

**UKRAINIAN LINGUISTIC ELEMENTS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE
IN THE 17-18TH CENTURIES (1680-1760)**

(Special Reference to the writings of
Dimitri Rostovsky, Theofan Prokopovich, Stefan Yavorsky, Sumarokov, Lomonosov)

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Abstract of Thesis

Ukrainian linguistic elements in the Russian language in the 17-18th centuries (1680-1760)

The object of this work is to ascertain by philological analysis the Ukrainian linguistic contribution to the Russian language in the 17-18th centuries.

Reviews of the previous works related to the subject show that, save a couple of relevant articles, no significant linguistic research on the subject has been undertaken. This work, it is hoped, will make a contribution to fill the gap in this area.

I. Closer investigation of the Ukrainian-Russian relations, cultural and military, reveals that, owing to a more advanced education and literacy standard in the Ukraine than existed in Russia, cultural relations became in fact a strong cultural and linguistic influence on Muscovy. Moscow, striving to raise its educational level, and admiring the Kiev, European yet Orthodox, type of learning, appealed for help. Kiev, the Church, educational and cultural leaders responded.

The Ukrainians - scholars, authors, higher clergy, teachers, preachers, singers, interpreters - invited by the Tsar, introduced to Muscovy Ukrainian education, ^{the} baroque sermon, Kiev part singing, corrected the Moscow Church books, organized schools, reorganized and directed the Moscow Academy and the Russian Church and became factors of considerable cultural and linguistic significance and consequences.

II. Findings from detailed linguistic analysis (Part II) confirm (as outlined in Part I) an extensive and varied Ukrainian lexical presence in Russian; they also identify the Ukrainian cultural activities and achievements in Russia as well as the accompanying professionals bringing along the necessary terminology as the main agents and exponents of the Ukrainian cultural and linguistic influence on Russian.

III. Reviews and examination of our Observations' results bring to light some outstanding exclusively or characteristically Ukrainian linguistic features in Russian: phonetic: 'ě = ě', 'ě = ĭ' (virš, Minsk), foreign 'i > ě' (in spelling) (věvat-, akθělo'), widespread rhyming 'ě:i:y' in Russian, widespread pronunciation of 'T as h' (boh, boha, holub, Herasim'), notably by the educated classes and clergy; semantic Ukrainianisms (veža, čas); Ukrainian gender vacillations (perlo, perla, priviľe, privilej), also identifying at the same time Ukrainian as a **medium** for West European and WSI words in Russian.

These arguments add to the evidence by which the Ukrainian lexical contribution, its scope and nature, to the 17-18th centuries Russian is ascertained. There are 614 words of several semantic groupings - literary, education, religious, administrative, Cossack military, trade, crafts, 90 words of material culture, distributed almost equally between **abstract** and **concrete** groups of vocabulary.

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1. Definitions

- (i) **Ukrainian linguistic element** here means:
 - a) a lexical element-unit, a word which etymologically, formatively, semantically, or which by its historical usage in a given context, is ascertained and accepted as Ukrainian.
 - b) an exclusively or characteristically Ukrainian phonetic, morphologic, semantic or stress feature.

- (ii) **ORus'** - Old Rus', a general term, comprising the East Slavonic tribal territories - principalities in the 9-14th centuries which ethnically, culturally and linguistically were the beginnings of the Ukrainian, White Russian and Russian peoples. It is not strictly a political concept and not to be confused with Old Russia.

- (iii) **Klev(an) Rus'**, a political, cultural and linguistic concept - the Kiev Rus' State of the 10-13th centuries with its church hierarchy, literary and administrative works and documents which, depending on their origin and distinctive features, are, or - in varying degrees - may be, related to OUK, OWR, or Russ.

- (iv) **GDL**, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania or its Chancery, administrative language (Olgierd-Sigismund I, 1366-1548-1696) as defined by Stang. Depending on scribes (place and period), the charters can be said to be lexically and phonetically Ukrainian or White Russian.

2. Bibliography and Abbreviations

- (i) Primary sources L.P.R.S.Y. - Texts
- (ii) Other and secondary sources
 - Linguistic and non-linguistic works
- (iii) Periodicals, journals
- (iv) Dictionaries

2.1. Primary Sources

Lomonosov, Michail Vasilievič

* 8.11.1711 Mišanska derevnja, Kuroostrov. volost', Cholmogory + 4.4.1765, SPb

- L (I-IV)** Polnoe sobranie sočinenij. M.V. Lomonosova, s pribščeniem žizni sočinitelja i s pribavljeniem mnogich ego ^nigde ešče ne napečatannyh tvorenij. Tom I-VI (Tm II, vtoro izd) IAN, SPb, 1784-87, 1794.
- L Filos** Lomonosov, M.V., Izbrannye Filosofskie Proizvedenija (Red. G.S. Vaseckij), Moskva, 1950.
- L Gram** Rossijskaja Grammatika M. Lomonosova, IAN, SPb, 1755.
- L Lët** Lomonosov, M.V., Kratkoj Rossijskoj Lëtopisec s rodoslovie, SPb, 1760.
- L MSS** Rukopisi Lomonosova v ANSSSR. Naučnoe opisanie (L.B. Modzalevskij). ANSSSR (Trudy Archiva vyp. 3) Priloženie II (Neopublikovannye teksty Lomonova), Leningrad-Moskva, 1937.
- L Ps** Pis'ma Lomonosova i Sumarokova k I.I. Šuvalovu. (Materialy dlja istor. Russk. obrazovanija. izd. Ja. K. Grot) Zaps IAN I. Priloženija, No. 1, SPb, 1862.
- L Slo (Poch PV)** Slovo Pochval'noe ... gosud. Imper. Petru Velikomu v toržestv. przd. koronovanija eja Imp. Vel. Gos. Imperatricy Elizavety Petrovny ... govorennoe M. Lomonosovym Aprélja 26 dnja 1755p, SPb, 1755.
- L Stich** Sočinenija M.V. Lomonosova v stichach (Red. A.I. Vvedenskij), SPb, 1893. Chapters III (Nadpisi), IV (Satiričeskija i polemičeskija stichotvorenija), X, (Priméry i otrjki). /y

Feofan Prokopovič - Archiepiskop Novgoroda i Velikich Luk.

