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LATVIAN PLACE-NAMES WITH *kořba*-, *lān*-, *lagast*- AND *pad*-

It is well-known that there are lots of Finno-Ugric resp. Balto-Finnic toponyms in Latvian. The article deals with the place-names comprising Estonian or Livonian geographic appellatives.

From about 400 Balto-Finnic borrowings into the Latvian language approximately 20 are geographic appellatives — the words that name various geographic objects. Geographic appellatives are the layer of lexis which is rather frequently used in forming place-names. Thus a possibility springs up to compare loan geographic appellative spread in the dialects of the Latvian language with its extension to the Latvian place-names.

Besides the loanwords registered sporadically, also such are to be traced which are spread in compact areas and could give evidence of a long-term language contact process. Into this group fall Balto-Finnic, respectively Estonian loanwords Latv. *lānis*, *lāns* 'ein grosser, undurchdringlicher Wald, die Pfütze' and *pada* 'niedrig gelegene Stelle in der mitte eines Feldes', *pade* 'eine mit Gras bewachsene Stelle zwischen Feldern od. Wäldern', *padīņ* 'a place where in a plain water has gathered which never dries out'.

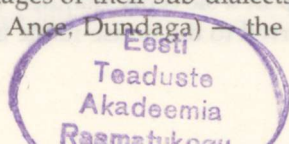
Latv. *kořba* 'ein Wald' is a possible Estonian loan that has been recorded only in Naukšēni (Northern Latvia). Latv. *kořba* could also be a place-name (in the dictionary ME among the appellatives also place-names are given sometimes).

Although there is no Balto-Finnic loanword with *lagast*- in Latvian, the data on the Latvian toponyms with *lagast*- is also included in the article because of the similar spread areas of place-names.

A Latvian place-name containing some Balto-Finnic appellative may be recorded in the region, where in the used Latvian dialects the same word occurs also as a loanword. Such place-names, regarded as Finno-Ugrisms, should etimologically rather be associated with the borrowing into the Latvian language. Still, frequently enough the same Balto-Finnic appellative in Latvian place-names has been recorded also in another area where no parallel loan in the Latvian language has been traced. Hence such place-names comprising appellatives should be referred directly to a Balto-Finnic language or its dialect (of course, in such cases the probability cannot be excluded that the spread area of the borrowing has been wider than the dialect source material gatherings indicate).

Taking into consideration Latvia's Finno-Ugric toponym spread areas and their phonetic peculiarities, it is possible to connect these place-names mainly with the following Balto-Finnic languages or their sub-dialects:

Firstly, in Northern Kurzeme (in Ance, Dundaga) — the Balto-Finnic place-



names recorded there are mainly Livisms, although there is no denying that the toponyms also met in this territory would sooner be regarded as Estonisms;

Secondly, in the north-eastern part of Vidzeme (in Alsiviķi, Dūre, Ilzene, Kalncempji, Lejasciems, Zeltiņi) — the recorded Balto-Finnic place-names are to be related mainly to the Leivus dialect of the Estonian language;

Thirdly, in Latgale (in the districts of Janovole, Mērdzene, Nirza, Pilda) — the recorded Balto-Finnic toponyms should be related to the sub-dialect of the Ludza Estonians;

Fourthly, in Zemgale, in the vicinity of Bauska (in Jaunsaule, Vecsaule), the interpretation of the recorded Balto-Finnic toponyms should be sought for in the Votic language;

Fifthly, in Northern Latvia (mostly near the border of Estonia), lots of late Estonian place-names are registered.

Thus, Latvian place-names which contain one and the same Balto-Finnic appellative, may have come from different sources.

The analysis of place-names and appellative lexis offered here is based on the geographic appellatives of the Estonian and Livonian languages.

Est. *kõrb*

kõrb, *kõrb* : *kõrve* (*korbe*) 'grosser Wald, Dickicht (auf Moorgrund), Einöde', *lūva-k[õrb]* 'Sandwüste' (Wied. 374).

Distribution in the Estonian language: literarism (ÖS 329); in dialects: with a meaning 'wood' — NE, N (of islands, middle, eastern), with a meaning 'dry land' — in all dialects (VMS I 340).

Parallel s: Est., Fin., Kar., Veps. (SKES I 219; EEW IV 1100; SSA I 405; KKS II 331; SVJa 225).

> Liv. *Kuorb nītōd* meadow, *Kūorbōd* meadow in Dundaga (in Sikrōg) (Damberg).

No parallel to the Baltic geographic appellative under discussion has been recorded in the Livonian language, but it is possible that some have existed.

cf. also Liv. *kuorbā*, *kuorbā* 'sengen, brennen' and the participle II active *kuorb-bānā* (LW 173) from which the place-name component *kuorb-* may have arisen, yet in that case the fate of the adverb flexion *-nā* is not clear.

