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MOTIVATION AND SEMANTICS OF THE PRESENT-DAY VILNIUS COUNTY TOPONYM OPPOSITIONS: THE CONCEPT OF THE OBJECT'S POSITION IN SPACE

Dabartinės Vilniaus apskrities toponimų
opozicijų motyvacija ir semantika: objekto
padėties erdvėje samprata

ANNOTATION

The article presents both synchronic and diachronic analysis of the motivation and semantics of the present-day Vilnius County lexical toponym oppositions based on the concept of position in space, esp. their relationship with other objects. The relative position of objects in space is characteristic of merely any class of toponyms: oikonyms, potamonyms, limnonyms, etc. At the lexical level, in both complete and incomplete lexical toponym oppositions, the 'upper' or 'lower' position of the objects is expressed by the antonymic correlation of pronominal adjectives Lith. *aukštasis* 'the high; higher' – *žemasis* 'the low; lower', simple adjectives Lith. *aukštas* 'high' – *žemas* 'low', and Lith. *kalninis* 'of the mountain/hill' – *kloninis* 'of the valley'.

KEYWORDS: toponyms, synchronic and diachronic analysis, etymology, semantics, motivation, toponym lexical oppositions.

ANOTACIJA

Straipsnyje pateikiama dabartinės Vilniaus apskrities toponimų, sudarančių leksines antonimines opozicijas, motyvacijos ir semantikos analizė tiek sinchroniškai, tiek diachroniškai, remiantis įvardijamų objektų padėties erdvėje požiūriu, t. y. jų santykiu su kitais objektais. Santykinė objektų padėtis erdvėje būdinga bet kuriai vietovardžių klasei: oikonimams, potamonimams, limnonimams ir kt. Leksiniame lygmenyje tiek pilnose, tiek nepilnose toponimų opozicijose objektų santykinė padėtis išreiškiama įvardžiuotinių būdvardžių formų *aukštasis – žemasis* ir paprastųjų būdvardžių formų *aukštas – žemas* bei *kalninis – klūninis* antonimine koreliacija.

ESMINIAI ŽODŽIAI: toponimai, sinchroninė ir diachroninė analizė, etimologija, semantika, motyvacija, toponimų leksinės opozicijos.

0. INTRODUCTION

Since the emergence of toponyms, their main natural function has been the indication of a place (address), i.e., they were meant to provide information about the object itself and its relationship with other objects. Therefore, the representatives of many onomastic schools have been paying attention to the plethora of toponyms based on correlations, such as *upper – lower, closer – further (near – far), old – new, big – small, wet – dry*, etc., as well as a multitude of ‘coloured’ or ‘black-and-white’ place names in various toponymic classes. The problem of antonymy and opposition in toponymy has been dealt with by many onomasticians (cf. Superanskaja 1970; Korepanova 1973; Kondrashina 1980; Štěpán 2009; Ahundova 2011; Tkachenko 2003, 2013, 2014; Hontsa 2014; Bukharova *et al.* 2016; Ilchenko, Isachuk 2016; Gataullin, Fatykhova 2018; Stachowski 2018), who claim that the antonymic relationships between place names of different classes are typical to most territories. In Lithuania, however, toponym oppositions still do not receive due attention. The first attempts to look into the problem of opposition and antonymy in regional toponymy were made by Pavel Skorupa (2019). This adds to the relevance of the current research, as the motivation and semantic studies of Lithuanian regional toponymy, esp. toponymy of the present-day Vilnius County, are still incomplete.

The above-mentioned scholars believe that such nomination patterns are not only of a great importance in the designation of geographical objects, but also play a key role in the formation of the national onomasticon, as such formal and semantic sequences of toponyms are formed taking into consideration both linguistic and extralinguistic conditions in the area under investigation. Thus,

the analysis of structural-semantic oppositions in toponymy may at least to a certain extent help identify and explain many motivating factors that had led to the origins of toponyms and may help to establish the principles of nomination of toponymic units in Lithuanian lands. However, plenty of logical questions arise before plunging into the tremendous variety of simple, derived, compound, and composite place names of Vilnius County, e.g., Can toponyms express the antonymic relations in general? What elements in the names of geographic objects create the opposite semantic meaning? What categories do such toponyms create? What linguistic or extralinguistic factors determined the origins of such names? etc.

The object of the current research is present-day Vilnius County toponym oppositions (both settlement and non-settlement names) based on the concept of the named object's relative position in space.

The aim of the present paper is to examine motivation and semantics of constituent parts of toponyms with the homogeneous name lexemes and antonymic differentiating markers.

Research Material and Sources. The main body of the research comprises toponym oppositions based on the concept of the named object's relative position in space selected from the corpus of 5126 present-day Vilnius County toponyms¹ collected by the author in the period from 2018 to 2020. The investigation is based on toponyms and the actual data collected from various modern electronic, printed and manuscript (archival) sources (see *Toponym Sources and References*). These materials complement each other, help to derive and substantiate sound etymological (including toponym motivation) versions, and form the basis of the research. Toponyms are investigated both synchronically and diachronically.

1. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

1.1. Concept of Opposition in Toponymy

Antonymic relationships exist in merely every class of toponyms – oikonyms, hydronyms, microtoponyms (names of ravines, floodplains, ridges, tracts, capes,

¹ 3900 settlement (city, town, village, railway stations with a settlement) names, 718 lake names, 362 river and stream names, and 146 pond names.

islands, etc.) – and is expressed by means of binary oppositions², i.e., pairs of related place names that are opposite in meaning. According to Nataliya Podolskaja (1978: 40), a binary opposition in toponymy is the opposition or contrast of two related objects to distinguish them by means of names with the same base lexemes and antonymic differentiating markers (elements). As observed by Vera Kondrashina (1980: 29), sometimes the opposition may be formed by more than two members, one or several of which may have no differentiating marker, i.e., may have a clear base. The identification of antonyms or (binary) oppositions in toponymy, therefore, is the identification of the dependent uses of toponyms that make up the simplest microsystem (Tkachenko 2014: 68). This means that antonymic toponyms (toponymic antonyms) are typically examined in a toponymic context and explained by the correlation of objects that are limited both linguistically and geographically, i.e., spatially.

Most often toponyms that form the oppositional (antonymic) relationship are within the boundaries of a certain territory, i.e., in close proximity to each another, reflecting the relativity of the location of the objects they designate and, thus, create a certain (micro)system (cf. Štěpán 2009; Tkachenko 2003, 2013, 2014; Ilchenko, Isachuk 2016). Therefore, antonymic pairs in regional toponymy (hydronymy, oikonymy, etc.) are purely contextual and are limited by the hydronymic, oikonymic, or any other (micro)system they create within their own class³: *limnonym* × *lymnonym*, *potamonym* × *potamonym*, *oikonym* × *oikonym*, *oronym* × *oronym*, *drimonym* × *drimonym*, etc.

As maintained in the onomastic literature (Kondrashina 1980: 29–35; Štěpán 2009: 915–919; Tkachenko 2003: 58–60; 2013: 399–404; 2014: 67–69; Ilchenko, Isachuk 2016: 100–101 and others), antonymic relationships in toponymy are created by both composite (complex) and compound names⁴,

² The concept of binary oppositions in language was first proposed in Ferdinand de Saussure's structuralism theory, under the framework of which the binary opposition is a pair of related terms or concepts that are opposite in their meaning. According to de Saussure (1959: 53ff.), (binary) opposition is a means by which language units have value or meaning, i.e., each language unit is defined in relation to another unit. This is not by any means a contradictory (i.e., relationship of negations) but rather a structural, complementary relationship. Therefore, the meaning of the linguistic unit is not absolute, but rather relative (contextual) and may be derived from both syntagmatic (contextual) and paradigmatic (group) relationships of the unit.

