

'New look' in name's standardization in Ukraine

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Abstract

In this article I concentrate mostly on standardization applied to anthroponymy in Ukraine, however, in fact, till now there are no official standards of names. Therefore, after the 'iron curtain' failed among ordinary citizens there appeared a seduction for young parents to be not like the others and to give their children names, which are far from Ukrainian traditions and religious views, but popular in other countries of the world and are used in other languages. Such names entered into general Ukrainian onomasticon through the music, literature, movies, television etc. but still remain very rare.

Nowadays, the main issue is dedicated to correct transcription and transliteration of registered names, and therefore, to demonstrate position of the State in this particular question. According to the reports of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine for last five years almost 'standardized' onomasticon of popular names in Ukraine have not been changed seriously, however, Ukrainian forms of names prevail over the others.

My country has a long-going history despite all parts of the modern Ukraine since XIV century and till the end of World War II were separated. They were parts of different countries with different legal systems and anthroponymic traditions. Even during a turbulent 20th century (we can characterize it by periods of political upheaval, brutal dictatorship, forced famine, genocide, war, resistance movements, economic uncertainty and renewal of independence) territory of Ukraine was divided in several parts, which have been included into different European countries (Austria and Hungary, Czech and Slovakia, Poland, Romania and Soviet Union) with different ethnicity, language, religion, administrative and political structure, level of economic and industrial development.

That is completely true, that it is very difficult to define and to clarify received heritage in the sphere of standardization applied to anthroponymy because of Soviet Union activity over total territory of modern Ukraine after World War II (specifically because of intervention of Russian written forms of names and denial of Ukrainian ethnical, language and religious traditions). After the 'iron curtain' finally failed, among ordinary citizens of Ukraine there appeared a seduction to be not like the other young parents and to give their newborn children names, which were popular in different periods of Ukrainian history, however, all of them can identify their bearers as citizens of modern Ukraine.

Thus, within the modern names Ukrainian scientists specify them into two broad groups: specific and borrowed names. Specific names that exist even today, are mainly of Old Slavic origin, which belong to the time of Kievan Rus' (IX–XIV centuries AC). However, according to the report of Ministry of Justice of Ukraine for the last two years only few personal names of Old Slavic origin participated in top-10 rating of popular names in Ukraine. Among them we notice such masculine names as:

- **Bohdan** (Богдан, Ukrainian form of theophoric name Bogdan, means «given by God» from the Slavic elements *bog* «God» and *dan* «given», a cognate to the name Theodosios of Ancient Greek origin) (Chuchka, 2011, 61);
- **Vladyslav** (Владислав, Ukrainian form of name Vladislav; means «to rule with glory», derived from the Slavic elements *volod* «rule» and *slav* «glory») (Chuchka, 2011, 103);

- **Volodymyr** (Володимир, Ukrainian form of name Vladimir, means «to rule with greatness», derived from the Slavic element *volod* «rule» combined with *myr* «world or peace» or perhaps a cognate to the name Waldemar, composed of the Germanic elements *wald* «rule» and *meri* «famous») (Chuchka, 2011, 113);

and only one feminine name

- **Daryna** (Дарина, Ukrainian form of name Darina, derived from the Slavic element *dar* meaning «gift»).

However, majority of Ukrainian personal names nowadays belong to group of so called borrowed names because usually we know them as Ukrainian form of a name, derived from Hebrew, Yiddish, Ancient Greek and Latin, Germanic, Old Norse name etc. One of the oldest borrowed personal masculine names, which is quite popular even now, is

- **Oleh** (Олег, Ukrainian form of Scandinavian medieval name Helgi, derived from *heilagr* meaning «prosperous, successful», from Old Norse *heill* «hale, hearty, happy») (Trijnjak, 2005, 260).