? > Liv. *Kuorb* ein lettisches Dorf in Dondangen (~ Latv. *Kūrb*) (LW 173) (Liv. *Kūrbkilā* (KF 218), Latv. *Ķurbis-c[iems]* (U IV 251) and *Ķurbis-m[uiža]* (U IV 253), 1456 *Kurpekulle*, Germ. *Kurben* (KF 218)).

S. Suhonen finds that in the pair of the place-names Liv. *Kuorb* ~ Latv. *Kūrb* the basic word is Latvian (Suhonen 1973 : 146). However it is possible that Liv. *Kuorb* < **korpi* with *-o-* < *-o-* (Posti 1942 : 6).

V. Kiparsky, referring to the 15th century record of the village name under discussion, etimologically binds the first component of it with Est. *kõrb*, Fin. *korpi*, pointing out that Balto-Finnic *e* (> Est. *õ*) in the Latvian language is substituted for the vowel *u*; the consonant *k* at the beginning of the word is regarded as alien (V. Kiparsky KF 218).

cf. also *Ķurbī* in a farmhouse name in Vilce (U V 443), *Ķurbji* in farmhouse name in Babite (E I 54), *Ķurbene* meadow in Stende (E II 120), *Ķurbēns* farmhouse in Skaņkalne (E I 105).

cf. also Latv. *ķurbas* 'ein alter, schlechter Wagen' in Saldus (EH I 708), Lith. *ķiurbinti* 'to pile up in a slovenly manner' (LKŽ V 918) (the latter, perhaps, might be particularly referred to the house-name in Vilce, in Southern Zemgale?).

Perhaps, in this case the place-name of Balto-Finnic origin has been substituted for a place-name of Baltic, i.e., Latvian origin?

> Leivus *Korvõ* (?) in Lejasciems (Voolaine 1927 : 172), cf. Latv. *Kõrva*² estate in Alsvīkis (E I 66).

This place-name has most probably come from Est. *kõrb* (*korb*), genitive case. It is possible that the parallel to the Balto-Finnic geographic appellation has existed also in Leivus sub-dialect (however, up to now none has yet been recorded).

? > *Kořba* — a forest in Engure (*Kořb* (U IV 184), here also *Kořb* pasture, *Kořb-ceļšs*² — a road (U IV 184), *Kořb* — a swamp (U IV 183)), *Kořba* — a farmhouse in Aloja (E I 109) (*Jaīn*⁻² 'new' farmhouse and *Vēc*- 'old' farmhouse, here also *Kořbas-pļava* meadow, *Kořbu-ceļšs*² road, *-dūksnājs*² mire (swamp), *-mārki*² pond (LVI 1957)), *Kořbas-puŗs*² swamp in Pale (LVI 1952) (here also *Kořbas* farmhouse, cf. *Korbe* (nonexistent) farmhouse (E I 99)), *Kořb-ceļšs*² road in Vainiņi (LVI 1957) (here also *Kořbeži* — a part of a small civil parish called *pagasts*, *Kořbeņieki* — the people, folk of this *pagasts*, *Korb* non-existent estate, cf. 1601 *Die Korbekulsche wacke*, *Hans Korbe* (Svābe 1933 : 410)), *Kořbiņi* farmhouse in Dunte (E I 92; *Kõrbiņi*² LVI 1957), farmhouse in Svētciems (E I 107; non-existent farmhouse LVI 1957), *Kořbiņšs*² ~ *Korbs* (~ *Stīpniēks*²) farmhouse in Limbaži (LVI 1957), *Kořbiņ-purvs* swamp in Vitrupe (LVV II 118).

These place-names might have arisen from the Balto-Finnic geographic appellation under discussion (or its possible parallel in Livonian).

However, cf. also Latv. *kořba* 'ein Wald' in Naukšēni (EH I 639) which could be an Estonian borrowing (if not a place-name), cf. Fin. *korpi* 'thick, dark (fir-tree) forest' a.o. (SSA I 405).

The place-names with *kořb-* recorded in the western part of Vidzeme (the eastern coast of the Riga Bay) form a united area.

The origin of the toponyms recorded in Engure (the western coast of the Riga Bay) is vague. They might be historically related to the 15th century place-names with *Korb-*, *Korp* recorded in Kurmale and the Dzirciems neighbourhood (see later). Yet, considering a similar distribution of the toponyms with *lagast-* in Vidzeme (cf. also the place-names with *laan*), the historical ties of Engure place-names with *Korb-* might be thought having connections with the place-name area of the western part of Vidzeme or migration from the eastern part of the Riga Bay coast to its western coast.

> 1498 *Land tho Korben* ("zu suchen bei Kurmalen", — the western coast of the Riga Bay) (KF 216).