³ Hereinafter, the correlation of onyms forming the opposition will be marked with “×”.

⁴ In Lithuanian toponomastics, the studies of both composite and compound toponyms were carried out in works by Renata Endzelytė (2005), Nerija Bartkutė (2008), Dalia Kačinaityė (2008), Marija Razmukaitė (1998, 2002, 2003, 2009), Dalia Sviderskienė (2006, 2006a, 2007), Aleksandras Vanagas (1970) and others. The key focus of these studies is on the toponyms of various classes derivation models, from the perspective of toponym-formation and origin. Certain

based on the correlation of lexical and/or grammatical differentiating attributes or differentiating markers⁵, which are used as pre- or post-modifiers to distinguish between two identical name lexemes. In composite toponyms, the opposite relationship is formed when the common component of opposition members (the identical part of names) is modified with an autonomous DM, usually the qualifying adjectives of size, age, horizontal or vertical position in space, colour, etc. with antonymic relationships, such as *big – small* (also, *great – small*), *old – new*, *upper – lower* (sometimes – *middle*), *further – closer*, *black – white*, etc. In compound toponyms, the opposite relationship is created by names that share a common lexeme and a lexeme (usually the first element of a compound name), whose role is similar to a DM that creates an opposite (antonymic) relation between the opposition members. DMs in both composite and compound toponyms, according to Pavel Štěpán (2009: 915–917), create antonymic semantic relationships that fall into categories, based on the concepts of extent, position, age, owner, colour, etc. of the designated object.

In the majority of cases, oppositions in toponymy are motivated by a variety of extralinguistic factors, determined by the needs of the society at a certain stage of its development, namely to express the relationship of new names to existing ones with the help of linguistic means (Ilchenko, Isachuk 2016: 101). In addition, they reflect various spheres of human activities, including, but not limited to, territorial and natural-geographic features of human life, as well as cognition (Ilchenko, Isachuk 2016; Gataullin, Fatykhova 2018). Therefore, it may be claimed that such constructions in the broadest sense are the product of both historical and cultural development of a nation.

Yevgeniy Tkachenko (2014: 68) maintains that not all onomasticians acknowledge the existence of antonyms at the level of proper names due to the fact that names with etymologically antonymic lexemes form a single onomastic sequence and the objective correlation of names is more important than their conceptual aspect, whereas in appellative antonyms this phenomenon is strictly conceptual, as the correlation of appellatives is restored only through the correlation of concepts. Nevertheless, two distinct categories of toponymic antonyms resp. oppositions, which are structurally similar to appellative antonyms, can be

aspects of antonymy in the class of hydronyms were observed in Vanagas (1981a). The diversity of Lithuanian place names with the pronominal forms of adjectives Lith. *áukštas*, *aukštà* ‘high’ was discussed in Razmukaitė (2003a).

⁵ The terms “differentiating attribute” and “differentiating marker” are used synonymously by the mentioned researchers of oppositions in toponymy. Therefore, for the sake of language economy and in order to avoid the use of multiple synonymous terms, hereinafter, we will use the term “differentiating marker” (hereinafter, DM).

pointed out, i.e., *lexical* and *grammatical* toponymic antonyms. *Lexical toponymic antonyms* are formed by homogeneous name lexemes (roots; hereinafter, HNL) in both compound and composite names⁶. *Grammatical toponymic antonyms* are formed by HNLs marked with different affixes that are opposite in meaning.

Both lexical and grammatical toponymic oppositions, according to their types, can be either complete or incomplete, as pointed out in the onomastic literature (cf. Korepanova 1973: 31; Kondrashina 1980: 30–32; Tkachenko 2013: 400–404; 2014: 68–69; Ilchenko, Isachuk 2016: 100–102 and others). The complete opposition presents the complete antonymic expression of the constituent parts in all names forming the opposition, i.e., identical name lexemes are marked with a certain DM (a suffix, prefix, or any other composite element). The incomplete opposition presents an incomplete antonymic expression of the constituent parts in one of the names in opposition, i.e., one of the names is clear/unmarked with a DM (a suffix, prefix, autonomous word, etc.).

1.2. Research Methods and Limitations

Research methods. With reference to the theories of Cognitive Linguistics and Cognitive Onomastics as well as the traditional onomastic research models, the linguistic research and the semantic classification of motivating concepts of Vilnius County toponym oppositions is based on the etymological, derivational, and semantic analyses of both the DMs and HNLs of toponyms. The etymological analysis is based on works of Kazimieras Būga (1958, 1959, 1961), Jonas Jurkštas (1985), Marija Razmukaitė (1998, 2002, 2003, 2009, etc.), Aleksandras Vanagas (1970, 1981, 1981a, 1996), and others, as well as various lexicographic sources (Lithuanian, Russian, Polish, etc. dictionaries). The composition analysis of toponym oppositions is based on the structural-grammatical classification of water names proposed by Vanagas (1970: 21–27). In order to determine the motivation of selected toponyms, the semantic classification of hydronyms proposed by Vanagas (1981b: 19–120) is applied. Both Vanagas' classifications are believed to be easily adapted to the study of various classes of toponyms (not just hydronyms).

⁶ This also can be observed in Lithuanian toponymy among both compound names, cf.: oikonyms *Senādvaris* × *Naujādvarys*, and composite names, cf.: limnonyms *Įlma Didžioji* × *Įlma Mažoji* or oikonyms *Senieji Miežionys* × *Naujieji Miežionys*, etc. In the compound oikonyms the antonymic relationship is formed by the semantics of the lexemes (name roots) in pre-position Lith. *sėnas* 'old' and *naūjas* 'new', whereas in the case of composite names the antonymy is expressed by the DM (autonomous words) in pre- or post-position to the homogeneous name lexemes.

According to the known theories of Cognitive Onomastics (Coates 2006, 2012, 2015, 2016; Van Langendonck 2007, 2013, 2016, 2017; Brendler 2016; Slíz 2017; Sjöblom 2011 and others), all onyms have meaning. Therefore, toponym (sub)classes are analyzed according to the concepts that motivated their origin, based on the conceptual metaphor model, i.e., transfer of cognitive traits (concepts) from one domain to another (from appellatives/proper names to onyms): source domain (appellative) → conceptual structure (cognitive trait) → target domain (onym) (cf. Kövecses 2002; Lakoff, Johnson 2003; Dobrić 2010). The transfer of semantic and conceptual structures from one conceptual domain to another is of great importance for the creation of onymic prototypes: transferring the meaning of an appellative to an onym, or using a place name to designate a person, thereby indicating the place where the person was born (Dobrić 2010: 139–141), or transferring the personal name to the oikonym, thus, expressing the concept of possessivity (i.e., indicating the relationship of belonging), etc. It is noteworthy that the analysis of onyms under the framework of conceptual metaphor is not etymological analysis but rather an attempt to determine how the conceptual structure of words has motivated and still motivates their creation.

In addition to the linguistic analysis, to understand the semantics and motivation of the DMs in lexical toponym oppositions, the extralinguistic (geographical, historical, socio-cultural) data, esp. the named object's relation to the neighbouring object (hills, valleys, rivers, settlements, etc.) and its position in the terrain (including the position above the sea level – MSL⁷) was considered.