* 9.7.1681 + 1736.

1707 Prefekt, 1711 Rektor KMA. 1716 in SPb. Vice-Prezident Sv. Sinoda.

- P Doklad** Ego carskomu svjaščennjšemu veličestru v doklad o seminarii, t.e. o učiliščnom domé otročeskom (Feofan Prokopovič), SPb, 1721. (Pek Nil I, Priloženija VII, 561-4).
- P DR** Duchovnyi Reglament' (izd. 10 toe), Moskva 1794 (written in SPb before 14.2.1721, first published 7.2.1722 in Moscow) (stress indic).
- (P) Istgr.** Kniga istoriografija, SPb, 20.8.1722 (translated from Italian by Savva Vladislavič 1714. Red. Feofan Prokopovič).
- P Ist PV** Istorija Imperatora Petra Velikago ot roždenija ego do Poltavskoj batalii ... soč F. Prokopovičem (1713-1722), SPb, 1773.
- P O sm Pov** Feofan Prokopovič, O smerti Petra Velikago Imperatora Rossijskago, Kratkaja Povést. SPb, 1726 (stress).
- P Poch v Pam** Slovo na pochvalu ... pamjati Petra Velikago, Imperat. propovédannoe v Sankt Péterburgé Feofanom ..., SPb 17.7.1725 (stress).
- P Pogr** Slovo na pogrebenie ... Petra Velikago ... propovédannoe v sanktpeterburgé, 10.3.1725. SPb 14.3.1725 (stress).
- P PsA** Pis'mo Feofana Prokopoviča Černigovskomu Archiepiskogu Irodionu Žurakovskomu (1728). Obn II/1, Moskva, 1949.
- P Ps B** Prokopovič, Feofan, Pis'mo k pridvornomu licu imperatora Petra II (1730), Obn II/1, M. 1949.
- P Ps Č** (Pis'mo Feofana Prokopoviča). Čistovič, I.A. Feofan Prokopovič ego vremja (SORJaS, IV), SPb, 1868.
- P PVM** F. Prokopovič, PRAVDA volí Monaršej ... sego 1722 godu., Moskva, 1722.

Y Prop	Stefan Yavorskij i Feofan Prokopovič kak propovėdniki (Samarin, J.) Razsuždenie, Moskva, 1844.
Y Ps	(Pis'ma S. Yavorskago), Čistovič, I.D., Feofan Prokopovič i ego vremja, SORJaS, IV, SPb, 1868.
Y Ps (Aks)	(Pis'ma S. Yavorskago, Parižskoj Akademii) Aksakov, K.S., Lomonosov v istorii rusškoj literatury i rusškago jazyka, Moskva, 1846.
Y Ps (ČOIDR)	Pis'mo S. Yavorskago k M. Golovinu 1702. ČOIDR 163, IV/3, Moskva, 1892.
Y Ps (Šjapkin)	(Pis'mo Yavorskago k Rostovskomu). Sv Dimitrij Rostovskij i ego vremja. Izslėd. I.A. Šjapkin (Zaps ... Imp. SPb Univ. XXIV), SPb, 1891.
Y Slo	Slova Stefana Yavorskago, TKDA I, II, III, IX, X, XI, Kiev, 1874-1877.

2.2. Other and Secondary Sources

- Adelphotos** Adelphotos, Grammatica ... Ellinoslovenskaho Jazyka ... složena ... spudeimi iže vŭlvovskoi školě. Volvově vdrukami Bratskoi. Roku, 1591.
- Adodourov** Adodourov, V. Anfangs-Gründe der Russischen Sprache. SPb., 1731.
- AI** Akty Istoričeskie, Sobrannye i izdannyy Archeografičeskoju Kommissieju. I (1334-1598), II (1598-1613), III (1613-1645), IV (1645-1676), SPb., 1841-1846.
- AI Dop** Dopolnenija k Aktam Istoričeskim, 1, 2, 5.12, SPb., 1846-1872.
- A Jur** Akty Juridičeskie ili sobranie form starinnago dēloproizvodstva. Izd. ArchKom, SPb., 1838.
- AJZ** Akty, odnosjaščiesja k istorii Južnoj i Zapadnoj Rossii, 15 Vols. izd. Arch. Kom. SPb., 1861-1892.
- Aks** Aksakov, K., Lomonosov v istorii Russkoj literatury i Russkogo jazyka. Razsuždenie, Moskva, 1846.
- AI** Aleksandryja (Pouny Lenings.spis. 17v), Minsk, 1962.
- AMG** Akty Moskovskago Gosudarstva. (Redak. N.A. Popov), izd. IAN, I, II, III, SPb., 1890, 1894, 1901.
- Annals** The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States, NY, 1951.
- Apokris** Apokrisis, albo otovědi na Knižku o Soborě Berestejskom (Ostroh, 1598), RiB VII, SPb., 1882.
- ArJZ** Archiv Jugo-Zapadnoj Rossii. Čast-Tom (Vrem Arch Kom.) Kiev, 1859-1909.
- ArSI Ph** Archiv für Slavische Philologie, Berlin, 1884.
- ASEI** Akty Social'no-Ekonomičeskoj Istorii Severno-vostočnoj Rusi. (Konca XIV - nač XV vv) ANSSSR, Nauka, M., 1964.
- Askoč KAK** Askočenskij, V.I., Kiev s drevnějšim ego učiliščem Akademieju. I, II, Kiev, 1856.
- Auty OCS** Auty, R. Old Church Slavonic Texts and Glossary (Handbook of OCS, Part II), University of London, 1968.
- Avv** Avvakum, Protopop. Žitie protopopa Avvakuma im samim napisannoje i drugie ego sočinenija. (Edit. N.N. Gudzij) M 1934.
- AZ** Akty odnosjaščiesja k istorii Zapadnoj Rossii, 5 vols. Sobran. i izdan Arch. Kom. (Edit. I. I. Grigorovič). SPb., 1846-1851-3.
- Azov Sid** 'Pověst' Sirečě Istorija o Azovskom Sidenii Donskich Kazakov 5,000 protiv Turok 30,000.' (Lěto 7150). (Gudz Chr 357-373).
- AŽMU** Aktova Knyha Žytromyrs'koho Mis'koho urjadu Kincja XVI st. (1582-1584) Pam, Ukr. movy XVI st. M.N. Bojčuk. ANURSR. N.D. Kiev, 1965.
- Bachrušin** Bachrušin S.V. Naučnyje Trudy I. (Očerk po istor. remesla torgovli i gorodov Russk. Centraliz. Gosudarstva XVI- nač XVII v, II. (Ekonomič-politič. istor. XV-XVII vv) ANSSSR. M., 1952-54.
- Bahmut (Slov-Movozn. II)** Bahmut, A.J.: Doslidžennja rosijs'kymy i ukrajins'kymy novoznavcjamy fonetyčnych i leksyčnych ošoblyvostej Kyjivs'kich lystkiv i Praz'kych uryvkiv ... Slovians'ke movoznavstvo II, Kiev, 1958.