V. Kiparsky relates this place-name to Est. *kõrb*, Fin. *korpi* or Prus. *curwis* 'Ochse', cf. Prussian place-names 1370/72 *Korwelaucken*, 1419 *Corwedompne* (Gerullis 1922 : 70—71; KF 216).

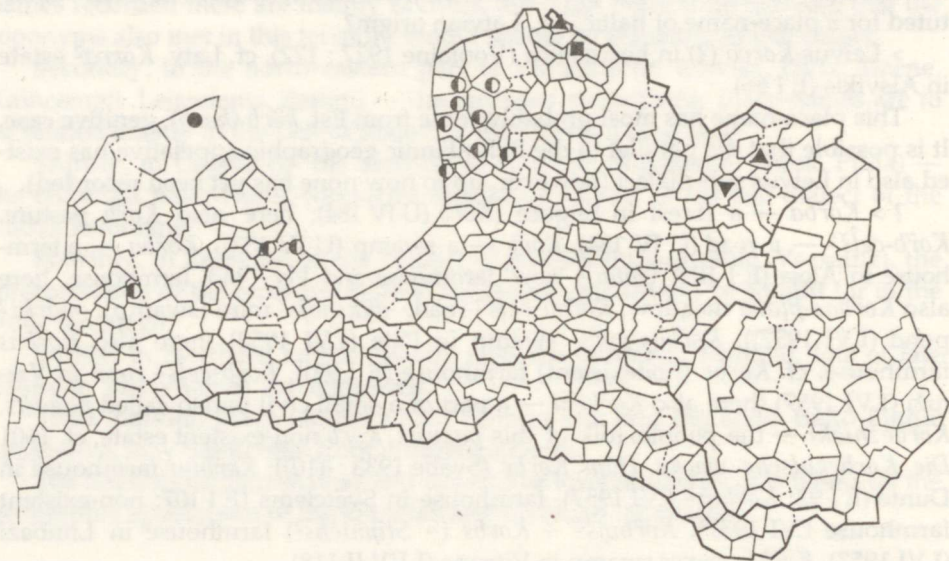
> 1499 *bi denn Corpkulßen weghe...an den Korpkuelßen wech* (im Kandauschen, in der Nähe der Pelsche beke), 1582 *an den Kurgelschen wege...* (KF 216).

V. Kiparsky thinks that topographically the nearest Latv. *Koŗgelciems* (?) in Dzirciems, the western coast of the Riga Bay — K. B.) corresponds to this place-name, **Koŗgel* < **Koŗpkūl* with the Balto-Finnic geographic appellation under discussion as the first component of the compound place-name (KF 216).

cf. Veps. *Koŗbjārv* — a lake, *Koŗboja* — a spring (Муллонен 1988 : 95).

cf. also Lith. *Kõrubis*, *Kõrbis*, *Kõrbė* — a river that A. Vanagas relates to the given Balto-Finnic geographic appellation (LHEŽ 162).

> *Kořva* ~ *Kořvas* nonexistent farmhouse in Lode (LVI 1952) (*Kořve* ~ *Koŗvis* (E I 88); *Koŗwie* (VA, Vidzeme revision list of 1782, statement 26); *Koŗwe* (VA, Vidzeme revision list of 1795, statement 26)).



● — Livonian place-names with *kuorb-*, *kūorb-*, *?kuořb-*; ▼ — Leivus place-name with *korvō-*; ● — Place-names with *kořb-*; ▲ — Place-names with *kořr-*; ■ — The possible Estonian borrowing Latv. *kořba*

The place-names with *kořv-* might have come from the Estonian geographic appellative singular gen. (*kōrve*).

cf. the Est. *Kōrve* — a village, *Kōrvemetsa* — a village (Pall 1969 : 100).

See Chart No. 1.

Est. *laas*, Liv. *lōņtš*

Est. *lān* : *lāne*, *lāz* : *lāne* (1) 'dichter Laubwald auf feuchtem Boden' *pōline-l[ān]* 'Urwald', (2) 'ausgedehnte Fläche, Einöde' (Wied. 471, 472), in dialect also *laan*, -e 'a low, wet place' (EKMS II 794); 'a big undrying pool' (EKMS II 661).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : *laan* (*laane*, *laas*) in all dialects (VMS I 389); *laas* : *laane* literary (ÕS 346).

Liv. *lōņtš*, nom. pl. *lōndāv*, western Liv. *lāņtš*, nom. pl. *lāndāv*, Liv. Salaca *lān* 'Urwald' (LW 205).

O r i g i n : Ur. (SKES II 275; EEW IV 1193; UEW III 235—236).