Research Limitations. The current research is limited to the analysis of 21 toponyms forming 10 toponym oppositions (see Appendix) based on the correlation of autonomous words as DMs of toponyms with HNL, taking into consideration motivation and semantics of toponyms' constituent parts, focusing on the named object's relative 'upper' – 'lower' position in space. The selection of such toponym oppositions was limited by the factor of distance. Researchers of oppositions in regional toponymy (cf. Korepanova, 1973; Štěpán, 2009; Ahundova, 2011; Tkachenko, 2003, 2013, 2014; Stachowski, 2018 and others) observe that the toponym oppositions, the correlation of the additional features of which is either semantically antonymic or not, are only possible in

⁷ MSL – meters above sea level. In the current research, this information was obtained using object elevation measurement tools on GP and UETK websites. Of course, it is unlikely that at the time of nomination the information about the position of the object above the sea level was known. People most probably simply considered the position of the object in relation to other neighbouring objects in the specific location, regarding the relief of the given area.

a certain (micro)system, i.e., in a certain territory, since such names actually correlate with each other. Hence, we believe the distance of up to 20 ± 5 km is the maximum distance to consider two or more correlating toponyms an opposition⁸. In this research, the distance between the objects (oikonym, potamonym, limnonym, etc.) was measured using the distance measuring tools (a straight line) on GP and UETK web sites (see Toponym Sources). All the toponyms that form oppositions are within the borders of Vilnius County.

2. MOTIVATION AND SEMANTICS OF LEXICAL TOPONYM OPPOSITIONS

It is observed in toponymy studies that the differentiating adjectives indicating the 'upper' – 'lower' toponym's position in space, esp. in oikonymy, usually indicate either 1) the position of the named object in relation to the river flow with the meaning either 'located in the lower part of the river', i.e., downstream – close to the mouth of the river, or 'located in the upper part of the river', i.e., upstream – close to the source of the river, or 2) the location of the object on the hill/mountain, or at the foot of the hill/mountain (cf. Kondrashina 1980, Tkachenko 2013, Ilchenko, Isachuk 2016).

In Lithuanian toponymy the position of the objects in space is most often expressed by: 1) the correlation of simple adjectives Lith. *m s aukštas*, *f s aukštà* 'high' – *m s žemas*, *f s žemà* 'low'; Lith. *m pl kalniniai* 'of the mountains/hills' – *klóniniai* 'of the valleys'⁹; 2) the correlation of pronominal adjectives¹⁰ Lith. *m s aukštasis*, *f s aukštoji* 'the high; higher' – *žemasis*, *žemoji* 'the low; lower'; Lith. *m*

⁸ This is in line with Kamil Stachowski's (2018: 201) observation about the distance one can regularly travel, esp. on foot, from one location to another and back within one day.

⁹ The simple adjectives Lith. *klōninis* and *kalninis* are respectively derived from the nomenclature terms Lith. *klōnis* / *klōnis* 'valley, dip, lowland, ravine' and *kālnas* 'high natural ground elevation; hill, mountain' (LKŽe).

¹⁰ In the modern Lithuanian language, pronominal forms of adjectives express the category of definiteness, and, therefore, sometimes, may be considered an equivalent to the English definite article. These adjectives have a variety of purposes, one of which is the distinguishing of known objects in terms of the spatial, temporal, physical, and other qualities by: a) the comparison of the higher degree of the known quality, b) any property of one object opposite to another (typically, albeit not always, when no more than two objects are opposed), and c) some peculiar, individual feature not inherent in other objects of that kind. The same purposes of the pronominal adjectives are used to distinguish objects within the class of proper names (DLKG 174–177). It has to be noted that in almost all cases, there is a possibility to use a simple adjective to modify the object, however, the meaning will be completely different.

pl aukštīji – žemīji, f pl áukštosios – žėmosios. Such oppositions are typical to the mountainous areas neighbouring with lowlands and convey certain information about the relief of a given area.

In the sections below, toponyms are presented in the alphabetical order, listing both linguistic and extralinguistic data (toponym class, localization, historical forms of the name), available at the time of writing, followed by the analysis (etymology and motivation) and discussion of the opposition. The current forms of analyzed toponyms are italicized and, where possible, stressed.

2.1. *Bezdonys_{tn} × Bezdonys_v × Aukštīji Bezdonys_v*

Bezdonys – *Bezdonys* eld, V D; located 138 MSL, at the hillfoot on the right bank valley of the Bezdonė (the Neris trib.), 6 km southeast of Nemenčinė; GSD1974 728 *Bezdonys_{tn}*, GI1905 58 Rus. ст.[анция] Безданы, д.[еревня] Безданы, REM1872 Rus. Безданы.

Bezdonys – *Bezdonys* eld, V D; 137 MSL, at the hillfoot on the left bank valley of the Bezdonė, 1 km from the town; GSD1974 728 *Bezdonys_v*, GI1905 58 Rus. с.[еление] Безданы, им.[ение] Безданы, REM1872 Rus. Госп.[одский] д.[вор] Безданы.

Aukštīji Bezdonys – *Bezdonys* eld, V D; 143 MSL, in the hills in Rūkantiškės forest, 6 km east of *Bezdonys*; GSD1974 728 *Aukštīji Bezdonys_v*, GI1905 58 Rus. з.[астенок] Безданолъсье, Безданолъсь, REM1872 Rus. з.[астенок] Безданайцы.

The oikonym *Bezdonys* is Lith. suff. *-onys* derivative from *the Bezdonė*¹¹ stream. This derivation model of the above oikonyms from the hydronym

¹¹ The potamonym *Bezdonė* (LKIVK *Bezdonė*, *Bezdanika*; the Vilnia trib.) is most probably of Slav. origin and may be related to Rus. *бездонный*, -ая ‘bottomless; (figurative) extremely deep (← Rus. *бездна*)’ (Slovar.cc, SRYAe), or Pol. *bezdenny* ‘deep, bottomless’, *bezdeń* ‘whirlpool: a rapidly rotating mass of water in a river into which objects may be drawn’ (PSPR 34), Bel. *бездань*, *бяздонне* ‘abyss, deep place’ (Skarnik.by). According to Jurkštas (1985: 19), the rivername *Bezdonė* is not authentic. The scholar believes that the authentic form of *Bezdonys* might have been **Bedugnai*, derived from the similar hydronym: in the source of 1516 the potamonym is written as *Besdenayta*, *Besdanayta*, *Besdonayta*, the suff. of which corresponds to Lith. *-ait(ė)*, thus, the name might have been **Bedugnaitė*, derived from hydronym (either lake, or swamp) **Bedugnis*, -ė and related to Lith. *bedūgnė* ‘great depth’ (LKŽe) (also, cf. LVŽ I 466). According to Vykintas Vaitkevičius, the stream was earlier called the Juodupis: “z Bezdan – Jodupis, 1784 m., TVD 382” (Vaitkevičius 2012: 111). Taking its beginning in the wet lawns between Paskynai and Rūkantiškės forests, the stream flows into the swampy *Bezdonys* fishing pond and through *Bezdonys* forests, retaining the primeval valley, which full of sloughs, ditches, debris, fallen trees, natural dams. Whether authentic

is plausible, as, according to Marija Razmukaitė (1998: 28), the association of a settlement name with a hydronym when the settlement is located near a river or lake of that name is possible. All the oikonyms presented in this section, as well as those non-existent today (GI1905 58 д.[еревня] Безданейцы, з.[астенок] Безданцы, з. Безданцы, з. Безданы Новые, з. Безданы) were motivated by their position in the vicinity of the mentioned stream, therefore, express the concept of belonging (location): *Bezdonys* ← the settlement on/upon *the Bezdonė*. According to Jonas Jurkštas (1985: 19), the form *Bezdonys* is not authentic and in the past must have been **Bedugniai*, derived from the similar hydronym (cf. LVŽ I 466). The DM *Aukštieji* (← Lith. *aukštieji* ‘upper’) in *Aukštieji Bezdonys*¹² is motivated by the village's location in the hills in the vicinity of *Bezdonys* and *the Bezdonė*, hence, it may be considered a metonymic transposition of the concept of place: *Aukštieji* + *Bezdonys* ← the settlement in the hills near *Bezdonys/the Bezdonė*.

