Short communication

FACTORS DETERMINING THE FORMATION OF TOPONYMS OF THE KOLA PENINSULA

Abstract

A map of toponyms of the Kola Peninsula has been compiled and analyzed. The factors that determine the distribution and evolution in time of the areals of Russian, Finnish, Saami and Norwegian toponyms are considered

Keywords: *Kola Peninsula, toponyms, areals, distribution factors*

Introduction

Toponyms, names of geographical objects, carry, in general, information about the history of settlement of the territory, waves of migration of peoples, the peculiarities of the economic activity of the population of this territory, the political events that influenced the life of this population, as well as the physical-geographical features of the human habitat. Toponyms, especially hydronyms, have a high degree of conservatism and can preserve the features of the distant past of peoples, archaisms and dialectisms of their languages, reflect the boundaries and ways of their former settlement, details, including those that have already disappeared, localities. Therefore, toponymy, the subject of research of which is toponyms, is at the intersection of geography, history, ethnography and linguistics. Toponymy studies the mechanism of formation, the peculiarities of the origin, functioning and changes over time of toponyms, the areals of distribution of toponyms, the modification of these areals over time and the causes of this modification.

On the most part of the Kola Peninsula there are mainly distributed the toponyms of Saami and Russian origin. In the west of the peninsula are also quite often found Finnish, and in the far north-west, near the border with Norway, Norwegian toponyms. Four dialects are distinguished in the Saami language, but for the analysis of the areals of toponyms of the Kola Peninsula, the dialectical features of the Saami language can be neglected. It is also possible to exclude from consideration a few toponyms of Karelian origin in the south and Komi (Izhem) and Nenets - in the central part of the peninsula. In addition, it should be noted that among the Russian toponyms, along with most of the toponyms of the relatively recent past (XIX - XX centuries), some medieval – North Russian (Pomeranian) – toponyms are preserved.

The earliest toponymic layer on the Kola Peninsula is definitely Saami. The origin of the Saami has not yet been definitely established, but it is assumed that their appearance in

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Scandinavia dates back to the Meso- or Neolithic times. The Saami language, like Finnish, goes back to a common language-basis, but anthropologically and genetically the Saami belong to a different type than the Finns. This contradiction is explained by the spread of the Finnish language among the Saami during their contact with Finno-Ugric tribes migrating from the south in later times. Even later, somewhere from the XI century, the expansion of Russians (Novgorodians) to the Kola Peninsula begins. Naturally, such multiple waves of migration of peoples with different languages led to the formation of a very motley toponymic picture of the Kola Peninsula. The most common toponyms of the Kola Peninsula are given in the Table.

Table 1: The most common toponyms of the Kola Peninsula

Norwegian		**Finno-Ugric**				**North Russian/Pomeranian**		**"Hybrid" Russian-Saami**
		Finnish		**Saami**				
aksel	top	ala	lower	oaivi	mountain peak	varaka	wooded mountain	range Dal'nie Kejvy
arm	bay	vaara	wooded hill	aja	spring	vezha	primitive dwelling	range Ondoozerskie Kejvy
bakket	slope	vuori	mountain, hill	várri	wooded hill	volok	isthmus	hill Balkon-Myl'k
berg	cliff	joki	river	vuaiv	pinnacle	vzglav'e	cape	hill Vajnatundra
bog	bend	köngäs	waterfall	vuenni	fiord, bay	zavod'	small open bay	hill Il'ya-Lun'yamyl'k
botten	bay	kaula	narrow	vödd	mountain	zasheek	part of the lake	hill Lebed'-Myl'k
bjork	birch	kemi	land	jokk	river	kejva	mountain range	hill Magazin-Musyur
bjorn	bear	korva	close	keynges	waterfall	kekur	columnar rocky	hill Pescovaya Kejva
vatn	lake	koski	river threshold	lakk	pinnacle	korga	bank sandbar seafront	bay Viteguba
vest	western	lampi	pond	lott	river	koshka	top of the bay	bay Tik-Guba
oy	island	lahti	bay	luht	bay	kujpoga	seafront sea,	deposit Vasin-Myl'k
mose	swamp	musta	black	myetki	fiber	kut	top of the bay	deposit Soldat-Myl'k
lille	small	mäki	hill	muetk	isthmus	lambina	little lake	lake Gagara-Ty
ny	new	niva	stream	mjilk	hill	lahta	sea cove	lake Pimen-Pavel-Ty
nord	north	niemi	cape	njavv	rapid	luda	rocky stranded	lake Egoryavr
rist	ridge	pohja	bottom, end	paht	mountain	navolok	cape, peninsula	lake Lyamozero
sondre	south	saari	island	ruossel	hill	nos	headland	lake Maksim-Ty
stor	large	salmi	straight	oaiv	summit	padun	waterfall	lake Pinozeo
tind	mountain peak	selkä	ridge	urta	ridge, keiva	pahta	sheer cliff	lake Porosozero
halvoy	peninsula	suntti	straight	tshoalm	strait	perejma	isthmus flooded with water	lake YAshka-Ty
fossen	waterfall	talo	house	čohkka	peak, mountain	pogost	Saami village	island Rovatostrov
fjell	mountain	tunturi	loach	tsharr	jagged mountain	salma	strait	village Avva-Guba
fjord	fjord	jänis	hare	suo	grassy swamp	tajbola	isthmus, portage	
elv	river	järvi	lake	stuorra	large	tundra	mountain with a treeless peak	
aust	eastern			jávri	lake			