> Leivus *Laanurg* (?) in Lejasciems (Voolaine 1927 : 172); the component *laan-* of the place-name is obviously to be related to the possible Leivus geographic appellative *laan*, even if according to the latest data this has not been registered in the Leivus dialect (KKI).

> Liv. *Lōnd-aliz-vojā* — a dale in Ance (in Īra) (Damberg), *Lōņt-sūo* swamp or dale (?) in Ire (LW 205), *Lōņt-tarā* a field in Pitrōg (auth.) and *Pāp-lōņtš* in Ire (Damberg) in Dundaga.

The components of the given place-names *lōnd-*, *lōņt-*, *lōņtš* come from Liv. *lōņtš* : *lōndāv*.

? > *Lāns* nonexistent forest in Kārķi (LVI 1951), pasture in Sēļi (LVI 1952), uninhabited place in Salaca (su), *Lāna-p[lava]* meadow in Lode (LVI 1952), *Lahne*

farmhouse in Ipiķi (VA, Vidzeme revision list of 1782, statement 26), *Lānes-ēz[ērs]* a lake in Zentene (E II 127) (here also *Lahnes-kalns* a mountain, i.e., field (B U IV 248), *Lānes²[-mežs]* forest (E II 127)), *Lāņi²* estate in Vecpils (E II 46) (*Dižlāņu-muiža* 'Great Lāņu estate' ~ Germ. *Groß-Lahnen* and *Mazlāņu-muiža* ~ Germ. *Klein-Lahnen* (Konv. XIV 28076), here also *Lāņu-kalns²* mountain, *Lāņupe²* river (U IV 105)), *Lāņu-muiža* estate in Svētiems (Germ. *Lang-hof*) (Konv. XIV 28065), *Lāņiņš* farmhouse in Skaņkalne (E I 105), *Lāņītis²* pond in Dunalka (U IV 28), *Lāņit-ļ[auks]* field in Mērsrags (B U IV 208), *Lāņīte* meadow in Dzirciems (B E II 110), *Lānidu-p[āva]* meadow in Libagi (U IV 199), *Lān-d[ārzs]* — garden in Dundaga (U IV 259), *Lāņķēki* farm-house in Ķoņi (E I 95) (*Laneck* (VA, Vidzeme revision list of 1792, statement 212)), *Lān-kalņiņš²* mountain in Mazsalaca (LVI 1952), *Iblānīts* (~ *Iblānit-p[āva]*) meadow in Nogale (U IV 212 a.o.; see LVV II 286; LVI).

However, cf. the Estonian loanword into Latvian *lānis*, *lāns* 'ein grosser, undurchdringlicher Wald, die Pfütze' (ME II 438; EH I 728; Ojansuu 1921 : 52; Aben 1948 : 73; 1957 : 212; Zeps 1962 : 142, chart 144). The Latv. *lānis*, *lāns* have been recorded in the northern parts of Vidzeme (in Ķeri, Lode, Mazsalaca, Nauksēni, Pāle, Rozēni, Salaca, Sēļi, Svētiems, Vecate) (ME II 438; EH I 728; Zeps 1962 : 142; LDM).

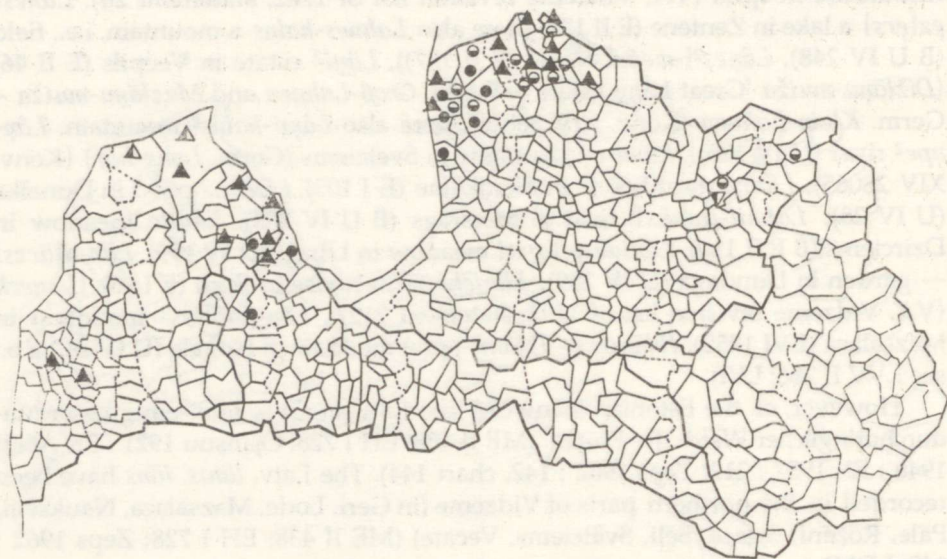
cf. Latv. *lāns* 'eine feuchte Wiese' in Lejasciems (ME II 439); *lāns²* 'a dark, thick boggy forest nook' in Beja (LDM), *lāns²* 'feucht' in Varakļāni (ME II 439), which according to J. Endzelins comes from Latv. *lēna* 'eine moorige, sich bewegende Stelle' in Lizums, Lubāna, Odziena (ME II 439) (with $\bar{a} < \bar{e}$ (LGr 108)). However, since Latv. *lāns²*, *lāns* is spread in the former Leivus territory, likewise in the immediate proximity of that territory and Estonia as well, the possibility that also *lāns²*, *lāns* in Beja and Lejasciems are Estonian borrowings should not be excluded. cf. also Est. *lān* : *lāne* 'a low, wet place, pool' (KKI).