2.2. *Jagėlonys*_v × *Klėniniai Jagėlonys*_v

Jagėlonys – Kietaviškės eld, El D; by the lake Švenčius, 135 MSL, in the hills above the Spenglė valley, 5 km southwest of Kietaviškės; GSD1974 202 Kalniniai Jagėlonys_v, GI1905 339 Rus. з.[астенок] Ягеляны-Горные, REM1872 Rus. Ягеляны Гурные.

or translated, it is possible to claim that the potamonym is rather metaphorical and the stream might have been associated with and motivated by the concept of abyss: Lith. *bedugnė*, Rus. *бездна*, Pol. *bezden*, Bel. *бездань*, *бяздонне* → abyss, great depth → *the Bezdonė*.

¹² As it can be observed from the historical forms, the current official name *Aukštieji Bezdonys* is rather recent (is known since around the middle of the 20th c.) and is the result of the renaming of the settlement. The oldest form REM1872 Rus. з.[астенок] Безданайцы most probably has been the transliteration of Lith. **Bezdonaičiai* (Lith. diminutive suff. *-aitis pl* derivative (cf. DLKG 91)) that referred to a settlement of a smaller size than *Bezdonys* from the name of which it was derived, most likely by people, who separated from the main settlement (*Bezdonys*). The diminutive form was also motivated by the type of the settlement – Rus. *застенок* ‘a steading’ (Lith. *viėnsėdis* (*užusienis*) ← Pol. *zaścianek*, Rus. *застенок*, Old Rus. *застынокъ* – a small rural settlement. In historical maps and sources (see Toponym Sources), marked as Pol. *zaścianek*, Rus. *застенок*. It is noteworthy that in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (later, in some parts of Poland), and later in the Russian Empire Rus. *застенок* (← from Pol. ← *sciana*, Rus. *стена* ‘a wall, barrier, border’ → Pol. *zaścianek*, Bel. *засцѣнак*, Lith. *užusienis*) referred to a small rural settlement that typically consisted of one household (homestead, steading) lying separately with farm buildings and the land belonging to it (cf. SSP2 243; LKŽe). Later, the name *Безданайцы* was changed and most probably reflected the settlement's most striking feature, i.e., its location in the forest GI1905 58 Rus. з. Безданольсье, Безданольсь (Rus. *лѣсъ* : лес ‘forest’).

Klōniniai Jagėlōnys – Kietāviškės eld, El D; 121 MSL, at the hillfoot in the Spenglā valley, 0,6 km northwest of *Jagėlōnys*; GSD1974 202 Kloniniai Jagėlonys, GI1905 339 Rus. д.[еревня] Ягеляны–Дальние, REM1872 Rus. Ягеляны.

The homogeneous, pluralia tantum name lexemes of both oikonyms are most probably of anthroponymic origin, derived by means of the Lith. suff. *-onys* from Lith. *Jagėla* (→ Lith. *Jógėlas* (*Jāgėlas*, *Jagėlas*), *Jagėlōnis*) (cf. Zinkevičius 2008: 208, 347; PDB). Thus, the oikonym may be motivated by the concept of possessivity: (*Klōniniai*) *Jagėlōnys* ← the settlement belonging to/established by *Jagėlōnis*/the *Jagėlōnys* ← Lith. *Jagėla*/the *Jagėlōnys*. Hence, the *pl* inflection *-ys* may refer to the members of the family collectively. The DM *Klōniniai* ← Lith. *klōninis* ‘of the valley’ ← Lith. *klōnis* ‘a valley, dip, lowland, ravine’ (LKŽe) in *Klōniniai Jagėlōnys* is motivated by the village’s location in the valley. The zero DM in *Jagėlōnys* may have convey the meaning that this was the major settlement.

2.3. *Aukštieji Karklėnai*_v × *Žemieji Karklėnai*_v

Aukštieji Karklėnai – Šātrininkai eld, V D; 163 MSL, in the hills on the right bank upstream of the Šeterninkų upėlis, approx. 0,8 km from the place the stream drains its waters into the Vilnia (the Neris trib.); GSD1974 737 Aukštieji Karklėnai, GI1905 53 Rus. д.[еревня] Лознишки, REM1872 Rus. Гаравья Лозники.

Žemieji Karklėnai – Šātrininkai eld, V D; 148 MSL, 0,7 km to the east on the opposite bank valley downstream the Šeterninkų upėlis; GSD1974 737 Žemieji Karklėnai, GI1905 53 Rus. з.[астенок] Лознишки, REM1872 Rus. Лозовня.

The HNL *Karklėnai* in both oikonyms is the Lith. suff. *-ėnai* pluralia tantum derivative, often used to derive oikonyms from appellatives, hidronyms (cf. Razmukaitė 1998: 12ff., 27ff.). Most likely the oikonym was related to the phitolexeme Lith. *kaĩklas* ‘willow family tree or shrub (*Salix cinerea*, *S. aurita*, *S. nigricans*, or *S. pantandra*)’ (LKŽe), and was motivated by the settlement’s location in the place overgrown by the trees or shrubs of the mentioned species, and, thus, may be derived from Lith. *karklỹnė* ‘place overgrown with willows, willow bushes’ (LKŽe)¹³. The suff. *-ėnai* (← *-ėnas*, *-ė*) is rather frequent and conveys the meaning of a common name of the place of residence or might

¹³ The meaning of such place is also reflected in the older, translated (?) forms of the oikonyms GI1905, REM1872 Rus. Лознишки, Лозники, Лозовня (← Rus. лозняк ‘a willow bush; thickets of this bush’ (SRY 291; SRYAe)) all related to Rus. лоз- (← лоза) ‘name of the different types of willows’ (SRY 291; SRYAe).

refer to people living in such place (cf. DLKG 140). The oikonym can be a metonymic transposition of the concept of place (nomenclature tern) into the settlement name: 1) Lith. *karklỹnė* + *-ėnai* → the place overgrown with willow trees, shrubs → *Karklėnai*; or the metaphoric transposition of the concept referring to people living in such place (kind of a nickname) to the oikonym: *karklỹnė* + *-ėnai* → *karklėnai* (people living in *karklỹnė*) → *Karklėnai*. The DMs *Aukštieji* (← Lith. *aukštieji* 'upper') and *Žemieji* (← Lith. *žemieji* 'lower') of both oikonyms are motivated not only by the settlements' vertical position in space, but also by their position in relation to the river flow.

2.4. *Kalniniai Mijaugonys*_v × *Klóniniai Mijaugonys*_v

Kalniniai Mijaugonys – Gilūčiai eld, El D; 92 MSL, in the valley downstream the Prakusa, not far away from lake Ilgis, 4 km northwest of Elektrėnai; GSD1974 210 *Kalniniai Mijaugonys*_v, G11905 324 Rus. д.[ережня] Милейганы-Горные, REM1872 Rus. Милейганы гурные.

Klóniniai Mijaugonys – Kietaviškės eld, El D; 121 MSL, up the Prakusa stream, 2 km northeast on the elevation of *Klóniniai Mijaugonys*; GSD1974 202 *Klóniniai Mijaugonys*_v, G11905 324 Rus. д.[ережня] Милейганы-Дольние, REM1872 Rus. Дальн.[ие] Милейганы.