When compiling a map of the toponyms of the Kola Peninsula, topographic maps of a scale of 1: 500,000 (published by the General Staff of the USSR, 1986-1987), sheets R-35-A, B (Vadse), R-35-C, G (Inari), R-36-A, B (Varde), R-36-V, G (Murmansk), R-37-V, G (Gremiha), Q-35-A, B (Sodankylä) , Q-36-A,B (Apatity), Q-37-A,B (Ponoi) [9, 12, 13, 14, 15] and maps of

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Kola peninsula, U.S.S.R, scale 1:250,000 (published by U.S. Army Map Service, 1955) [17] were mainly used. Also, for part of the territory (in the north-west of the Peninsula) - old Finnish (scale 1:200,000, Petsamo district, 1933, scale 1:100,000, Liinahamari district, 1935, scale 1:100,000, Petsamo district, 1935) and German (Finnland Oberflächengestalt, scale 1:2,000,000, 1941) maps [9, 14, 15] were used.

Toponyms of different linguistic affiliation [1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 18, 19] were marked with circles of different colors, and then the areals of prevailing toponyms were outlined (Fig. 1).

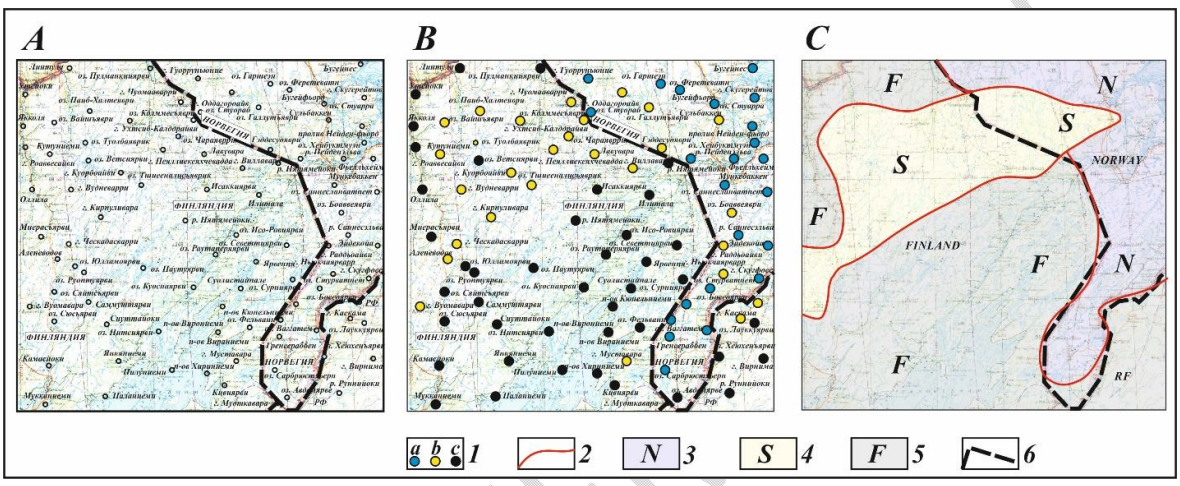

Fig. 1 An example of mapping toponyms areals: A - original topographic map at a scale of 1:500,000, B - indexing (colored circles) of toponyms' nationality, C - contouring of toponyms areals. 1- toponyms: a- Norwegian, b- Saami, c- Finnish; 2- borders of areals of toponyms; 3-5 - areals of toponyms: 3 - Norwegian, 4 - Saami, 5 - Finnish; 6- state border