- Bandtkie** Bandtkie, J.S.: *Historia drukarni Krakowskich od Zaprowadzenia drukow do tego miasta az do czasow naszych*. W Krakowie. R. 1815.
- Bar Ps** Baranovich, L.: *Pis'ma Preošvjaščennago Lazarja Baranoviča* (s primeč. izd. vtor), Černigov, 1865.
- Bel'čikov** Bel'čikov, Ju. A. *Istorija slova 'meščanin'*. Vestn. Moskovskogo Universiteta. 1953. No. 1.
- Bélož. Sb. (Sb) Bélož** Kirillo Béložerskij *Sbornik XV-XVI v Učen. Zaps. V. (Vtor. Otděl. IAN), SPb., 1859.*
- Berkov** Berkov, P.N. *Iz istorii russk. teatral'noj terminologii XVII-XVIII vv.* TODRL, XI, M.-L., 1959.
- Ber** Leksikón Slavenorósskij i imen Tlúkovanije. Tščanijem ... Pamvy Beryndy. v kinovii ... čudotvórnyja Lavry Pečerskija Kievskija, 1627.
- BilChr** Bileč'kyj, O., *Chrestomatija davn'oji ukrajins'koji literatury, Radjans'ka Škola. K. 1952.*
- Bilodid** Bilodid, I.K.: *Kurs istroji Ukrains'koji literaturnoji movy T. I. (dožovtvenyj period.) AN URSSR, Kiev, 1958.*
- Bogorodickij, Kurs** Bogorodickij, V.A. *Obščij Kurs Russkoj Grammatiki. Kazan', 1911.*
- Bohem** Bohemař (Bohemarius maior) - *Veršovaný Slovník latinsko-staročeský. (1390, 1360) V. Flajšhans. Listy Filologické. Roč. 19, Praha 1882.*
- Bolotn** Smimov, I.I. *Vosstanie Bolotnikova 1606-7, ANSSSR, Leningrad, 1951.*
- BRAr** Bělorusskij Archiv drevnich gramot. I. (I. Gregorovič). Moskva, 1824.
- BRChr** *Chrestamatija po istorii Beloruskaj movy. I. (Avanesau. P.I. ANBSSR), Minsk, 1961.*
- Brück Russl** Brückner, A. *Die Europäisierung Russlands (Land u. Volk), Gotha, 1888.*
- Bulachaw (Mat)** Bulachaw, M.H. *Praktykavanni i materyjaly po istorii belaruskaj movy. Minsk, 1956.*
- Bulachaw (Sv)** Bulachaw, M.H. *Ab leksičnych suv'jazach ruskaj literaturnoj movy z beloruskaj u XVI - XVIII stahoddzjach. (Vesci ANBSSR. No 3) Minsk, 1961.*
- Bulach (Ist kom)** Bulachovs'kij, L.A. *Istoričeskij kommentarij k literaturnomu russkomu jazyku. Učpedgiz. R. Šk. Kharkov-Kiev, 1937.*
- Bulach.Pyt.** Bulachovs'kij, L.A. *Pytannja pochodžennja ukrajins'koji movy. ANURSSR, Kiev, 1956.*
- Burcov Azb** Burcov, Vasil. Feodor. *Nacalnoe učenie čelověkom, choťjaščim razuměti. (B(o)ž(es)tvennago pisanija. Moscow, 1637.*
- Busl** Buslaev, Θ., *Istoričeskaja Christomatija Cerkovno-Slavjanskago i drevne-Russkago Jazykov. Moskva, 1861.*
- Busl PFM** *Paleografičeskije i filologičeskije materialy dlja istorii Pis'men Slavjanskich. Prof. Θ. Buslaev. s priloženiem. 22 Snimok, Moskva, 1855.*
- BužProp** *Propovědi Gavriila Bužinskago (1717-1727) (Izd. E.V. Pětučov). Učzaps Imp. Jur'ev. Univ. god 6 (No. 2.4.), Jur'ev, 1896.*
- Byk (grž)** Bykova, T. i Gurevič, M. N. *Opisanie izdanij Graždanskoj pečati pri Petre I (1708- janv 1725 g) ANSSSR, M.-L. 1955.*
- Byk (Klr)** Bykova, T., Gurevič, M. N. *Opis. izdanij napečatannyh Kirillicej pri Petre I. (1689 - Janv. 1725), ANSSSR. M.-L., 1958.*