The homogeneous, pluralia tantum base lexemes of both oikonyms are most probably of anthroponymic origin, derived by means of the Lith. suff. *-onys* from the blending of two anthroponyms Lith. *Migónis* (which relates to the spiritual qualities and was derived from Lith. *miẽgas* (sleep) 'physiological state of rest, when many physiological processes are weakened and consciousness is not fully or partially affected' (LKŽe; also cf. Zinkevičius 2008: 584)), or Lith. *Migis*, *Migỹs* (probably from Lith. nickname, derived from and related to Lith. *mĩgis*, *mĩgius* 'sleepyhead' (PDB)), and Lith. *Jauga* (*Jaugà*), *Jaugas* (cf. Zinkevičius 2008: 310) → **Mijaugonis*, **Mijaugas*. Thus, the oikonyms may be motivated by the concept of possessivity: (*Kalniniai*, *Klóniniai*) *Mijaugonys* ← the settlement belonging to/established by **Mijaugonis*/the **Mijaugonys*, **Mijaugas*/the **Mijaugai*. The *pl* inflection *-ys* may refer to the family members collectively. The historical form Rus. Милейганы may relate the oikonym to old Lith. double-stemmed anthroponym *Milagaĩnis*/*Mil-a-gainas* (cf. Zinkevičius 2008: 88, 115, 221). The position of villages in space (terrain) serves the motivation of and explains the semantics of the DMs (*Klóniniai* and *Kalniniai*)¹⁴.

¹⁴ The respective position of the settlements in the hills or in the valley is also reflected in the historical name forms by the DMs Rus. – Горные, гурные (← Rus. *горный*, Pol. *górný* 'located

2.5. *Nėvardas Áukštas*_L × *Nėvardas Žėmas*_L

Nėvardas Áukštas – Pabéržė eld, V D; 164 MSL, on the natural elevation (plato), 10,5 km northeast of Pabéržė; high, dry banks mostly covered with trees and meadows; REM1872-.

Nėvardas Žėmas – Pabéržė eld, V D; 157 MSL, in the Vilkiškių Swamp, at the hill foot 0,08 km to the south from *Nėvardas Áukštas*; low and swampy shores; REM1872-.

The name *Nėvardas* is a negative Lith. pref. *ne-* derivative most probably from the base *vard-*, which according to Vanagas (1981: 362), has to be related with the hydronyms with bases *verd-* and *vird-*. Vanagas (ibid.) believes that all of them comprise three variants of etymologically single root – *vard-*, *verd-* and *vird-*. Such hydronyms can be derived from Lith. *verdėnė*, *verdėnis* ‘a spring, source’ (LKŽe), *virdùklis* ‘a spring, whirlpool’ (LKŽe) ← Lith. *vìrti* (*vérda*, *vìrė*) or *veřstis* ‘to popple or bounce from dungeons (about a source)’ (LKŽe). Thus, linguistic-cognitive motivation of the names *Nėvardas Áukštas* and *Nėvardas Žėmas* may be interpreted as a metaphoric transposition of the concept of a spring/source: Lith. *ne* + *vařdas* (*verdėnis*, *verdùklis*) → the body of water that is not a spring, source → *Nėvardas* (*Áukštas* and *Žėmas*). These are the only hydronyms in Vilnius County the DMs (Lith. *áukštas* ‘high’ – *žėmas* ‘low’) of which indicate to their actual vertical position in space. *Nėvardas Áukštas* being positioned somewhat higher in space.

2.6. *Pamerkỹs*_v × *Aukštàsis Pamerkỹs*_v

Pamerkỹs – Turgėliai eld, Šlčn D; GSD1974 527 Pamerkys_v, GI1905 43 Rus. 3.[астенок] Подмеречь, им.[ение] Меречь-Юльяново или Бѣлый-Дворъ, REM1872 Rus. Подмеречь (186 MSL, on the left bank downstream the Merkỹs)

Aukštàsis Pamerkỹs – Turgėliai eld, Šlčn D; GSD1974 525 Aukštasis Pamerkys_v, GI1905 43 Rus. ф.[ольварк] Подмеречь, им.[ение] Меречь-Михновскій, REM1872- (194 MSL, on the right bank upstream the Merkỹs)

Pamerkỹs and *Aukštàsis Pamerkỹs* are located 2 km away from each other and are motivated by their location close to the Merkỹs (the Nėmumas trib.), which is indicated by Lith. pref. *pa-*. Therefore, the homogeneous lexemes *Pamerkỹs* convey the meaning of a settlement near the Merkỹs that expresses the the

in the mountains; upper’ (SRYAe; PSPR 145)) and –Дольніе (← Rus. *дольний*, Pol. *dolny*, Bel. *дольны* ‘lower’ (SRYAe; PSPR 95; Skarnik.by)).

concept of belonging (location): (*Aukštàsis*) *Pamerkỹs* ← *pa-* + *Merkỹs* ← the settlement on/upon, or near the *Merkỹs* ← the *Merkỹs*. The pronominal adjective Lith. *aukštàsis* in *Aukštàsis Pamerkỹs* may also indicate the settlement's location in correlation with *Pamerkỹs*. *Aukštàsis Pamerkỹs* is up the river from *Pamerkỹs*. Hence, the correlation *aukštàsis* 'high' – *žemàsis* 'low' may also refer to the position of both settlements in relation to the river flow they are based upon (up and down the stream).

2.7. *Aukštíjei Rusōkai*_{stead} × *Žemíjei Rusōkai*_{stead}

Aukštíjei Rusōkai – Avižiēniai eld, V D; at 163 MSL, on the right bank upstream the Riešė (the Neris trib.), 8 km from Avižiēniai; GSD1974 725 *Aukštíjei Rusokai*_{stead}, GI1905 72 Rus. д.[ережня] Русаки Горные, REM1872 Rus. Гурне-русаки (163 MSL, on the right bank upstream the Riešė).

Žemíjei Rusōkai – Avižiēniai eld, V D; 152 MSL, on the left bank downstream the Riešė, 2 km to the east of *Aukštíjei Rusōkai*; GSD1974 726 *Žemíjei Rusokai*_{stead}, GI1905 72 Rus. д.[ережня] Русаки Дольные, REM1872 Rus. Дольна-русаки.

The name lexeme *Rusōkai* is of a not very clear origin and is most probably related to and derived from the anthroponym **Rusokas* with the stem *Rus-* (*Rusas*, *Rusakas*, etc.), which is rather frequent in surnames of Vilnius region and adjacent territories, both in Lithuania and neighbouring countries (cf. Zinkevičius 2012: 165), but most likely is related to and is a *pl* inflexion Lith. *-ai* derivative from Rus./Bel. dial. (coll.) *пысак* 'a Russian man; a person with traits of a Russian folk, a good simple Russian person.' (Skarnik.by; Slovar.cc; SRYAe)¹⁵. Thus, the oikonyms may be a metonymic transposition of the surname to the oikonym and motivated by the concept of possessivity: (*Aukštíjei* / *Žemíjei*) *Rusokai* ← the settlement belonging to/established by **Rusokas*/the **Rusokai* (← *Rusakas*/the *Rusakai* with the vowel change: *a* → *o*). On the other hand, the oikonym *Rusokai* might have been used to refer to the settlement, where people of Russian descent lived (from Rus. *пысаку* ← *пысак*). Thus, the oikonym may be a metaphoric transposition of the concept referring to people living in the settlement (kind of a nickname) to the oikonym: Rus. *пысаку* → people of Russian descent/Russians → (*Aukštíjei* / *Žemíjei*) *Rusōkai*. The DMs *Aukštíjei* (← Lith. *aukštíjei* 'upper') and *Žemíjei* (← Lith. *žemíjei* 'lower') of both oikonyms are motivated not only by the settlements' vertical position in space, but also by their position in relation to the Riešė flow.

¹⁵ This etymology is highly likely with reference to the inscription of the old forms of the settlement names, in which the HNLs are spelled with lower case letters (Rus. *пысаку* ← *пысак*).