See also Dambe 1985 : 96; 1986 : 123—124 about the place-names with *lān-*, *lān²*.

The place-names with *lān*, *lān-*, *lān²*, *lāņ-*, *lāņ²* are recorded on a vaster territory than the Estonian loanword *lānis*, *lāns*, *lāns²* into Latvian, embracing not only Vidzeme (the eastern coast of the Riga Bay), but also the north-west of Zemgale and Kurzeme (the western coast of the Riga Bay). The origin of their spread on the western coast of the Riga Bay and in the midlands of Kurzeme is not completely clear. It is possible that in the dialects of this territory there has been a parallel borrowing to Latv. *lānis*, *lāns*. However, the place-names with *lān-*, *lān-* and the like in this area might have been formed directly from Est. *laan*, which would mean a more voluminous migration since the area of these place-names on the western coast of the Riga Bay is rather compact. The probability of the Estonian origin of these place-names is substantiated by the name of a meadow *Iblānīts* (~ *Iblānit-p[āva]*), registered in Nogale (U IV 212), the first component of which *ib-* can evidently be interpreted with the help of Est. *ibe* 'weissen Sandboden', *ibe-sō* 'unfruchtbarer Moorboden', which according to F. J. Wiedeman has been recorded in the Tartu and Võru dialects of the Estonian language (Wied. 109).

cf. also Lith. *Lōnas* river which A. Vanagas refers to Latvian place-names comprising *lān-*, *lān-*, *lān-* and to Estonian borrowing into Latvian *lānis*, *lāns* (LHEŽ 196).

See Chart No. 2.



▲ — Place-names with *lān-*, *lān-*, *lān-*², *lān-*, *lān-*²; ▼ — Leivus place-name with *laan*;
 ▲ — Livonian place-names with *lōnd-*, *lōnt-*, *lōntš-*; ◐ — Estonian loanword Latv. *lānis*,
lāns, *lāns*², *lāns*; ● — Place-names with *lagast-*

Est. *lagastik*, *lagestik*

lagastik (1) 'von Gesträuch gereinigter Platz (um eine Wiese, z. Heumähen daraus zu machen)'; (2) 'Ort, wo Späne liegen' (Wied. 471, 443).

lagestik : *lagestiku* 'Ebene, Fläche, ebene Gegend' (Wied. 443).

Distribution: *lagastik*: N (western, midlands, eastern) (VMS I 394);

lagestik: NE, N (midlands), S (VMS I 394).

Parallels: *lagastik*: Est. The word has been derived from Est. *lagastama* 'aushauen, von Gesträuch reinigen...' by the suffix *-ik* (Neetar 1990 : 32; EEW IV 1201; Wied. 443, 471);

lagestik: Est. According to J. Mägiste the word has been derived by the suffix *-stik* from Est. *lage* 'flach, eben, leer' (EEW IV 1201). However, cf. also Est. *lagestama* 'wüst, leer machen' (Wied. 443), from which Est. *lagestik* is derived by the suffix *-ik*.

Although the origin of Est. *lagastik* and *lagestik* is considered to be different, it would be useful to discuss them under the same headword due to the fairly full homonymy.

> *Lagasts* farmhouse in Aloja (E I 108), *Lagast* farmhouse in Mürmuiza in 1725 (now: *Lagäts*) (E I 98), *Lagasts* farmhouse in Viļķene (E I 112) (here also *Jaūn-lagasts*² farmhouse 'New-', *Lagasts* meadow and *Lagast-kaļns*² field (LVI 1957)), *Lagasts* meadow in Abava (U V 453), *Lagasts* meadow in Pāle (E I 100), in Salaca (su), *Laga[st-ē]sers* meadow in Engure (B U V 186) (here also *Lagast-lauks* field (B E II 110)), *Lagast-kaļns* mountain in Tūja (E I 112), *Lagast-mežs* forest in Rozēni (E I 103), *Lagast-p[Java]* meadow in Svētciems (E I 107) (*Lagastiņš*² meadow and *Lagast-puriņš*² swamp in Dzintarciems (LVI 1957)), *Lagasti* farmhouse (*Lagasta-pusmuiza* estate (Konv. XIX 37308)) and *Lagast-nacki* farmhouse in Salaca (E I 104).