It should be noted that the mixing of migratory ethnic groups did not rarely lead to the appearance of "hybrid" toponyms of dual origin – by Saami and Russian roots. Most often, a toponym, for example cape Tsip-navolok, consists of a base word - "Tsip" and a nomenclatural word that defines a geographical term - "navolok". In "hybrid" toponym, one part of it is Saami, the other is Russian. And sometimes there are toponyms with a Saami stem and a Russian nomenclatural word, and vice versa, with a Russian stem and a Saami nomenclatural word. The first type includes, for example, the toponyms Avva-Guba (village), Tik-Guba (bay), Porosozero (lake) and Rovatostrov (island). The second type: Shop-Musyur (mountain), Yashka-Ty (lake), Distant Keives (upland), Soldier-Mylk (deposit). Apparently, the authors of the "hybrid" toponyms of the first type were Russians, of the second type - the Saami. And on a significant territory of the Kola Peninsula, it is the "hybrid" Saami-Russian (Russian-Saami) toponyms that prevail in the areals.

On the map of the areal of toponyms of the Kola Peninsula, a meridional strip of Russian toponyms is distinguished, stretching south of the Kola Bay and dissecting the areals of

predominantly Saami and "hybrid" Saami-Russian toponyms. The position of this strip of Russian toponyms is determined primarily by physical-geographical parameters - the existence of a natural "corridor of migration" of the Russian people from the south, from the Gulf of Kandalaksha of the White Sea to the Murmansk coast of the Barents Sea (Fig. 2). This corridor, a significant interval of which falls on Lake Imandra, has long been (Lake Imandra is mentioned in Russian sources since the beginning of the XVII-th century) the shortest route across the Peninsula, between the mountain ranges of the Monche- and Salny- tundras to the west and the Khibiny mountains to the east. A postal route was later laid along the same corridor, and the Murmansk Railway has been operating since 1916.