The most notable loans to domestic antroponymy appeared after the baptism of Kievan Rus' in 988 AC. It means that after adoption of Christianity, population of Kievan Rus' received an entirely new type of names, names of saints or Christian names of Greek and Hebrew origin. It should be noted that, in fact, the number of sainted masculine names was several times greater than the number of sainted feminine names. Till now, some of them are very popular in Ukraine and specifically in L'viv region, for example such masculine names as

- **Andrij** (Андрій, Ukrainian form of Greek name Ανδρέας (Andreas), derived from *ανηρ* (*aner*) «man» (genitive ανδρος (andros) «of a man»)) (Zhajvoronok, 2006, 14);
- **Artem** (Артем, Ukrainian form of an ancient Greek name Αρτεμισιος (Artemisios), a derivative of the name of the Greek goddess Artemis, possibly related either to Greek *αρτεμης* (*artemes*) «safe»);
- **Danylo** (Данило, Ukrainian form of name Daniel, derived from the Hebrew theophoric name דָּנִיֵּיִל (Daniyyel) meaning «God is my judge»);
- **Denys** (Денис, Ukrainian form of the Greek theophoric name Dionysios, itself derived from Διος (Dios) meaning «of Zeus» combined with name of a mountain Νυσα (Nysa));
- **Dmytro** (Дмитро, Ukrainian form of name of the Greek theophoric name Δημητριος (Demetrios), a derivative of the name of the Greek goddess Demeter, derived from Greek *δε* (*de*) «earth» and *μητηρ* (*meter*) «mother»);
- **Ivan** (Іван, Ukrainian form of the Greek name Ιωαννης (Ioannes), itself derived from the Hebrew theophoric name יְהוֹחָנָן (Yochanan) meaning «Yahweh is gracious») and
- **Kyrylo** (Кирило, Ukrainian form of the Greek name Κυριλλος (Kyryllos) which was derived from Greek *κυριος* (*kyrios*) «lord»);
- **Mykyta** (Микита, Ukrainian form of the Greek name Ανικητος (Aniketos), meaning «unconquered or unconquerable»);
- **Nazar** (Назар, Ukrainian form of the Late Latin name Nazarius, which meant «from Nazareth»);
- **Oleksandr** (Олександр, Ukrainian form of the Greek name Αλεξανδρος (Alexandros), which is composed of Greek elements *αλεξω* (*alexo*) «to defend, to help» and *ανηρ* (*aner*) «man» (genitive ανδρος)).

As mentioned before, sainted feminine names were in that times not so popular as sainted masculine names mainly because of patriarch system of family rule. However, some of them

received enough recognition in order to be in top-10 rating of popular names in Ukraine for the last 5 years.

Among such feminine names we can list:

- **Anastasija** (Анастасія, Ukrainian feminine form of the Greek name Αναστασιος (Anastasios) which meant «resurrection» from Greek *αναστασις* (*anastasis*), composed of the elements *ανα* (*ana*) «up» and *στασις* (*stasis*) «standing»);
- **Anhelina** (Ангеліна, Ukrainian feminine diminutive form of medieval Latin name Angelus, itself derived from the Greek word *αγγελος* (*angelos*) meaning «messenger»);
- **Anna** (Анна, Ukrainian form of the Hebrew name חַנָּה (Channah), which meant «God has favoured me», «favour» or «grace») (Duden, 2007, 59);
- **Iryna** (Ірина, Ukrainian form of theophoric name Irene, a derivative of the name of the Greek goddess Ειρήνη (Eirene), meaning «peace»);
- **Jelyzaveta** (Єлизавета, Ukrainian form of the Hebrew theophoric name אֱלִישֶׁבַע ('Elisheva') meaning «my God is an oath» or perhaps «my God is abundance»);
- **Kateryna** (Катерина, Ukrainian form of perhaps earlier Greek name Ἑκατερίνη (Hekaterine), which came from *ἑκατερος* (*hekateros*) «each of the two»; it could derive from the name of the goddess Hecate, possibly derived from *ἕκασ* (*hekas*) meaning «far off»; it could be related to Greek *αἰκία* (*aikia*) «torture»; or it could be from a Coptic name meaning «my consecration of your name»; also it can be associated with Greek *καθαρος* (*katharos*) «pure»);
- **Khrystyna** (Христина, Ukrainian feminine form of the Medieval Latin name Christianus, meaning «a Christian»);
- **Marija** (Марія, Ukrainian form of the Hebrew name מִרְיָם (Miryam), which meaning is not known for certain, but there are several theories including «sea of bitterness», «drop of the sea», «rebelliousness» and «wished for child»);
- **Marta** (Марта, Ukrainian form derived from Aramaic מַרְתָּא (*marta*) meaning «lady, mistress») (Schaar, 2007, 271);
- **Oleksandra** (Олександра, Ukrainian feminine form of Oleksandr, listed before);
- **Sofija** (Софія, Ukrainian form, means «wisdom» in Greek);
- **Solomija** (Соломія, Ukrainian form of an Aramaic name Salome, which is related to the Hebrew word שָׁלוֹם (*shalom*) meaning «peace»);
- **Veronika** (Вероніка, Ukrainian form of the Greek name Φερενίκη (Pherenike), which meant «bringing victory» from *φερω* (*phero*) «to bring» and *νίκη* (*nike*) «victory» or Latin form of name Berenice, influenced by phrase *vera icon* «true image») (Hanks, 2003, 330).