Calepinus	Ambrosius Calepini Dictionarium undecim linguarum ... latinis vocabulis. Basileae 1590.
Čečulin GorMG	Čečulin N.D.: Goroda Moskovskago Gosudarstva v XVI - věkě. Izslědovanie, SPb., 1889.
Čerepnin AFZ I	Čerepnin, L.V. Akty Feodal'nogo zemlevladienija i chozjajstva XIV - XVI vv. I. ANSSSR, Moskva, 1951.
Čern Gram.	Černych, P. Ja. Istoričeskaja grammatika russkogo jazyka (Krat. Očerki) 3rd ed. Moskva, 1962.
Čern. Jazyk Ulož	Černych, P. Ja. Jazyk Uloženiija 1649 g. Voprosy orfograf. fonetiki i morfolog. v svjazi s istoriej uloženoj knigi. ANSSSR, M. 1953.
Čern. RIL	Očerki russkoj istoričeskoj leksikologii (Drevnerusskij period) Moskov Univ., 1956. (Černych, P. Ja).
Čertež	Kniga Bolišomu Čertežu (1627) red. K.N. Serbina. ANSSSR M.-L., 1950.
Četija	Četija 1489 ("Spisasja bystij kniga sija naricaemaja Četija vŭ gradě ou kamjanci") RFV, XXI, Warsaw, 1859.
Čist (P)	Čistovič, I. Theofan Prokopovič i jego vremja SORJaS, Tom IV. SPb., 1868.
Čyževs'ky, IUL	Čyževs'kyj, Dmytro. Istorija Ukrajins'koji literatury (vid Počatkiv do doby realizmu) UVAN, New York, 1956.
Charl	Charlampovič, K.V. Malosossijskoje vlijanie na velikoruskuju Cerkovnuju Žizn' I, II, Kazan', 1914.
Charl Szk	Charlampowicz, V. W. Polski wptyw na szkolnictwo ruskie w XVI i XVII st. Lwów, 1924.
Christiani	Christiani, W.A. Über das Eindringen von Fremdwörtern in die russische Schriftsprache des 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts. (Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde) Friedrich-Wilhelm Universität, Berlin, 1906.
Chudaš LUDD	Chudaš, M.L. Leksyka Ukrajins'kich dilovych dokumentiv kincja XVI poč. XVII st. (Na materijalach L'vivs'koho Stavropihijs'koho bratstva) ANURSR, Kiev, 1961.
Chvor (Eret)	Izloženie na iretiki zlochulniki Kn. I.A. Chvorostinina 1625, Letopisi Zanjatij Arch. Kom. 1905 god. Vyp. 18. SPb., 1907.
Chvor (Pov)	Pověsti Kn. I Andrejeviča Chvorostinina, 1625, RiB XIII, SPb., 1891.
Chvor (Povslezn)	Pověsti sleznaja o listrskom sirěči Őelarskom i Florentiskom razboiničeskom krvoprolitnom osmom soborě ot istorij Pravoslavnych vkraticě mnogogrěšnym Ioannom Duksom pisano bě. 1625 (Letopisi Zanjat Arch. Kom za 1905 g, vyp. 18, SPb., 1907.
Czot ArLw	Czolowski, A., Pomniki dziejowe Lwowa z archiwum miasta, Księga przychodów i rozchodów miasta 1404-1414, Lwow, 1896.
Dasypod	Dictionarium Bohemicolatinum - Petri Dasypodii summa diligentia interpretatum. Impressum Olomucii apud Ioannem Guntharum, 1562.
Dialog	Adrianova, V.P. "Iz istorii teatra v Tveri v XVIII v. Dialog v Tverskoj Seminarii byvyj ijulja 8 dnja (1746-48) Academia. Peterburg, 1923.
DuFeu Annals	Ukrainianisms in Seventeenth-Century Russian. Annals, Vol VIII, 1960, No. 102(25-26) DuFeu, V.
DiarFil.	Dianuš Berestejskaho ihumena Afanasija Filippoviča, 1646 (RiB IV).
DiIMus	Musikijskaja Grammatika - sija kniga musikija napisasja - soveršisja Nikolaem Pavlovym Synom Dileckim, lěta 1681 maia (OLDP, CXXVIII) izd. S.V. Smolenskij, SPb., 1910.
DIR	Beršadskij, S.A. Dokumenty i Registry k istroii litovskich evreev. I (1388-1550), II (1550-1569). SPb., 1882.