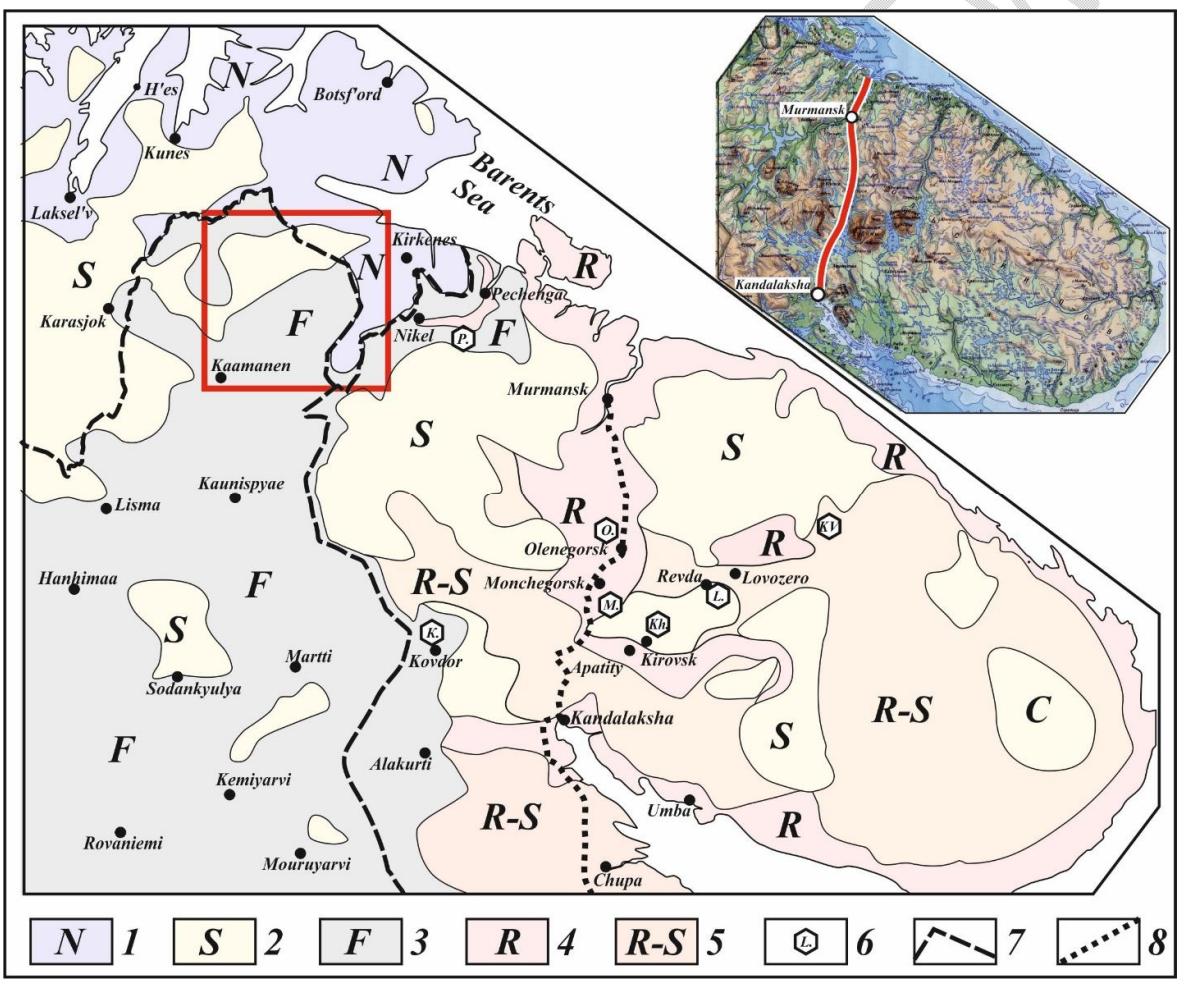

Fig. 2 Toponyms areals map: 1-5 areals of toponyms: 1- Norwegian, 2- Saami, 3- Finnish, 4- Russian, 5- "hybrid" Russian-Saami; 6- mining and industrial centers: O.- Olenegorskiy (iron), M.- Monchegorskiy (copper, nickel), Kh.-Khibinskiy (apatite), L.- Lovozerskiy (rare earths), K.- Kovdor (rare earths), P.- Pechenga (copper, nickel), KV- Kolmozero-Voronya (rare metals); 7- state border; 8- Murmansk Railway. Red square - Fig. 1. Inset - "corridor migration ": Kandalaksha Bay - Imandra Lake - Kola Bay

This corridor may have existed before the beginning of the medieval migration of Russians to the north of the Kola Peninsula, determining the movement of both Saami and Finnish tribes to the north and to the central regions of the Peninsula. The Russian migration from the south to the north along this corridor continued in the XIX-th and XX-th centuries, especially under the Soviet regime. This was explained, on the one hand, by economic reasons: the transformation of Murmansk into the base of a large commercial and fishing fleet, as well as the emergence of mining and industrial hubs - Monchegorsky, Olenegorsky (within the boundaries of the corridor), Khibinsky and Lovozersky (near the corridor). On the other hand, the entire Murmansk coast, from Murmansk to the Rybachy Peninsula, was "militarized", covered with a dense network of military and naval bases. Accordingly, the areal of Russian toponyms in the north of the Kola Peninsula also expanded.

Here, in the region of the Kola Bay, this "corridor of Russian migration" merges with another areal of Russian toponyms - "coastal". This latter covers the entire coast of the Kola Peninsula, from the Tersky coast in the White Sea in the south to the Rybachy Peninsula of Murmansk coast in the north. The development of the coast of the Kola Peninsula by Russians (mainly by Novgorodians) began as early as the XV-th – XVI-th centuries. This is the period when the earliest Russian toponyms of the coast of the Peninsula appeared: Kandalaksha (first mentioned in written sources in 1542), Varzuga (1419), Porya Guba (1574), Kashkarantsy (1470), Kuzomen (1563), Umba (1466), Niva (1526), Kola (1532), Tersky shore (XV-th century), Teriberka (XVI-th century), Rybachy (XVI-th century), Kildin (XVII-th century), Strelna (XVII-th century). This narrow strip, the coastal areal of Russian toponyms, also includes preserved toponyms of Pomeranian (North Russian) origin: cape Morskaya Korga, hut Nos, cape Babiy Nos, cape Koroviy Nos, cape Svyatoy Nos, village Pyalka, island Veshnyak, island Ostry Ludki, village Rynda, village Dal'nie Zelentsy, island Voronye Ludki, cape Lodeiny, cape Pogan-navolok, cape Setnavolok, cape Bargoutny, cape Tsypnavolok, cape Lognavolok, cape Mainavolok, bay Vaida, cape White Navolok.

