparative study of the development of patronymics as reflected in bylina, against legal historical documents of the period, and the significance of the discrepancies found.
- 3) spelling and phonetic elements between Kievan and Novgorod versions.
- 4) the penetration of Christianity into epic anthroponymy as indicated by different combination of names with variable content of Christian and non Christian elements.

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