The next wave of borrowing of personal names was made in few stages due to reasonable peculiarities of history of the administrative and territory division of modern Ukraine. The first one was based on appearance of names of Latin origin, which remain very popular till now. Among them I'd like to mention such masculine names as

- **Maksym** (Максим, Ukrainian form of the Roman family name Maximus, which was derived from Latin *maximus* «greatest»);
- **Vitalij** (Віталій, Ukrainian form of the Late Latin name Vitalis, which was derived from Latin *vitalis* «of life, vital»)

and such feminine names as

- **Diana** (Діана, probably derived from an old Indo-European root meaning «heavenly, divine», related to *dyeus*);

- **Julija** (Юлія, Ukrainian feminine form, derived from a Roman family name Julius, which was possibly derived from Greek *ιουλος* (*ioulos*) «downy-bearded») and
- **Polina** (Поліна, possible Ukrainian feminine form derived from the Roman family name Paulus, which meant «small» or «humble» in Latin);
- **Viktorija** (Вікторія, Ukrainian feminine form of Roman name meaning «victor» in Latin, derived from Roman goddess of victory).

The next period of borrowing of names was dedicated to grace Soviet era, popularity of which, however, was not significant and they totally disappeared after the renewal of independence of Ukraine in 1991 (Belej, 2011, 80).

The last (for now) period of borrowing of personal names can be characterized by simple word – fashion (Belej, 2011, 49). It means that up-to-date and changeable fashion on foreign policy movements and music, literature, movies, television, sport etc. entered into ordinary life of Ukrainians and became a driving force of names giving process. Usually, such names are far from Ukrainian traditions and religious views, but popular in other countries of the world and are used in other languages, however, now such names remain very rare.

In order to confirm abovementioned information I'd like to provide some legal background for this. Basic legal information on names' giving is provided by Civil Code of Ukraine of 16th January 2003 and Family Code of Ukraine of 10th of January 2002. According to essence of Article 144(1) of new version of Family Code of Ukraine of 13th June 2011, it is stressed that

«parents shall promptly, but not later than one month after the birth of a child, register its birth in the bodies of civil acts registration».

These national legal provisions are based precisely on certain international legislation. Specific information we can find in

- Article 24 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16th December 1966, where it is stated that
«Every child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have a name. ... Every child has the right to acquire a nationality» and
- Article 7(1) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by General Assembly of the United Nations Organization resolution 44/25 of 20th of November 1989, where it is written that
«The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents».

Due to data gathered by local and regional bodies of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine and provided by the Main Statistical Office in L'viv region we can present short information on top-10 rating of the most popular personal names in Ukraine, L'viv region and L'viv for the last two years. By providing next statistical information we try to answer such three questions: the name was often used in Ukraine, L'viv region and L'viv; the name was gaining in popularity during 2009–2010 and the name was relatively stable in popularity.

| | 2009 | | | 2010 | | |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Ukraine | L'viv region | L'viv | Ukraine | L'viv region | L'viv |
| 1. | Nazar (Назар) | Maksym (Максим) | Maksym (Максим) | Oleksandr (Олександр) | Maksym (Максим) | Maksym (Максим) |
| 2. | Danylo (Данило) | Andrij (Андрій) | Oleksandr (Олександр) | Maksym (Максим) | Andrij (Андрій) | Andrij (Андрій) |
| 3. | Maksym (Максим) | Roman (Роман) | Danylo (Данило) | Artem (Артем) | Jurij (Юрій) | Danylo (Данило) |
| 4. | Vladyslav (Владислав) | Oleksandr (Олександр) | Jurij (Юрій) | Danylo (Данило) | Roman (Роман) | Oleksandr (Олександр) |
| 5. | Mykyta (Микита) | Dmytro (Дмитро) | Andrij (Андрій) | Mykyta (Микита) | Dmytro (Дмитро) | Jurij (Юрій) |
| 6. | Artem (Артем) | Jurij (Юрій) | Dmytro (Дмитро) | Vladyslav (Владислав) | Denys (Денис) | Vladyslav (Владислав) |
| 7. | Kyrylo (Кирило) | Oleh (Олег) | Roman (Роман) | Denys (Денис) | Vladyslav (Владислав) | Dmytro (Дмитро) |
| 8. | Andrij (Андрій) | Denys (Денис) | Oleh (Олег) | Andrij (Андрій) | Oleksandr (Олександр) | Roman (Роман) |
| 9. | Bohdan (Богдан) | Vitalij (Віталій) | Vladyslav (Владислав) | Dmytro (Дмитро) | Bohdan (Богдан) | Ostap (Остап) |
| 10. | Denys (Денис) | Nazar (Назар) | Nazar (Назар) | Kyrylo (Кирило) | Oleh (Олег) | Volodymyr (Володимир) |