The evolution of mining hubs was usually accompanied by an increase in the share of Russian or Saami-Russian toponyms instead of Saami ones. However, there is an exception: the areal of pure Saami toponyms in the region of the Khibiny - Lovozero mining cluster. The appearance of this areal is due to the personality of one person - Academician A.E. Fersman. Conducting his researches and making a map of the area A.E. Fersman in principle preserved the Saami toponyms, and gave new names only to the nameless relief elements (mainly the names of previous researchers: V. Ramsay, V. Gakman, A. Petrelius).

The areal of Norwegian toponyms practically does not go beyond the state border of Norway with Russia and Finland. Finnish toponyms are distributed mainly on the territory of

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Finland and in a narrow strip along the state border in Russia. But it wasn't always the case. The old Finnish and German topographical maps of the northwestern Kola Peninsula (Lapland) allow us to trace the changes in the areals of the toponyms on this territory for the last almost a hundred years and to evaluate the influence of the economic and political factors on the toponymy [9, 12, 17].

The territory of Lapland became part of Finland under the Tartu Peace Treaty with the RSFSR in 1920. Finland received access to the Barents Sea and began intensive development of this territory. In 1934, Finnish geologists discovered more than a dozen deposits of copper-nickel ores here. In 1935, work began on the construction of a workers' camp and a factory site near the Kaulatunturi mine, and the mining of nickel ore began in 1937. By the beginning of World War II, Lapland was covered with a dense network of Finnish toponyms. But at the same time, numerous Saami toponyms were also preserved, so this territory was a unique areal of a combination of chaotically “mixed” Finnish and Saami toponyms, as it was reflected in the topographic maps of the 1930s and early 1940s (Fig. 3).