It is possible that the end of the Estonian suffix *-stik* is eliminated, however, the suffixes *-ste* or *-stu* could be instead of them.

The place-names with *lagasts*, *lagast-* are registered in compact areal in the western Vidzeme (in Aloja, Pāle, Rozēni, Salaca, Svētciems, Tūja; also in the midland: in Kauguri). Parallel place-names on the western coast of the Riga Bay (in Abava, Engure, Zentene) might point to the migration from the eastern coast of the Riga Bay.

K. Būga maintains that Latvian place-names with *lagasts*, *lagast-* could be of Finnic origin (Būga III 618); J. Endzelins considers them hypothetical Livisms (LVV II 245). The place-name *Lagast-ezers* — a lake in Zentene (the western coast of the Riga Bay) is considered as possible Livism by M. Rudzite (Rudzite 1968 : 185). However, Liv. *lagāstā* 'schreien; schwatzen' (LW 180) is semantically a less suitable lexeme for place-names than Est. *lagastik*, *lagestik*, although the place-names mentioned could really be Livisms (maybe Est. *lagastik*, *lagestik* or *lagastama*, *lagestama* have had parallels in the Livonian).

cf. Est. *Lagastiku* meadow (Pall 1969 : 110).

See Chart No. 2.

Est. *padu*

padu : *pau*, *paju* 1) 'Niederung, feuchtes Land', *pime-p[adu]* 'mit Gesträuch bewachsenes solches Land', 2) 'niedrige kleine Insel, Holm' (Wied. 745—746), in dialects also *pai* : *paļjū*, *pað*, *paðò* (KKI).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : literary form: *padu* (ÕS 484), in dialects: N (the islands, western, midlands) (VMS II 158).

O r i g i n : Est. (EEW VI 1877).

? > *Pada* pasture in Lēdurga (E I 48), a plain in the neighbourhood of Limbaži (within *Parķuļa* farmhouse borders where 3 reterries were situated) (LVI 1957).

? > *Ķekar-pade* forest in Lēdurga (LVI 1961), *Pade* uninhabited place in Pabaži (in the forest where once a flax reterry was situated) (LVI 1964), meadow in Ance (LVI 1964) (? = *Padde* meadow in Pope (B U VI 278)).

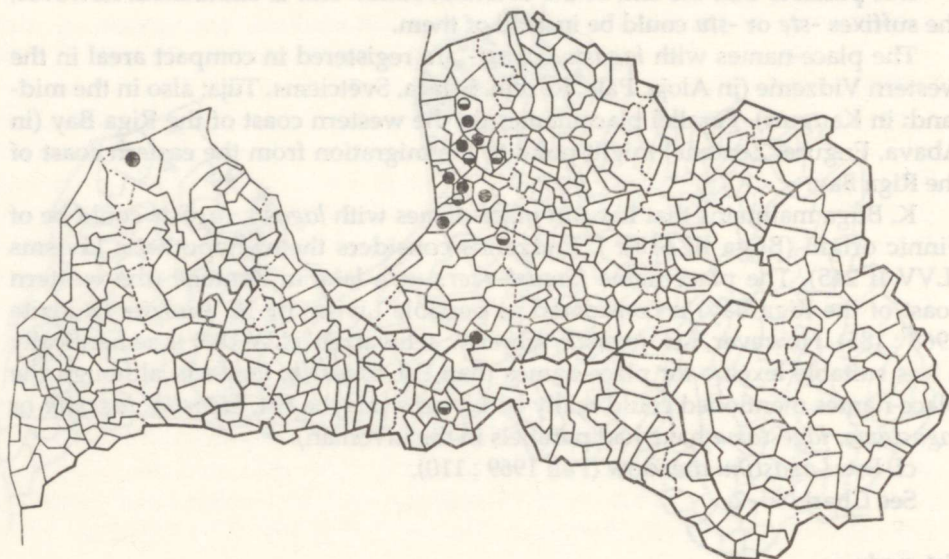
? > *Padi* pits in Tome (LVI 1976) (dale, meadow (su)).

? > *Padiņa* house (= farmhouse?) in Vidriži (su), *Padiņš* a reterry in Limbaži (LVI 1957), a reterry in Stiene (LVI 1957), meadow in Katvari (LVI 1957), meadow in Lāde (LVI 1958), meadow in Limbaži (LVI 1957).