2.8. *Aukštíjėi Semenìukai_v × Žemíjėi Semenìukai_v*

Aukštíjėi Semenìukai – Leñtvaris eld, Trak D; 130 MSL in the hills above the Vilsa and the Neris valleys; GSD1974 648 *Aukštíjėi Semenìukai_v*, GI1905 341 Rus. д.[еревня] Семенюки-Горные, REM1872 Rus. Со́йзе Мал.[ые].

Žemíjėi Semenìukai – Leñtvaris eld, Trak D; 110 MSL, at the hillfoot, on the left bank of the Neris, in the valley of the Vilsa stream, 0,5 km away from *Aukštíjėi Semenìukai*; GSD1974 649 *Žemíjėi Semenìukai_v*, GI1905 341 Rus. д.[еревня] Семенюки-Дольные, REM1872 Rus. Со́йзе Бол.[ьшие].

The homogeneous, pluralia tantum base lexemes of both oikonyms are most probably of anthroponymic origin, derived by means of Lith. suff. *-iuk-* from either Lith. *Sẽ-menas*, *Sẽ-me-nas*, *Semēnis* (cf. Zinkevičius 2008: 114, 132, 239), or Slav. *Sem-en-iuk/Sem-en-iukas* (cf. Zinkevičius 2012: 269), *Semēnas*, *Semėnas*, *Semenis* (← Brus. *Сямён : Сумеон*, Rus. *Семён : Сумеон*) (cf. PDB) ← Heb. Simeon. Thus, the oikonym, may be metonymical, motivated by the concept of possessivity: (*Aukštíjėi*, *Žemíjėi*) *Semenìukai* ← the settlement belonging to/established by *Sẽ-menas*, *Sẽ-me-nas*, *Semēnis*, *Sem-en-iuk/Sem-en-iukas*. The DMs of both oikonyms are motivated by the settlements' vertical position in space, i.e., in the hills and at the hillfoot.

2.9. *Aukštíjėi Svirnai_{stead} × Žemíjėi Svirnai_{stead}*

Aukštíjėi Svirnai – Vidiškiai eld, Ukm D; 93 MSL, on the left bank upstream the Sykė (the Šventoji trib.), 7 km from Vidiškiai; GSD1974 675 *Aukštíjėi Svirnai_{stead}*, KGS1903 152 Rus. ф.[ольварк] Свирны, REM1872 Rus. Госп.[одский] д.[вор] Свирны Верх.[ние].

Žemíjėi Svirnai – Vidiškiai eld, Ukm D; 87 MSL, on the left bank downstream the Sykė, 0,5 km east of *Aukštíjėi Svirnai*; GSD1974 677 *Žemíjėi Svirnai_{stead}*, KGS1903 151 Rus. им.[ение] Свирны, REM1872 Rus. Госп.[одский] д.[вор] Свирны Нижние.

Svirnai is the oikonym related to and derived by Lith. pl inflexion *-ai* from Lith. *sviřnas* 'hut where grain is poured; larger barn' (LKŽe). Thus, the name is motivated by outhouse buildings and, most probably, marks the settlement (in both cases of the oikonyms analyzed here) which has developed from the place where the (major) barns were located. Judging from historical types of the settlements, this might have been barns belonging to the landlord, and, thus, have served the most prominent feature of the location from which the settlements have developed. Therefore, the oikonym(s) *Svirnai* may be considered a metaphoric transposition of the concept of the place (location)

near the barn(s) into the oikonym: *sviřnas*, *-ai* → the place near the barn(s) or where the barn(s) are/were located → (*Aukštėji* / *Žemėji*) *Svirnai*. The DMs of both oikonyms are motivated not only by the settlements' vertical position in space, but also by their position in relation to the river flow¹⁶.

2.10. *Áukštosios Viėsos*_v × *Žėmosios Viėsos*_v

Áukštosios Viėsos – Širvintos eld, Šr D; 111 MSL, on the left bank upstream the Širvintà (the Šventóji trib.) at its confluence with the Viesà, 6,5 km from Širvintos; GSD1974 587 *Aukštosios Viesos*_v, GI1905 78 Rus. д.[еревня] Вѣсы-Горные, REM1872 Rus. з.[астенок] Весы.

Žėmosios Viėsos – Širvintos eld, Šr D; 108 MSL, downstream the Širvintà, in the right bank valley 0,8 km away from *Áukštosios Viėsos*; GSD1974 589 *Žėmosios Viesos*_v, GI1905 78 Rus. з.[астенок] Вѣсы-Дольные, REM1872 Rus. з.[астенок] Новые Весы.

The homogeneous names *Viėsos* of the two villages owe their names to *the Viesà* – the stream, on the banks of which both settlements are located, and are the *pl* inflexion Lith. *-os* derivative from the potamonym¹⁷. Therefore, the oikonym may be considered a metonymic transposition of the potamonym (transonymization) (the concept of place): *Viėsos* ← *Vies-* + *-os* ← the settlement on/upon *the Viesà*. The DMs *Áukštosios* and *Žėmosios* of both oikonyms are motivated not only by the settlements' vertical position in space, but also by their position in relation to the river flow.

¹⁶ Quite interesting is the change of the DMs from post-position to HNLs (REM1872 Rus. Свирны Верх.[ние], Свирны Нижние: Верхние and Нижние ← Rus. *верхний* 'upper', *нижний* 'lower') to pre-position in both oikonyms (*Aukštėji Svirnai*, *Žemėji Svirnai*). However, the reasons for such change are not clear.

¹⁷ The potamonym *Viesà* is of an obscure origin. Its source lies in the vicinity of the swampy shores of lake *Viesys*. However, it is not clear now whether it is the lake or the motivated each other's names. Vanagas (1981: 378) relates these two hydronyms to Lith. *viesulas* 'strong whirlwind' (LKŽe), which allegedly is derived from InE. **uei-* 'to bend, twist' and attributes it to the hydronyms of physiographic meaning (Vanagas 1981a: 63). This could be partly true, taking into consideration the winding rivercourse, esp. from the midway and to the point it drains its waters into Širvintà; or considering the winding shoreline of the swamps around lake *Viesys*. Hence, both hydronyms may be metaphoric in nature and are the transpositions of the concept of whirls, bends and twists winding riverbed and winding shoreline, respectively: 1) *viesulas* → a winding riverbed → *the Viesà*, 2) *viesulas* → a winding shoreline → *Viesys*.

The complete antonymic correlation of the DMs either in pre- or post-position to the HNLs are observed in 7 cases (1 limnonym and 6 oikonym oppositions). The incomplete correlation of DMs in pre-position to the modified HNLs is observed in 3 oppositions from the class of oikononyms. The analyzed oppositions based on the correlation of simple and pronominal adjectives and their forms Lith. *áukštas*, -à (*aukštàsis*, *aukštieji*, *áukštosios*) ‘high’ (‘upper’) – *žėmas*, -à (*žėmàsis*, *žėmieji*, *žėmosios*) ‘low’ (‘lower’) and Lith. *kalnìnis* (*kalnìniai*) ‘of the hills’ – Lith. *klóninis* (*klóniniai*) ‘of the valley’ make only a small part – 10 cases (formed by 21 toponyms), i.e., 0,251% of the 251 oppositions currently functioning within the borders of Vilnius County.