Domostroj	Domostroj, po rukopisjam Imperat. Publičnoj Biblioteki (1551). Red. V. Jakovlev. SPb., 1867.
Drakula	Ju. S. Lu'č'e, Povest' o Drakule (Drevnejš. vid. Kirillovskaja redakcija 15-16 v) Sbornik Kirillo-Belozer. m. 1490-1500 ANSSSR M.-L., 1964. (Russ. and Ukr. texts 117-122; 135-137).
Dramaty	Lewanski, Julian, Dramaty Staropolskie I, II, III. Antologia, PAN, Warszawa, 1959-63.
DSnAn	Pamjatniki Diplomata Snošenij Moskovskogo gosudarstva s Anglieju (SIRIO 38), SPb., 1883.
DSnK-T	Pamjatniki Diplomata Snošenij Mosk. gosud. s Kryms-koju i Nagajskoju ordami i s Turcieju (edit G.F. Karpov) (SIRIO 41), SPb., 1884.
DSnP-L	Pamjat. Diplomata Snošenij Mosk. gosud. s Pol'sko Litovskim. (SIRIO 35, 137). SPb., 1882 M., 1912.
DSnR	Pamjat. Diplomata Snosenij s Rimskoju Imperieju. Vols I-X. Po vysočajš. povelěniju izd. II-im Otděl Sobstvennoj E. I. V. Kanceljarii. SPb., 1851-1871.
Dumy	Hruševs'ka, K. Ukrajins'ki Narodni dumy, I. ANURSR, Kiev, 1929.
DvorCT	Dvor Cesarja Tureckago (Vol'nyj perevod na slavjano russkoe narěčie s Pol'skago pečat. izdanija 1649 goda v 1678). OLDP, SPb., 1883.
Dvorn (Kiev)	Dvornik, F. The Kiev State and its relations with Western Europe. (Lecture to the Royal Historical Society, RHS 4th series, Vol XXIX), London, 1947.
Eing	Eingorn, V.O. O snošenijach malorossijskago duhovenstva s moskovskim pravitel'stvom v carstvovanii Aleksěja Michajloviča. (ČOIDR, Nos 165, 170, 187, 189) M. 1893, 1894, 1898, 1899.
Erem (Barokko)	(Eremin, I.P.) Ob obrazovanii vostočnoslavjanskich nacional'nych literaturnych jazykov. Vopros 11 (Barokko v Rossii). Voprosy Jazykoznanija. Instiut Jazyk. ANSSSR, M. 1960, No. 6
Erem (R-USv)	Eremin, I.P. K istorii russko-ukrainskich literaturnych svjazej v XVII veke. TODRL, IX. M.-L., 1953.
Evarn Istoč	Istočniki dlja istorii Zaporožskich Kozakov. I, II. (Evarnickij, D.I.) Vladimir, 1903.
Evarn Zap.Koz.	Istorija Zaporožskich Kozakov, I, II, (Evarnickij, D.I.) SPb., 1892, 1895.
Farecii	Deržavina, O.N. Fačecii, perevodnaja novella v russkoj literature XVII v. ANSSR, M. 1962.
Fedorov, Azbuka	Asija azbuka otknigi osmočastnyja, sirěči grammatiki (I Fedorov) "Vydrukovano vol'ově roku 1574, (M. 1974).
Fedorov's primer	R. Jakobson, Fedorov 'bukvarj', Lvov 1574. Harvard Library Bulletin, Vol IX, No 1. Cambridge, Mass. 1955.
Find	Findejzen, N. Očerki po istorii muzyki v Rossii I, II, M.-L., 1928.
Flajšhans	(Flajšhans. V.) Nejstarši Památky jazyka i Pisemnictvi Českého, Dil I (Prolegomena a texty) v Praze, 1903.
Florovskij Češsk Strui	Florovskij, A.V. Češskie strui v istorii russkogo literaturnogo razvitija. Slavjanskaja Filologia. III. M. 1958.
Gal KIR Gal Nauka	"Ključ Razuměnja", "Nauka albo sposob zloženia kazánja" Ioanikija Galjatovskoho, rektora i ihumena m. brat. Kievskoho, KPL, roku 1659. Facsimile edit C. Bida "Ioan Galjatovs'kyi i jeho ključ Razuměnja" St. Clement Ukr Cath. University, Roma, 1975.
Gavrill Pov	Povest' o svjatyh ... městach sv. grada ierusalima. 1651 goda. PPS XVIII, vyp. I., SPb., 1900.

Geb(auer)	Gebauer, Jan. Historická Mluvnice jazyka Českého Díl. Hlaskoslov, Sklonovani, Časovani Českoslov. Akad Věd. Praha, 1958-60-63.
Gol	Golubev, S. Kievskij mitropolit P. Mohila i ego spodvižniki I. (Priloženija), II. (Priloženija), Kiev, 1883, 1898.
Gorskij I	Gorskij, A. Nevostruev, K. Opisaniè slavjanskich rukopis. Moskov. Sinodaln. biblioteki (Otdél I. Svjaščen. pisanie. Biblia 1499) M., 1855.
Grekov (Kiev Rus')	Grekov, B.D., Kievskaja Rus', Moskva, 1949.
Grot. FilRz.	Grot, J. Filologičeskija Razyskanija, I, SPb., 1885.
Groz(ny)	Groznyj, Ivan, IV. Poslanija Ivana Groznogo (izd. v. P. Adrianova-Peretc.) ANSSSR. M.-L., 1951.
Gudzij LSV	Gudzij, N.K. Russko-Ukrainskie literaturnye svjazi. Moskva, 1951.
Gudzij, Chr.	Gudzij, N.K. Chrestomatija po drevnej russkoj literature XI-XVII vekov. (6th edit.) Učpedgiz, Moskva, 1955.
Gumowski, Numizmatyka	Gumowski, M. Podręcznik Numizmatyki Polskiej, Kraków, 1914.
Hal	Haljatovskij Ioanikij - variant of Galjatovskij.
Hens'or H-VLit	Hens'ors'kyj, A.I. Halyc'ko-Volyns'kyj Lilopys (1201-1292) ANURSR, Kiev, 1958.
Hens'or Tradyc.	Hens'ors'kyj, A.I. Tradyciji pivdennorus'koji (staroskyjivs'koji) fonetyky v literaturnij vymovi Pivničnoji Rusi do kincja XVIII st. PytSIM V, Lviv Univ., 1958.
Heptaglot	Swoboda, V. The 'Slavonice' part of the Oxford Heptaglot Lexicon. A Ukr-Latin vocabulary of the first half of the 17th century. Slavistica, XXV, Winnipeg, 1956.
Hrabec Elkres	Hrabec, S. "Elementy kresowe w języku niektórych pisarzy polskich XVI-XVII w. (Tow Naukowe w Toruniu (Wydz. Filolog-filozof. Tom 3, zes. 2) Toruń, 1949.
Hrab Lët	Dějstvija prezel'noj - brani Bohdana Chmel'nickoho hetmana Zaporožskoho s poljaki - v hradě Hadjaču, trudom Hryhorija Hrabjanki, roku 1710. Vrem.Kom. Kiev, 1854.
Hrush HU	Hrushevsky, M. A History of Ukraine, Yale Univ. Press. (3rd reprint), 1948.
Hruš IUL	Hruševs'kyj, M. Istorija ukrajins'koji literatury. UAN (Vol 4, 5.) Kiev, 1925-27.
HUS	(Novak, Karel) Slovník k Českým spisům Husovým (1412-1414) Vydava III Třída České Akad. Věd a Umění Číslo 9, Praha, 1934.
Hüttle-W Annals	Gerta Hüttle-Worth. On the Western Loan-Words in P. Berynda's Lexicon. Annals, VIII, 1960.
IHUM	Bezpal'ko, O. Istoryčna Hramatyka Ukrajins'koji Movy. Rad. Šk. (2nd ed.) Kiev, 1962.
Ilarion Alf	Mytrop. Ilarion. "Ukrajins'ko-Rosijs'kyj Slovník počatku XVII-ho viku. Slavistica II, Winnipeg, 1951.
Instruk	Instrukcija, dannaja, po imennomu ukazu iz nižegorodskoj archierejskoj domovoj konsistorii slaveno i greko-grammatičeskich škol izučivšichsja učenicam. 24 Dek. 1738. Vremennik IOIDR, Kn. 17. (Směs' 17-32). Moskva, 1853.
Ipat/Hypat	Ipatievskaja Lëtopis', PSRL II. Arch. Kom (sec. edit.) SPb., 1908 (ANSSSR, photo-reprod. M 1962). consists of Povest Vrem Lët (-1110); Kiev Lët (1111-1200); H-VLët - Halicko-Volynska Lëtopis (1201-1292).
IRL	Istorija Russkoj Literatury. ANSSSR II/1, II/2, III/1) M.-L., 1946-48-55.