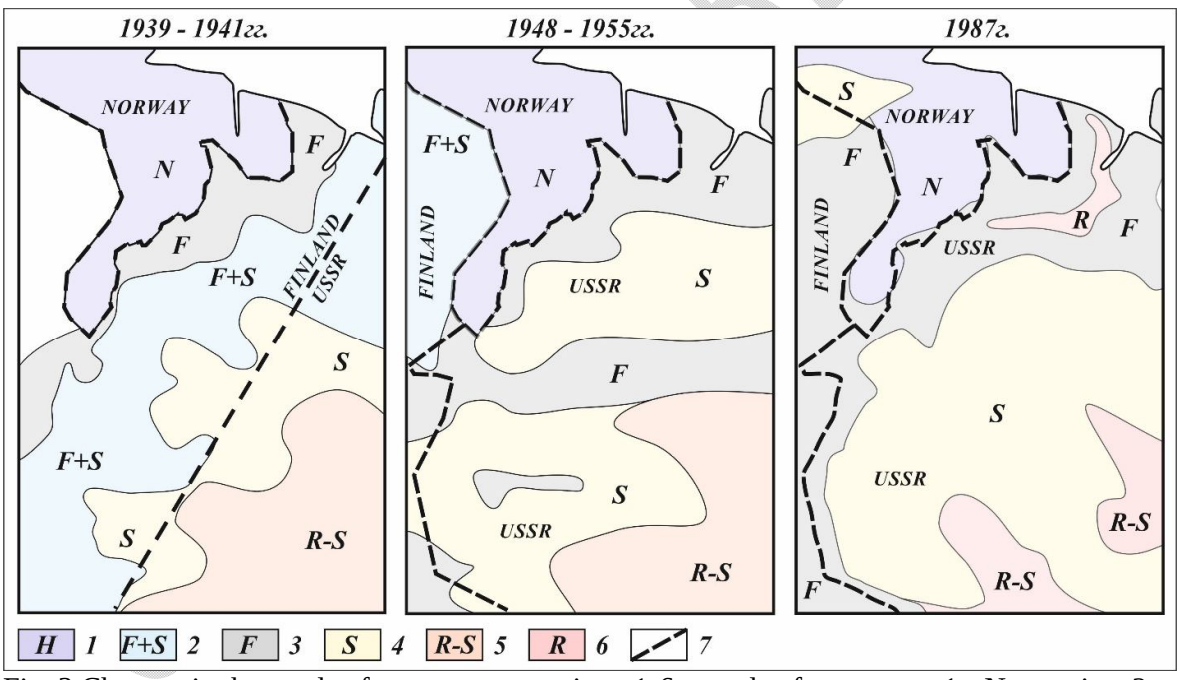

Fig. 3 Changes in the areals of toponyms over time: 1-6 - areals of toponyms: 1 - Norwegian, 2 - "integral" Finnish + Saami, 3 - Finnish, 4 - Saami, 5 - "hybrid" Russian-Saami, 6 - Russian; 7- state border

After the end of the Soviet-Finnish "winter" war, "Russification" begins - by the order of the NKVD chief Lavrenty Beria from July 1940 on the deportation of all Finns, Norwegians, northern Saami and Swedes of the Murmansk region [16]. The effect was predictable – the economic collapse of the western part of the Kola Peninsula. At the same time, Finnish

toponyms begin to disappear from the maps of Lapland. "Hybrid" toponyms, as in the case of the interaction of Russian and Saami toponyms, did not arise here, and Russification looked like a complete replacement of Finnish names with Russian ones: there was the Petsamontunturit mountains - the Pechenga tundras became, there was the Pikku-Mattivuono Bay - the German Bay became , there was Petsamovuono Bay - Pechenga Bay became, there was Kolttakyulya village - Korzunovo became, there was Lake Nyasyukkyarvi - Knyazhuha became, there was Maattivuono Bay - Malaya Volokovaya Bay became, there was Pummangivuono Bay - Bolshaya Volokovaya Bay became, there was Kolosjoki village - Nickel village became, etc.

It is worth noting that the wave of Russification here in Lapland already took place in the second half of the XIX century and with the same effect. In 1868, the Government of the Russian Empire decided to invite settlers from neighboring Sweden, Norway and the Grand Duchy of Finland to Russian Lapland [11]. This decision led to the rapid Scandinavian colonization of the Peninsula. The colonists preferred an isolated way of life and usually did not mix with the local Russian and Saami population, so that numerous Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish toponyms appeared on the map. But fifteen years after the start of northern colonization, the Government of Russian Empire sounded the alarm. The Government acknowledged that Scandinavian colonists had built a prosperous economic zone on the tundra, but colonization was now seen as a huge political mistake, resulting in "the peaceful conquest of our western coast." Correspondingly, countermeasures were taken: the abolition of the Special Colonial District, the attraction of the native Russians to the area, and finally, Russification. The result was the decline of the economy and the reduction of "foreign" toponyms.

After the defeat in the World War II, Finland lost its access to the Barents Sea and the Pechenga (Petsamo) nickel deposits. On this territory, which passed to the USSR, by the end of the 40s - the beginning of the 50s the areal of the "mixed" Finnish and Saami toponyms was replaced by separate areals of mainly Finnish and mainly Saami toponyms. And by the end of the 80s, the areal of Finnish toponyms was further reduced to a narrow strip along the new Russian-Norwegian and Russian-Finnish borders (Fig. 3). A significant role in the post-war Russification of Lapland was played by the intensive development of the Pechenga copper and nickel deposits, as well as an extremely active "militarization" of this territory bordering Norway (a NATO country): the creation of numerous military camps, garrisons, airfields and naval bases.

Conclusion

Thus, we can conclude that the formation and evolution of the toponyms areals on the Kola Peninsula were determined by various factors:

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- natural conditions and, above all, the distribution of rivers, lakes and mountain ranges that influenced the migration of peoples;

- the specifics of the economic activity of the population: fishing, maritime trade, reindeer husbandry, industrial development of mineral deposits;

- political factors: changing state borders, attracting or vice versa expulsion of foreign colonists, forced Russification.

In the process of evolution, toponyms of different nationalities could interact with each other in different ways: somewhere “hybrid” Russian-Saami toponyms arose, somewhere Russian, Saami and Finnish toponyms turned out to be “mixed” and closely coexisted with each other, forming "integral" areals, and somewhere there was a complete replacement of toponyms of one nationality by toponyms of another.

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