Also, I'd like to stress that in L'viv and in L'viv region we receive two more masculine names in top-10 rating of popular names:

- **Roman** (Роман, Ukrainian form derived from the Late Latin name Romanus which meant «Roman»);
- **Jurij** (Юрій, possible Ukrainian form derived from Greek *εὐρύς* (*eurys*) «wide» or Ukrainian form of the Greek name Γεωργίος (*Georgios*) which was derived from the Greek word *γεωργός* (*georgos*) meaning «farmer, earthworker», itself derived from the elements *γη* (*ge*) «earth» and *εργον* (*ergon*) «work»).

| | 2009 | | | 2010 | | |
|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Ukraine | L'viv region | L'viv | Ukraine | L'viv region | L'viv |
| 1. | Anastasija (Анастасія) | Anastasija (Анастасія) | Sofija (Софія) | Anastasija (Анастасія) | Anastasija (Анастасія) | Sofija (Софія) |
| 2. | Sofija (Софія) | Sofija (Софія) | Anastasija (Анастасія) | Sofija (Софія) | Sofija (Софія) | Anastasija (Анастасія) |
| 3. | Anhelina (Ангеліна) | Viktorija (Вікторія) | Viktorija (Вікторія) | Marija (Марія) | Viktorija (Вікторія) | Anna (Анна) |
| 4. | Alina (Аліна) | Marija (Марія) | Anna (Анна) | Anna (Анна) | Anna (Анна) | Viktorija (Вікторія) |
| 5. | Darija (Дарія) | Anna (Анна) | Marija (Марія) | Darija (Дарія) | Marija (Марія) | Solomija (Соломія) |
| 6. | Daryna (Дарина) | Veronika (Вероніка) | Julija (Юлія) | Daryna (Дарина) | Veronika (Вероніка) | Marija (Марія) |
| 7. | Diana (Діана) | Julija (Юлія) | Veronika (Вероніка) | Viktorija (Вікторія) | Julija (Юлія) | Veronika (Вероніка) |
| 8. | Kateryna (Катерина) | Khrystyna (Христина) | Solomija (Соломія) | Polina (Поліна) | Solomija (Соломія) | Diana (Діана) |
| 9. | Marija (Марія) | Diana (Діана) | Diana (Діана) | Kateryna (Катерина) | Khrystyna (Христина) | Kateryna (Катерина) |
| 10. | Julija (Юлія) | Marta (Марта) | Marta (Марта) | Jelyzaveta (Єлизавета) | Marta (Марта) | Julija (Юлія) |

Looking on feminine names we can add to the abovementioned list of popular female names

- **Alina** (Аліна, Ukrainian form, possibly means «noble» in Arabic);
- **Darija** (Дарія, Ukrainian feminine form of Δαρείος (Dareios), which was the Greek form of the Persian male name Dārayavahush, which was composed of the elements *dāraya* «to hold, to possess» and *vahu* «good, well») (Sofinska, 2008, 59).

Another part of this paper is dedicated to the traditions and statistical data of double-barrelled personal names' registration in Ukraine. It must be mentioned that application of double-barrelled personal names was popular on the territory of modern Ukraine since the baptism of Kievan Rus' in 988 AC. It remains quite traditional in some regions of modern Ukraine before 1943, but was completely prohibited in Soviet times (however, such names were used latently during 1943–1991 in all regions of West Ukraine).