Isačenko	Isačenko, A.V. Fonetyka Spisovnej Ruštyny. Slovenska Akad. Vied a Umeni, Bratislava, 1847.
Ivanov. Fonet.	Ivanov, V.V., Kratkij očerk istoričeskoj fonetiki russkogo jazyka. Učpedgiz, Moskva, 1959.
Ižak. R-UMzvjaz	Ižakevič, H.P. Pytannja Rosijs'ko-Ukrajins'kych movnych zvjazkiv. ANURSR, Kiev, 1954.
Jaroš (Mold)	Jarošenko, W. Ukrajins'ka mova v moldavs'kych hramotach XIV-XV vv VUAN (zb. Komisiji dlja doslidž. istorii ukr. movy. Tom I) Kiev, 1931.
Jurij II	Boleslav Jurij II, Knjaz' vsej maloj Rusi. (IAN - Sbornik, Materialov i izslėdovanij). SPb., 1907.
KA	Ohijenko, I. Ukrajins'ka literaturna mova XVI - ho st. i Ukrajins'kyj Krechivskij Apostol. (1563-9) (Studii do ukr. hram. VIII), Warsaw, 1930. Vol II, (Glossary KA).
Kafengauz, Oč	Kafengauz, B.B. Očerki vnutrennogo rynku Rossii perv. polov. XVIII v. ANSSSR. M. 1958.
Kaindl	Kaindl, Raimund, Friedrich. Die Deutschen in Galizien und in der Bukovina. Frankfurt a. M., 1916.
Kalačov PscKn	Kalačov, N.V. Piscovyja Knigi Moskovskogo Gosudarstva (XVI v) I/1, I/11, SPb., 1872, 1877.
KalRN	Smotrickij, Herasim: Kalendar Rimskij novyj. Ostroh, 1587. (AJZ I/2. Kiev, 1887).
Kant	Kantemir, Knjaz' Antioch D. Sočinenija, Pis'ma, i izbranny perevody, I, II. SPb., 1867, 1868.
Karamzin Ist	Karamzin, A., Istorija Gosudarstva Rossijskogo (Primėčanija), SPb., 1816-29.
Karataev	Karataev, I.P. Opisanie slovjanorusskich knig napečat Kirillovskimi bukvami. 1491-1600. SPb., 1878.
Karbow. Szkoły.	Karbowiak, A. Szkoły perafialne w Polsce w XIII-XIV w. AU, wydz. Filologii, Ser II. T.I Krakow, 1897.
Karskij Trudy	Karskij, E. F., Trudy po Beloruskomu i drugim slavjanskim jazykam, (Borkovskij, V.I.) ANBSSR. Moskva, 1962.
Karskij (BR)	Karskij, E.F., Bėlorussy, I, II, Warszawa, 1903, 1908.
Kästner	Kästner, Walter: Die deutschen Lehnwörter im Polnischen. Slavisches Institut an der Friedrich-Wilhelm Universität, No. XXIII, Berlin, 1939.
Kat-Rost (Pov)	Pověsti kn. Iv. Mich. Katyreva-Rostovskogo (1626) (vo vtoroj redakcii). RIB XIII. SPb., 1891.
Kazanskij Ispravlenie	Kazanskij, P., Ispravlenie Cerkovno-Bogoslužebnych Knig pri Patriarchė Filaretė. OADR, Moskva, 1848.
KazGn	Nehring, W. Kazanie Gniezienskie, (text i glosy). Rozprawy Wydz. filolog. Akad. Um. (Ser. II. T. 10.) Krakow, 1897.
Kiparsky	Kiparsky, V. Die Gemeinslavischen Lehnwörter aus dem Germanischen. Annals Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae, B XXX II. 2., Helsinki, 1934.
Kltab	Stankiewicz, J., 'Al Kitab'. Příspěvky k dějanám běloruského jazyka. Slavia XII. Praha, 1933-34.
Klaret	V. Flajšhans: Klaret a jeho družina. Sv. I. slovníky veršované Text (1360) z rukopisů uprav. a vydal v Praze, ČAVU, 1929.
KICN	H. Smotrickij, 'Ključ carstva nebesnaho.' Ostroh, 1587, AJZ I. 7., Kiev, 1887.