Both the linguistic and extralinguistic analysis of the DMs has shown that the choice of both pronominal and simple qualifying adjectives in the process of nomination was based on the named object’s relative position (either horizontal, or vertical) in space (the terrain):

- 1) The correlation of Lith. *áukštas* ‘high’ – *žėmas* ‘low’ is based on the object’s horizontal position in space (in relation to the neighbouring river): *Aukštieji Karklėnai_v* × *Žemieji Karklėnai_v*, *Pamerkys_v* × *Aukštàsis Pamerkys_v*, *Aukštieji Rusōkai_{stead}* × *Žemieji Rusōkai_{stead}*, *Áukštosios Viėsos_v* × *Žėmosios Viėsos_v*, *Aukštieji Svirnai_{stead}* × *Žemieji Svirnai_{stead}*;
- 2) The correlation of Lith. *áukštas* ‘high’ – *žėmas* ‘low’ is based on the object’s vertical position in space (on the hill/mountain as opposed to the other object’s position at the foot of the hill/mountain): *Aukštieji Bezdónys_v* × *Bezdónys_v* × *Bezdónys_{tn}*, *Nėvardas Áukštas_L* × *Nėvardas Žėmas_L*, *Aukštieji Semeniūkai_v* × *Žemieji Semeniūkai_v*;
- 3) The correlation of Lith. *kalnìnis* ‘of the mountain/hill’ – *klóninis* ‘of the valley’ is based on the object’s vertical position in space (on the hills as opposed to the other object’s position in the valley of the neighbouring river): *Jagėlónys_v* × *Klóniniai Jagėlónys_v*, *Kalnìniai Mijáugonys_v* × *Klóniniai Mijáugonys_v*.

Considering the above, it may be concluded that the correlation of simple and pronominal adjectives in Vilnius County toponymy is rather clear, as these DMs carry the following semantic load: 1) Lith. *áukštas*, -à (*aukštàsis*, *aukštieji*, *áukštosios*) – ‘located on the hill/mountain’ (vertical upper position), Lith. *žėmas*, -à (*žėmàsis*, *žėmieji*, *žėmosios*) – ‘located at the foot of the hill/mountain’ (vertical lower position); 2) Lith. *áukštas*, -à (*aukštàsis*, *aukštieji*, *áukštosios*) – ‘located in the upper part of the river (upstream)’ (horizontal position up/back), Lith. *žėmas*, -à (*žėmàsis*, *žėmieji*, *žėmosios*) – ‘located in the lower part of the river (downstream)’ (horizontal position down); 3) Lith. *kalnìnis* (*kalnìniai*) – ‘located

on the hill/mountain' (vertical upper position), Lith. *klōninis* (*klōniniai*) – 'located in the valley' (vertical lower position).

The analysis of the HNLs has shown that these may fall into two categories, based on the variety of motivating concepts:

1) name lexemes of clear motivation and semantics: a) motivated by the toponym (the concept of place/location) – *Bezdonys_{tm}*, *Bezdonys_v*, *Aukštieji Bezdonys_v*, *Pamerkys_v*, *Aukštasis Pamerkys_v*, *Áukštosios Višos_v*, *Žėmosios Višos_v*; b) motivated by anthroponym (the concept of possessivity, belonging) – *Jagėlonys_v*, *Klōniniai Jagėlonys_v*, *Kalniniai Mijaugonys_v*, *Klōniniai Mijaugonys_v*, *Aukštieji Semenūkai_v*, *Žemieji Semenūkai_v*; c) motivated by appellative – (the concept of source/spring) *Nėvardas Áukštas_L*, *Nėvardas Žėmas_L*, (concept of place) *Aukštieji Svirnai_{stead}*, *Žemieji Svirnai_{stead}*;

2) name lexemes of obscure motivation and semantics: a) motivated by appellative or nickname (the concept of place or people) – *Aukštieji Karklėnai_v*, *Žemieji Karklėnai_v*; b) motivated by the anthroponym (the concept of possessivity or people) – *Aukštieji Rusūkai_{stead}*, *Žemieji Rusūkai_{stead}*.

3. CONCLUSIONS

1. Oppositions based on the correlation of simple and pronominal adjectives and their forms Lith. *áukštas*, *-à* (*aukštasis*, *aukštieji*, *áukštosios*) 'high' ('upper') – *žėmas*, *-à* (*žėmasis*, *žemieji*, *žėmosios*) 'low' ('lower') and Lith. *kalninis* (*kalniniai*) 'of the hills' – Lith. *klōninis* (*klōniniai*) 'of the valley' make only a small part – 10 cases (formed by 21 toponyms), i.e., 0,251% of the 251 oppositions currently functioning within the borders of Vilnius County. All the selected toponym oppositions exist in oppositions are within 0,08 to 6 km from each other.
2. The complete antonymic correlation of the DMs either in pre- or post-position to the HNLs are observed in 7 cases (1 limnonym and 6 oikonym oppositions, formed by 2 and 12 names respectively). The incomplete correlation of DMs in pre-position to the modified HNLs is observed in 3 oppositions from the class of oikonyms, formed by 7 names.
3. To understand the semantics of the DMs, both the linguistic and extralinguistic data was analyzed. The analysis of the DMs (simple and pronominal adjectives and their forms) has shown that the choice of DMs in the process of nomination was determined by the named object's relative position (either horizontal, or vertical) in space (the terrain). The motivation of the DMs is rather clear and they carry the following semantic load: 1) Lith. *áukštas*, *-à* (*aukštasis*, *aukštieji*, *áukštosios*) – 'located on the hill/mountain' (vertical

- upper position), Lith. *žėmas*, -à (*žėmàsis*, *žėmieji*, *žėmosios*) – ‘located at the foot of the hill/mountain’ (vertical lower position); 2) Lith. *áukštas*, -à (*aukštàsis*, *aukštieji*, *áukštosios*) – ‘located in the upper part of the river (upstream)’ (horizontal position up/back), Lith. *žėmas*, -à (*žėmàsis*, *žėmieji*, *žėmosios*) – ‘located in the lower part of the river (downstream)’ (horizontal position down); 3) Lith. *kalnìnis* (*kalnìniai*) – ‘located on the hill/mountain’ (vertical upper position), Lith. *klóninis* (*klōniniai*) – ‘located in the valley’ (vertical lower position).
4. The analysis of the HNLs has shown that these may fall into two categories, based on the variety of motivating concepts: 1) name lexemes of clear motivation and semantics: a) motivated by the toponym (the concept of place/location) – 7 homogeneous oikonym lexemes; b) motivated by anthroponym (the concept of possessivity, belonging) – 6 homogeneous oikonym lexemes; c) motivated by appellative – (the concept of source/spring) 2 homogeneous limnonym lexemes, (concept of place) 2 oikonym lexemes; 2) name lexemes of obscure motivation and semantics: a) motivated by appellative or nickname (the concept of place or people) – 2 homogeneous oikonym lexemes; b) motivated by the anthroponym (the concept of possessivity or people) – 2 homogeneous oikonym lexemes.

ABBREVIATIONS

Bel. – Belarussian; cf. – compare; coll. – colloquial; D – district; DM – differentiating marker; dial. – dialectal; El – Elektrėnai; eld – eldership; *et al.* – and others; *f* – feminine; Heb. – Hebrew; HNL – homogeneous name lexeme; InE. – Indo-European; km – kilometer; _l – lake; Lith. – Lithuanian; *m* – masculine; MSL – meters above sea level; Pol. – Polish; *pl* – plural; Rus. – Russian; *s* – singular; ^{stead} – steading/homestead; Šlčn – Šalčininkai; Šr – Širvintos; _{tn} – town; Trak – Trakai; trib. – tributary; Ukm – Ukmergė; V – Vilnius; _v – village.

TOPONYM SOURCES

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LKIVK – Lietuvių kalbos instituto Vardyno skyriaus vietovardžių, surinktų iš gyvosios kalbos, kartoteka (*The Catalogue of Lithuanian Place Names Written from the Living Language of the Research Center of Baltic Languages and Onomastics at the Institute of the Lithuanian Language*).