Serious 'restoration' of double-barrelled personal names application we received due to article 146(2) of Family Code of Ukraine only since 1st of January 2003, when all parents received a possibility to give their newborn child not more than two names unless other follows from the custom of the national minorities, to which belong its mother and (or) father.¹ Usually double-barrelled personal names are a good example of multi-ethnicity, multiculturalism and multi-religion of different regions of Ukraine.

Currently there is no legal base how to use double-barrelled personal names: hyphenated or separated (non-hyphenated). Usually, the main bases for usage of separated (non-hyphenated) double-barrelled personal names are international and inter-religious marriages, where only one of parents of a newborn child is a citizen of Ukraine.² In the case of hyphenated double-barrelled personal names their registration is family based, religion-based or simply dictated by fashion.³

During last 8 years it became usual to mention only hyphenated double-barrelled personal names, whose role in names' statistics of Ukraine is increasing from year to year. However, there is no certain legal information on hyphenated double-barrelled personal names' standardization in Ukraine, therefore responsible regional bodies of civil acts registration provide statistic information only on the first part of such hyphenated double-barrelled personal name.

Among all regions of Ukraine hyphenated double-barrelled personal names are the most popular in West Ukraine, however, they do not participate even in top-20 rating of the most popular personal names in those particular regions. According to the report of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine the most popular hyphenated double-barrelled personal name in Ukraine for the last 8 years is a feminine name **Anna-Marija (Анна-Марія)**. It must be noted that this hyphenated double-barrelled personal name Anna-Marija plays a significant role in statistic collection of first names specifically in L'viv region because every 16th girl (whose name was registered in 2008-2010) bears that name.

¹ According to article 3 of Law on national minorities of Ukraine of 25th of June 1992 «to national minority belong groups of citizens of Ukraine who are not Ukrainian by nationality, but display a sense of national self-awareness».

² For example, such masculine separated (non-hyphenated) double-barrelled personal names as Adam Ali (Адам Алі), Jonatan Vasylij (Джонатан Василій) or Murtuz Ali Mykhajil (Муртуз Алі Михаїл) were registered in L'viv region during 2008–2010.

³ The most strange feminine hyphenated double-barrelled personal name is Prinsilija-Ljufuankenda (Прінсілія-Люфуанкенда) was registered in L'viv region in 2008.

In order to prove abovementioned, we can provide almost ‘hand-made’ statistic information on the most popular hyphenated double-barrelled personal names in L’viv region for the last two years.

| | 2009 | | 2010 | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| | masculine names | feminine names | masculine names | feminine names |
| 1. | Maksym-Pavlo (Максим-Павло) | Anna-Marija (Анна-Марія) | Maksym-Ivan (Максим-Іван) | Anna-Marija (Анна-Марія) |
| 2. | Maksym-Ivan (Максим-Іван) | Sofia-Marija (Софія-Марія) | Bohdan-Ivan (Богдан-Іван) | Marta-Marija (Марта-Марія) |
| 3. | Mukhajlo-Roman (Михайло-Роман) | Marta-Marija (Марта-Марія) | Vasyl'-Oleksandr (Василь-Олександр) | Anastasija-Marija (Анастасія-Марія) |
| 4. | Oleh-Volodymyr (Олег-Володимир) | Marija-Viktorija (Марія-Вікторія) | Ihor-Ivan (Ігор-Іван) | Sofija-Marija (Софія-Марія) |
| 5. | Andrij-Ivan (Андрій-Іван) | Diana-Marija (Діана-Марія) | Maksym-Bohdan (Максим-Богдан) | Marija-Viktorija (Марія-Вікторія) |
| 6. | Artem-Ivan (Артем-Іван) | Viktorija-Marija (Вікторія-Марія) | Viktor-Stanislav (Віктор-Станіслав) | Marija-Diana (Марія-Діана) |
| 7. | Bohdan-Ivan (Богдан-Іван) | Khrystyna-Marija (Христина-Марія) | Vladyslav-Oleh (Владислав-Олег) | Alina-Marija (Аліна-Марія) |
| 8. | Vladyslav-Ivan (Владислав-Іван) | Alina-Marija (Аліна-Марія) | Denys-Dmytro (Денис-Дмитро) | Bozgena-Marija (Божена-Марія) |
| 9. | Ivan-Svjatoslav (Іван-Святослав) | Solomija-Marija (Соломія-Марія) | Mukhajlo-Roman (Михайло-Роман) | Jeva-Marija (Єва-Марія) |
| 10. | Marko-Markijan (Марко-Маркіян) | Marija-Veronika (Марія-Вероніка) | Jurij-Danylo (Юрій-Данило) | Viktorija-Marija (Вікторія-Марія) |

Definitely, official statistics of popular name’s state registration depends very much on geographic position of every region of Ukraine due to its historic background, common land-border with European Union Member States (Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia), or ex-Soviet republics (Belarus, Moldova and Russia). All these features, plus interrelations with neighbouring countries,⁴ play the most significant role in modern names giving in Ukraine.