These place-names mentioned in the manuscript of the "Latvian Place-name Dictionary" are etimologically connected with the Estonian borrowing into Latvian *pada* II 'niedrig gelegene Stelle in der Mitte eines Feldes, wo man nicht pflügen kann' in Limbaži (ME III 14; Manuscript III), cf. also Latv. *pade* 1) 'eine mit Grass bewachsene Stelle zwischen Feldern od. Wäldern' in Pāle; 2) 'ein kleiner Teich' in Vidriži (ME III 16), 1) 'eine waldumgebene Matte' in Sigulda, 2) 'ein mit *puope* überwachsener Weiher' in Sigulda, 'eine bei feuchtem Wetter wasserbedeckte Stelle auf einem Acker' in Limbaži (EH II 126). Likewise cf. *pada* 'a small pond which dries in summer' in Vainiži, 'clearance' in Vecsaule (Raģe 1986 : 63), *padiņ* 'the place where water has gathered on a plain that does not dry' in Vidriži (Manuscript III; see also Aben 1948 : 100; 1957 : 212; Zeps 1962 : 158).

The Estonian borrowings *pada*, *pade*, *padiņ* have been recorded in Western Vidzeme (in Limbaži, Pāle, Sigulda, Vainiži, Vidriži) and in Zemgale (in Vecsaule).

The distribution area of the mentioned Estonian borrowing is narrower than that of the place-names with *pada*, *pade*, *pads*, *padiņ*. ~~Est.~~ with Est. *padu* perhaps



● — Place-names with *pada(-)*, *pade*, *padi*, *padiņš*; ◐ — Estonian loanword Latv. *pada*, *pade*

it is possible to bind it to the place-names in Northern Kurzeme (in Ance) and in the southern parts of Vidzeme (in Tome), since in the place-names registered in the western parts of Vidzeme the above mentioned Estonian borrowing is most probable; see Chart No. 3.

To sum up the Latvian place-names with *kořb-*, *lān-*, *lān-*, *lān-2*, *lāņ-*, *lāņ-2* and *lagast-* discussed here testify to areal ties between the eastern coast of the Riga Bay (the north-west of Vidzeme and west of Vidzeme) and western coast (the north-west of Zemgale and north and north-east of Kurzeme). It is possible that such distribution of the place-names point to the migration from the eastern coast of the Riga Bay to its western coast. This hypothetic migration wave might have reached the southern parts of Kurzeme (cf. place-names with *lān-*, *lāņ-2* in Dunalka and Vecpils).

Estonisms in Latvian place-names and borrowings into the Latvian language have been registered on a rather vast territory of Latvia, cf. Estonian borrowing *pada*, *pade* into Latvian, likewise place-names with *pada(-)*, *pade*, *padi*, *padiņš* which are spread in Western Vidzeme — in the district which traditionally has been regarded truly Livonian, similarly to place-names with *lān-*, *lān-*, *lān-2*, *lāņ-*, *lāņ-2* on the western coast of the Riga Bay.

Abbreviations

Languages and dialects: **Est.** — Estonian; **Fin.** — Finnish; **Germ.** — German; **Kar.** — Karelian; **Latv.** — Latvian; **Lith.** — Lithuanian; **Liv.** — Livonian; **N** — the northern dialect of Estonian; **NE** — the north-eastern dialect of Estonian; **Prus.** — Prussian; **S** — the southern dialect of Estonian; **Ur.** — Uralic; **Veps.** — Vepsian; **Vo.** — Votic.

Others: **su** — supplementary material; **2** — after place-names with a broken intonation (^) it indicates that the difference between the broken and the falling intonation has vanished

ed, but after place-names with a falling intonation (´) that the difference between the drawn intonation and the falling intonation has vanished.