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Trakai District Municipality web site at: <https://www.trakai.lt/>; <http://old.trakai.lt/>
Ukmergė District Municipality web site at: <https://www.ukmerge.lt/>
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APPENDIX. Analyzed Oppositions.

Presented in the Order of Corresponding Sections in the Paper.

Source: UETK, GP web sites.



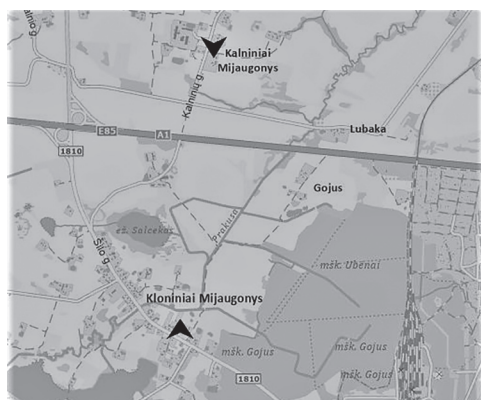
2.1. *Bezdónys_{tn} × Bezdónys_v × Aukštieji Bezdónys_v*



2.2. *Jagėlonys_v × Klėniniai Jagėlonys_v*



2.3. *Aukštieji Karkėnai_v × Žemieji Karkėnai_v*



2.4. *Kalnėiniai Mijėugonyš_v × Klėniniai Mijėugonyš_v*



2.6. $Pamerk\tilde{y}s_v \times Aukšt\tilde{a}s\text{is } Pamerk\tilde{y}s_v$



2.8. *Aukštīji Semeniūkai_v × Žemīji Semeniūkai_v*



2.10. *Áukštosios Viėsos_v × Žėmosios Viėsos_v*

Dabartinės Vilniaus apskrities toponimų opozicijų motyvacija ir semantika: objekto padėties erdvėje samprata

SANTRAUKA

Remiantis kognityvinės lingvistikos ir kognityvinės onomastikos teorijomis, straipsnyje tradiciniais onomastikos tyrimų modeliais analizuojami dabartinėje Vilniaus apskrityje funkcionuojantys toponimai (21 vnt.), sudarantys 10 opozicijų (t. y. 0,251 % iš visų 251 kitų nustatytų opozicijų), motyvuotų įvardijamo objekto santykinę padėtį erdvėje, išreiškiamą paprastų ir įvardžiuotinių būdvardžių formomis: *áukštas* – *žėmas* ir *kalnìnis* – *klōnìnis*. Analizė apima tiek toponimus diferencijuojančių žymiklių (DŽ), tiek homogeninių toponimų leksemų (HTL) kilmę, motyvaciją ir semantiką. Toponimai analizuojami pagal jų kilmę motyvavusias sąvokas, remiantis konceptuali metaforos modeliu, t. y. ryškiausių ypatybių (sąvokų) perkėlimu iš vienos srities į kitą (iš apeliatyvų / į onimų (toponimų) sritį): šaltinis (apeliatyvas / vardas) → konceptuali struktūra (ypatybė) → tikslas (toponimas) (žr. Kövecses 2002; Lakoff, Johnson 2003; Dobrić 2010). Manoma, kad toks semantinių ir konceptualių struktūrų perkėlimas iš vienos konceptualios srities į kitą yra labai svarbus kuriant oniminių prototipus (dar žr. Dobrić 2010: 139–141). Pažymėtina, kad onimų analizė pagal konceptualiąją metaforą yra ne etimologinė analizė, bet bandymas nustatyti, kaip žodžių konceptuali struktūra motyvavo ir vis dar motyvuoja jų kūrimą.

Antoniminiai santykiai toponimijoje egzistuoja kiekvienoje toponimų klasėje (oikonimuose, hidronimuose, mikrotoponimuose ir kt.) ir yra išreiškiami binarinėmis opozicijomis (Podolskaja 1978: 40). Opozicija toponimijoje – dviejų susijusių objektų priešprieša, siekiant juos atskirti vardais, turinčiais homogenines leksemas ir antoniminius žymiklius. Tokie antoniminiai toponimų santykiai kontekstiniai ir yra įmanomi tik hidroniminėje, oikoniminėje ir kitose (mikro)sistemose, kuriose jie radosi ir neįmanomi už tokios sistemos ribų (žr. Kondrashina 1980; Štěpán 2009; Tkachenko 2003, 2013, 2014; Ilchenko, Isachuk 2016). Todėl toponimai šiam tyrimui buvo atrinkami remiantis šiais principais: 1) jų DŽ turi išreikšti antoniminį santykį *áukštas* – *žėmas* ir *kalnìnis* – *klōnìnis*; 2) atstumas tarp antoniminiais santykiais susijusių vietovardžių neturi būti didesnis nei 20 ± 5 km (toks atstumas pasirinktas neatsitiktinai – tiek žmogus gali pėsčiomis nukeliauti iš vienos vietos į kitą per vieną dieną). Atstumui tarp atrinktų vietovardžių matuoti buvo naudojami GP ir UETK tinklapių įrankiai. Siekiant suprasti leksinių toponimų opozicijų semantiką ir motyvaciją, be kalbinės analizės, buvo analizuojami ir ekstralingvistiniai duomenys.

Pilna antoniminė koreliacija tarp DŽ pastebėta 7 atvejais (1 limnonimų ir 6 oikonimų opozicijose). Nepilna antoniminė DŽ koreliacija pastebėta 3 opozicijose oikonimų klasėje. Kalbinė ir ekstralingvistinė analizė parodė, kad DŽ pasirinkimą nominacijos procese lėmė įvardijamo objekto santykinė (horizontali arba vertikali) padėtis erdvėje. DŽ motyvacija

yra gana aiški ir perteikia tokią jų semantinę apkrovą: 1) *áukštas*, -à (*aukštàsis* / *aukštieji* / *áukštosios*) – „įsikūręs ant kalno“ (vertikali padėtis į viršų), *žėmas*, -à (*žemàsis*, *žemieji*, *žėmosios*) – „esantis kalvos / kalno papėdėje“ (vertikali padėtis į apačią); 2) *áukštas*, -à (*aukštàsis* / *aukštieji* / *áukštosios*) – „esantis viršutinėje upės dalyje (prieš srovę)“ (horizontali padėtis kylanti aukštyn / atgal), *žėmas*, -à (*žemàsis*, *žemieji*, *žėmosios*) – „esantis žemutinėje upės dalyje (pasroviui)“ (horizontali padėtis besileidžianti žemyn); 3) *kalnìnis* (*kalnìniai*) – „įsikūręs ant kalno“ (vertikali padėtis viršuje (vertikali padėtis, viršus), *klōnìnis* (*klōnìniai*) – „įsikūręs slėnyje“ (vertikali padėtis apačioje) (vertikali padėtis, apačia).

HTL analizė parodė, kad, remiantis motyvuojančių sąvokų įvairove, jos gali būti suskirstytos į dvi kategorijas: 1) aiškios motyvacijos ir semantikos HTL: a) motyvuotos vietovardžiu (vietos samprata) – 7 oikonimų leksemos; b) motyvuotos antroponimu (posesyvumo sąvoka) – 6 oikonimų leksemos; c) motyvuotos apeliatyvais – (šaltinio samprata) 2 limnonimų leksemos, (vietos samprata) 2 oikonimų leksemos; 2) neaiškios motyvacijos ir semantikos HTL: a) motyvuotos apeliatyvu ar pravardiniu asmenvardžiu (vietos ar žmonių samprata) – 2 oikonimų leksemos; b) motyvuotos antroponimu (posesyvumo ar žmonių samprata) – 2 oikonimų leksemos.

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