However, serious problem with personal names’ standardization and state registration in Ukraine is hidden in its correct registration. In this sphere the main issue is based on the correct transcription and transliteration on personal names in Ukrainian language. Basically, this situation appeared when such names (misspelled in Ukrainian) are given by parents, who want to use a name of their newborn child written in foreign language (for example, Russian-speaking parents, who are living in East and South regions of Ukraine want to give their child Russian written form of a name without correct transcription and spelling in Ukrainian). That is why, in these regions in top-10 rating of the most popular male names often are included Russian written forms of such abovementioned masculine names as *Daniil (Даниїл)* instead of *Danylo (Данило)*, *Kirill (Кірілл)* instead of *Kyrylo (Куріло)* and *Nikita (Нікіта)* instead of *Mukyta (Мукіта)*; and such feminine names as *Darya (Дар’я)* instead of *Darija (Дарія)* and *Kristina (Крістіна)* instead of *Khrystyna (Христина)*. Those Russian written forms of personal names are completely different from Ukrainian forms of the same personal

⁴ Specifically, a seduction created by bearing passports of these countries (Hungary, Romania, Russia) by citizens of Ukraine, without any direct ethnic roots, but residing in neighbouring regions of Ukraine and therefore having a possibility of free movement - it is completely prohibited by Ukrainian legislation to hold two passports and to be citizens of two countries simultaneously.

names used in Ukrainian onomasticon and therefore caused a lot of problems for their bearers since there is only one official language in Ukraine – Ukrainian (due to Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine, 28.06.1996), and all official workflow is done only in this particular language.

Useful and precise argumentation due to the misspelling of personal names in Ukrainian we can find, for example, in final version of the ECtHR judgment in *Bulgakov v. Ukraine* case⁵ of 31st of March 2008, where the question concerning people's surnames and forenames is recognized in the light of the essence of Article 8 of European Convention of Human Rights (interference into private and family life) due to previous case-law of the ECtHR (p.42 of the judgment) and where is demonstrated position of Ukraine in the question of name registration on ground of correct transcription and transliteration of the name.

In the Court's opinion (p.49 of the judgment), usually there are two situations to be distinguished regarding the name recognized in official documents. The first situation appears when the name is entered in an official document for the first time, such as a birth certificate or the first passport, when the Ukrainian language is imposed. The second situation is when the person concerned has used a «Ukrainianised» name for some time and, for whatever reason, wishes to revert to his or her original name.

In the present case, being faced with the second situation and keeping in mind that the applicant could apply for a change of name, but simply did not want to change his name, but to restore it to its original Russian written form in the State where Ukrainian is the only official language of the country; Russian is one of languages of the national minorities, the Court found no violation of Article 8 of the Convention.

Keeping in mind new trends in the development of modern Ukrainian onomasticon (fashion on foreign names, restoration of old names or usage of Russian written forms of names), doubtless, we observe that the name is not only an important element of self-identification; also it is an example of the personal identification in society. In order to respect parents' individual choice in personal name giving to their newborn child we need to specify its criteria as for example followings: family based, language based, religion based, ethnicity based, territory based, tradition based and modern fashion based. Those criteria might be compound and have as a result some hybrid solution which can fit to several of them, however, more often it is used like single one.

Basically, we need to clarify all achievements in the sphere of names' standardization due to respect a significant heritage received by modern Ukraine and accumulated during more than thousand of years.

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⁵ ECHR, *Bulgakov v. Ukraine*, no. 59894/00, judgment of 11th of September 2007 // available at: <http://cmiskp.echr.coe.int/tkp197/view.asp?action=html&documentId=823069&portal=hbkm&source=externalbydnumber&table=F69A27FD8FB86142BF01C1166DEA398649>

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