Kochman, Kontakty	Kochman, S. Polsko-Rosyjskie kontakty językowe w zakresie słownictwa w XVII w. (Prace Opolskie Towarz. Przyjaciół Nauk, Wydż. Jęz. i. liter.) Wrocław-Kraków, 1967.
Korob (d)	Choždenie diŕjaka Trifona Korobejnikova po Svjat. městam Vostoka v 1582 g. (17th c. copy). PPSb, t. IX/3, vyp. 2, SPb., 1889.
Kosmgr	Kniga gl(ago)lemaja Kozmografija siręči opisanie sego svęta zemeli i gosudarstv velikich (O 76 glavach) 1670, izd. OLDPA, SPb., 1878-81.
Kotkov J-VRN	Kotkov, S.I.: Juznovelikoruskoe naręčie v XVII st. (Fonetika i morfologija) ANSSSR. M. 1963.
Kotkov RRNja	Pamjatniki Russkogo narodno-razgovornogo jazyka XVII. st. (S.I. Kotkov), ANSSSR Nauka. M., 1965.
Kotov	Choždenie na vostok Ő.A. Kotova v pervoj četverti XVII v (1625) IzvORJaS, XII Kn.I. SPb., 1908.
Kovtun. Leksikogr.	Kovtun, L.S., Leksikografija v Moskovskoj Rusi XVI-nač, XVII v (Lichačev, D.S.) Nauka, Leningrad, 1975.
Ktš	Kotošichin, G., O Rossii, v carstvovanie Aleksęja Michajloviča (1666-7) Arch. Kom. SPb., 1859.
Krychs-Konst	Krychs-Konst te voet (van Hoochduyts in Nederduyts vertaelt). Tol Leeuvvaerden, 1617.
Krym (UH) I 2-6	Krymskij, A., Ukrainskaja Grammatika (dlja. vysšych klassov gimnazij i seminarij Podněprovja). Tom I. vyp. 2-j i 6-j (s priloženiem teksta 43 grammat. XIV-XV vv) Moskva, 1908.
Krypjak LRus'	Krypjakevyc, I.P., L'vivs'ka Rus' v perš. polov. XVI v. Lviv, 1907.
KurGr	Kuraszkiewicz, Władysław, 'Gramoty Halicko-Wołyńskie XIV-XV w. (Studium językowe. Prace Polsk. Towarzystwa badań Europy i Bliskiego Wschodu Nr. VII) Kraków, 1934.
Kutuz-Gumanizm	Goleniščev-Kutuzov, I.N., Gumanizm u vostočnych Slovan (Ukraina i Belorusija) (V. Meždunarod. s'jezd Slavistov) ANSSSR, M., 1963.
Kuznec, morf	Kuznecov, P.S., Očerki istoričeskoj morfologii russkogo jazyka. ANSSSR, Moskva, 1959.
Larin	Larin, B.A., Russko-anglijskij slovar'-dnevnik Ričarda Džemsa. 1618-1619. Leningrad, 1959.
Lavr	Lavrentjevskaja Lętopis (Suzdal' 1377) PSRL I. Arch. Kom. SPb., 1846 (PovVL. -1110).
Lavrov 7 Ruk	Lavrovskij, P.A., Opisanie semi rukopisej Imp. Publ. Biblioteki, Moskva, 1859.
Lavrov	Lavrovskij, P.A., O jazykę sęverných Russkich Lętopisej, SPb., 1852.
LEHR GHJP	T. Lehr-Splawinski, Gramatyka Historyczna języka Polskiego. Warszawa, 1955.
LEKS prosto	Leksis s tolkovaniem slovenskich mov prosto (Predisl. Archim. Amfilochij - 1570-85) (Pamjatky Ukr. movy, Leksis Ziz) Kiev, 1964.
Lęt PS (Ob)	Lętopiseč Perejaslavija-Suzdal'skago (Sostavl. v načalę XIII v. 1214-1219) Izd. K.M. Obolenskim, Moskva, 1851.
LitStat	'Litovskij Statut 1529'. Zakonodatel'nye Akty Vel. Kn.Litovskogo XV-XVI vv (I.I. Jakovkin) LGU, 1936.
Ljament	Žiteckij, P. Ostroz'ka Trahedija 'Ljament' 1638, (Zaps NTŠ, LI, Kn. I.) Lviv, 1903.
Łoś	Łoś, J. Gramatyka Polska, I, II, III, Lwów, 1922-25-27.
Luk I, II	Luk'janov, P.M. Istorija Chimičeskich promyslov Rossii. I, II, III, ANSSSR, M., 1948.

