

In my thesis I follow the issue of Ukrainian family names. The study of anthroponymics in itself is still of live reflection due to the fact that both first and family names make it possible to get important data not only from philological point of view (for language structure research) but also from historical and ethnographical ones. Key guiding sources for this essay were: Publication „Sučasni ukrajinski prizvyšča“ by J.K.Red’ko and dictionary „Prizvyšča zakarpatskych ukrajinciv: Istoryko-etymologičnyj slovnyk“ by P.Čučka.

The purpose of this study is to illustrate the origin and history of the Ukrainian family names development and to examine family names word-making together with their grammatical and pragmatical special features. My analysis of individual word-making styles has proved that suffixation is the most common way of word-making in the Ukraine. Furthermore, this study deals with the variety and semantics of the Ukrainian family names. Special attention is being paid to family names of the Carpathian area, which are in typological terms (word roots of non-Slavonic origin) substantially different from family names coming from central and eastern areas. I have carried out detailed analysis of the most productive patronymic suffix in Carpathian Ukraine: „- / - / -“ („-ák“ in Czech).

I have examined both expressive and semantic aspects of the Ukrainian family names in detail. The suffixes were classified on the basis of positive or negative connotations expressed. Some of the suffixes in question can express both positive and negative assessments depending on the word root semantics. The suffix „-ák“ is often perceived as pejorative in Czech language, in Ukrainian it is considered neutral. The suffix neutrality, however, is being impeached by my analysis, I bring several Ukrainian family names proving that this suffix can be stylistically symptomatic.