Surnames of the Inhabitants of the Parish of Pilzno

The subject of the dissertation are the surnames of the inhabitants of Pilzno (a small town on the western end of the Podkarpackie province) and the surrounding areas, belonging to the parish of Pilzno that in the analysed period of time covered ten (10) towns (apart from Pilzno the parish included the following villages: Dulczówka (suburbs), Pilźnionek, Słotowa, Bielowy, Strzegocice, Lipiny, Kozia Wola, Zajączkowice, and Rędziny). The research material has been selected from several thousand entries excerpted from sixty-nine (69) handwritten registers of births, deaths, and marriages: records of baptisms, marriages, and deaths kept in the archive of the parish church in Pilzno. The time range of the used sources covers the period from the end of the eighteenth century to the present, that is the twenty-first century. The first entries in the registers are dated from 1775 and the last ones, depending on the register, are from 2014 or 2015.

The primary objective hereof was to capture the mechanisms for creating surnames (showing different ways of designation), an explanation of their origin and meaning, types of motivation, identifying lexical sources of surnames that were created in an anthroponomic plan as a result of transfers from other categories of onyms, i.e. nicknames, first names, ethnonyms, toponyms, and the description of the basic anthroponomic structures occurring in the function of surnames (distinguishing common suffixes, along with the frequency of their occurrence), ultimately the development of a classification for this person naming resource.

In the first, theoretical part of the dissertation I present the characteristics of sources, describe the process of shaping and stabilising the concept of surname, and discuss the selected, existing classifications of surnames, and the selection and modification of the classification, which served me to analyse the gathered materials. This section also includes the history of Pilzno and the most important facts about the region.

The analytical part includes a classification of the materials, which includes the word formation of personal names and indicates the formatives creating surnames in the area being subject to analysis. Thus I present the semantic analysis of the surnames together with the structural analysis. The classification of the materials in structural terms leads to presenting the productivity of the word-formative types and finding the answer to the question of the role

of formatives in the creation of appellative-related, professional-related, first name-related, patronymic, or place-related surnames.

The main and final part of the thesis is an arranged alphabetically etymological and historical dictionary of surnames of the inhabitants of the parish of Pilzno. The content of the dictionary shows a rich exemplification of the most diverse surnames.

I have collected herein a representative anthroponomic material (nearly 8,170 various surnames) and subjected it to a linguistic analysis. Such a large number of surnames and variety of word-formative forms confirms the findings of many researchers on the diversity and value of antroponimic materials contained in the registers of births, deaths, and marriages.

I have discussed the semantic types of native surnames simultaneously with the morphological types, among which I have distinguish surnames formed by the appellative designation, among which there are surnames derived from characterising nicknames, names of professions, occupations, professional titles, and social functions, surnames derived from field names and names of inhabitants. Another type of surnames are formations derived from proper names, which have essentially been divided by me into three groups: surnames derived from personal names, from geographical names, and surnames, which constitute the so-called model derivatives, because they have been created similarly to surnames based on location. In the first group there are first names occurring in the function of the surnames, also names of arms present in the function of the surnames, surnames derived from the names of ethnic groups and nationalities, and surnames from relational forms determining the degree of relationship, among which I have distinguished surnames derived from patronymic forms and a few surnames derived from matronymic forms (and related).

Foreign surnames have been dealt with separately and divided by language from which they originate. The third major group includes surnames derived from unclear forms, the creation of which could not be avoided.

I have discussed separately female naming formations, which I divided into husband- and father-related formations, indicating suffixes characteristic for these groups.

The native surnames represent more than 6,700 entries, and the foreign ones more than 1,100. The group of unclear surnames includes approx. 160 personal names.

The greatest in number are, however, surnames derived from proper names, which amounted in total to more than 3,700, in which derived surnames are dominant. This group includes a considerable number derived from personal names – approx. 1,600, including first names: approx. 520, and patronymic forms amounting to more than 980. Surnames derived from geographical names are represented by a group of approx. 1,360 examples. There are also quite a few derivative models, created on the basis of surnames derived from locations, as there are approx. 745 of them.

An equally sizeable group are surnames derived from characterising nicknames, with nearly 1,900 of them. Numerous are also surnames derived from the names of professions: 234 surnames. There are approx. 2,191 appellative-related surnames, of which 1,410 are surnames equal to appellatives, with the remaining 781 being surnames derived from appellatives.

Among native surnames the derived ones are the most numerous, with 4,452 of them, whereas there are 1,887 forms equal to proper names and appellatives. Among the surnames of foreign origin the most numerous are German surnames, with approx. 810 of them gathered herein.

When it comes to the process of derivation it is very rich, which confirms the thesis that the Polish surnames have a very extensive suffixal derivation.

Among the suffixal derivatives the most productive are surnames with the *-ski* suffix (and extended forms: *-owski, -ewski, -iński*, also *-cki*) – a total of approx. 2,214 surnames, of which 1,345 are place-related surnames, 745 structural, 80 foreign, and 39 unclear. Then, in terms of occurrences of individual formatives in the suffixal part, there are surnames with: *-k-*: 1,105 examples, *-c-*: 645, *-s-*: 250, *-l-*: 193, *-n-*: 186, *-ch-*: 68, *-r-*: 66, *-t-*: 40, *-j-*: 34, *-w-*: 31, *-g-*: 28. The most numerous are surnames with the *-ek* (339), *-ewicz* (322), *-ak* (317), *-ik//-yk//-czyk* (259), *-owicz* (232) suffix. The *-oń* suffix characteristic for southern Poland occurs in sixty-three (63) cases.

Izabela Nowak