auth. — The collections of the place-names gathered by the author of the article in Livonian fishermen's villages in the Northern Kurzeme in the 80s; **B** — A. Bielenstein's place-name collection (in manuscript included into U IV and LVV); **Būga III** — K. Būga, Rinktiniai raštai III, Vilnius 1961; **Damberg** — P. Damberg's place-name collections in Ance and Dundaga civil parishes in the 60s. A manuscript; **E I—II** — J. Endzelins, Latvijas vietu vārdi I. Vidzemes vārdi, Riga 1922; II. Kurzemes un Latgales vārdi, Riga 1925; **EEW I—XII** — J. Mägiste, Estnisches etymologisches Wörterbuch I—XII, Helsinki 1982—1983; **EH I—II** — J. Endzelins, E. Hauzenberga, Papildinājumi un labojumi K. Milenbaha Latviešu valodas vārdnīcai I—II, Riga 1934—1946; **ĒKMS II** — A. Saareste, Eesti keele mõisteline sõnaraamat II, Stockholm 1959; **KF** — V. Kiparsky, Die Kurenfrage, Helsinki 1939 (Suomalaisen Tiedeakatemia toimituksia, sarja B, nrid. XLII); **KKI** — Estonian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Language and Literature data-base materials; **KKS II** — Karjalan kielen sanakirja II, Helsinki 1974 (LSFU XVI 2); **Konv. I—XXII** — Latviešu konversācijas vārdnīca I—XXII, Riga 1927—1940; **LDM** — Materials of Latvian dialects in the data-base of the Latvian Language Institute; **LGr** — J. Endzelins, Latviešu valodas gramatika, Riga 1951; **LHEŽ** — A. Vanagasa, Lietuvių hidronimų etimologinis žodynas, Vilnius 1981; **LKŽV** — Lietuvių kalbos žodynas, 5. t, Vilnius 1959; **LVI** — Materials of place-name data-base of the Latvian Language Institute of the Latvian Academy of Sciences; **LVV I—II** — J. Endzelins, Latvijas PSR vietvārdi, I d., Riga 1956; II d., Riga 1961; **LW** — L. Kettunen, Livisches Wörterbuch, Helsinki 1938 (LSFU V); **Manuscript III—V** — Latvian Place-names III—V. Manuscript; **ME I—IV** — K. Mūlenbachs, Latviešu valodas vārdnīca I—IV. Rediģējis, papildinājis, turpinājis J. Endzelins, Riga 1923—1932; **SSA I** — Suomen sanojen alkuperä I, Helsinki 1992 (SKST 556); **SVJa** — М. И. Зайцева, М. И. Муллонен, Словарь вепсского языка, Ленинград 1972; **U IV** — J. Plāķis, Latvijas vietu vārdi un latviešu pavārdi, I d. Kurzemes vārdi, Riga 1936 (Latvijas Universitātes raksti. Filoloģijas un filozofijas fakultātes sērija, 4. sēj.); **U V** — J. Plāķis, Latvijas vietu vārdi un latviešu pavārdi, II d. Zemgales vārdi, Riga 1937 (Latvijas Universitātes raksti. Filoloģijas un filozofijas fakultātes sērija, 5. sēj.); **UEW III** — K. Rédei, Uralisches etymologisches Wörterbuch, Lieferung III, Budapest 1988; **VA** — Latvian Central State Archives; **VAR** — Latvijas vēstures avoti, IV sējums. Vidzemes 1638. g. arklū revīzija, I burtnīca, Rīgā 1938; II burtnīca, Riga 1940; III burtnīca, Riga 1941; **VMS I—II** — Väike murdesõnastik. Toim. V. Pall, I osa, Tallinn 1982; II osa, Tallinn 1989; **Wied.** — F. J. Wiedemann, Eesti-saksa sõnaraamat, Tallinn 1973; **ÖS** — Öigekeelsussõnaraamat. Toim. R. Kull, E. Raiet, Tallinn 1980.

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КЕРСТИ БОЙКО (Рига)

ЛАТЫШСКИЕ ТОПОНИМЫ С КОМПОНЕНТАМИ *koŗb-*, *lān-*, *lagast-* и *pad-*

Среди примерно 400 прибалтийско-финских заимствований в латышском языке 20 слов представляют собой ландшафтные апеллятивы. Слова эти являются частью лексики, которая особенно часто встречается в составе топонимов, что позволяет сопоставить ее распространение, с одной стороны, в топонимии и, с другой, как заимствований в диалектной лексике. Здесь же возникают и проблемы этимологизации топонимов, поскольку они могут происходить и от уже усвоенного заимствования, и непосредственно из языка — источника заимствования. В статье рассматриваются латышские топонимы с компонентами *koŗb-*, *lān-*, *lagast-* и *pad-*, ср. эст. *kōrb* 'большой лес, чаша, пустыня'; *laas* 'густой лиственный лес, обширное пространство', лив. *lōnīš* 'дремучий лес'; эст. *lagastik* 'место, расчищенное от кустарника'; *lagestik* 'равнина, пространство'; *padu* 'низина, влажная земля; влажный островок'. Компактным ареалом распространения представлены в латышских диалектах заимствования: латыш. *lānis*, *lāns* 'большой непроходимый лес, лужа'; *pada*, *pade* 'низкое влажное место посреди поля, где пахать невозможно'. Топонимы с компонентом *koŗb-* рассматривались главным образом из-за сходного ареала распространения. Представленные в статье топонимы с *koŗb*, *lān-* и *lagast-* указывают на возможные связи между ареалами восточного и западного побережья Рижского залива. Представляется, что некоторые из рассмотренных в статье топонимических ареалов на западном побережье Рижского залива имеют адстратное происхождение, к тому же слою относятся, вероятно, и отдельные топонимы, зарегистрированные в центральной части Курляндии.