LVN	Leksikon Vokabulam Novym po Alfavitu (-1725). Smir, Zap vl. (SOR/as. 88. No. 2.) SPb., 1910.
Magn/MagnArif	Ariŕmética, sirěči Nauka čislitel'naja. - črez trudy Leontia Magnickago. Moskva, 1703.
Martel	Martel, A., La langue Polonaise dans les Pays Ruthènes (Ukraine et Russie Blanche 1569-1667), Lille, 1938.
MDBP	Moskovskaja delovaja i bytovaja pis'mennost' XVII veka (Kotkov, S. Orešnikov, A. Filippova I) ANSSSR, M., 1968.
Medv Prbr	Privětstvo bračnoe Silvestra Medvėdeva. (Izv ORJaS.). IAN IX/2, SPb., 1904.
Mez.Azbpěn	Azbuka znamenago pěnija (izvěšćenie o soglasnějšich pomětach) starca Aleksandra Mezenca (1668 goda) izd St. Smolenskij, Kazan', 1888.
Moh. Trebnik	Petr Mohyla - Mitrop. Kievsk. Hálycky i vseja Rossii, Ekzarcha - Trebnik - v Lavrě Pečer. Kievskoj roku 1646. (Predmovia).
Moskalenko, Pyt	Moskalenko, A.A., Pytannja Stanovlennja movy ukmarodnosti (Charkiv. Nauk. Konferencija 1959) Charkiv Universytet, 1962.
Moszynski	Moszyński, L., Geografia zapożyczeń niemieckich w staropolszczyźnie (-1500) Poznańskie Towarz. Przyjaciot Nauk, Wyd. filolog-filozof. XV, zes. 3, Poznań, 1954.
MTamožnja	Knigi Mosk. Bol'soj Tamožni - Novgorodskaja Astrachan, Malorossijskaja (Kniga zapisnaja tovarov Malorossijskich gorodov žitelej 1693-1694) (Gosud. Istor. Muzej, vyp. 38) M. 1961.
Myško	Ukrajins'ko rosij'ski zvjazky v XIV - XVI st. ANURSR, Kiev, 1959.
Nandris, OCS	Nandriš, G. Old Church Slavonic Grammar. University of London, 1959, 1963.
Napierskij	Napierskij, K.E. Russko-Livonskie Akty. SPb., 1868.
Obn.	Obnorskij, S.P. Barchudarov, S.G. Chrestomatija po istorii russkogo jazyka (Učpedgiz) I (Vtor. izd.), L., 1952, II/1, M., 1949.
Ogikn	'Oglavlenie knig, kto ich složil' (izd. V. Undol'skij) ČOIDR, 1841, kn 3. M., 1846.
Oh-ko, Inoz Elem	Ohienko, I. Inozemnye elementy v russkom jazykě (Istor. proniknovenija zaimstvovanyh slov v russk. jazyk) Kiev, 1915.
Oh-ko, Narysy	Ohienko, I. Narysy z istoriji ukrajins'koji movy, Warszawa, 1927.
Oh-ko ULM	KA
Oh-ko UK	Ohienko, I. Ukrajins'ka kul'tura (Korotka Istorija), Katerynoslav, 1923.
Orlyk	Dogovor hetmana P. Orlyka s zaporožcami. Benderskaja Konstitucija 1709-10. (Istočniki Malorossijskoj istorii, 1681-1722). ČOIDR, I. Moskva, 1859.
Orlov TODRL V	Orlov, A.S. "O Halicko-Volynskom letopisanii, TODRL (1947) V. ANSSSR, M.-L., 1947.
Ostr. Biblia	Biblia sirěči knigy vetcha, i novaho zavěta, po jazyku slovensku. Ostroh 1581.
Palic	Skazanija Avraamija Palicyna (1611-12, 1620) RiB XIII, SPb., 1891.
PaIZK	Palinodija ili kniha oborony - 1618-21. Zacharii Kopistenskoho (Pam. Polem. Lit. ZR,I). RiB IV, SPb., 1878.
Pašuto	Očerki po istorii Galicko-Volynskoj Rusi. Pašuto, B.T. ANSSR, Moskva, 1950.
Pekar, Kiev Učen.	Predstaviteti Kievskoj učenosti v polov. XVII-go stolětija (istor.-liter očerki). Pekarskij, P. SPb., 1862.

Pekar Nil	Pekarskij, P. Nauka i Literatura v Rossii pri Petrě Velikom (Opisanie Slovjano-russkich knig i Tipografij 1698-1725) I, II., SPb., 1862.
Perestor	Voznjak, M. Pys'mennyc'ka dij'al'nist' I. Borec'koho na Volynii u L'vovi. Text of "Perestoroĥa", 1605. Lviv, 1954.
Peresvetov	Sočinenija N. Peresvetova. (Red. D.S. Lichačev), M.-L., 1956.
Per. Mat	Peretc, V.N. Istoriko-Literaturnyja izslědo-vanija i materialy. I. II. SPb., 1900-1902.
Per (Kaleandr) PRD	Peretc, V.N., Panijatniki Russkoj dramy epochi Petra Velikogo (I, O Kaleandré - 1731; 2. O Ezekii -1728; 3. O Carě Davidě - 18v; 4. Štovskaja Komedija - 1720-40) IAN, SPb., 1903.
Perwolf	Perwolf, J. Slavische Völkernamen. ArSIPh, VIII, Berlin, 1884.
Petrov KAK	Petrov, N.I., Kievskaja Akademija vo vtoroj polovině XVII. v. TKDA kn. VIII, IX, X, XII, Kiev, 1895.
PIB	Pis'ma i bumagi Imperatora Petra Velikago. I, II, III, SPb., 1887, 1889, 1893.
Pljušč, Narysy	Pljušč, P.P., Narysy z istoriji ukrajins'koji literaturoj movy. Rad. Šk., Kiev, 1958.
Poč Knyhopeč	Počatky knyhopečatannja na zemljach Ukrajiny (V pamjat' 350 l. peršoji drukovanoj Knyhy - u L'vovi 1573-74). Ukr. Nacionalnyj Muzej, L'viv, 1924.
Polik	Leksikón Trejazyčnyj, sirěčĭ Rečėnij slavėnskich, jellinogrečeskich i latınskich - v Moskvě 1704. Moskovskija Tipografii Spravščik Ėeodor Polikarpov.
Polik RR	Yavorskij, S. 'Ritoričeskaja Ruka', perevod s latınskago Ė. Polikarpova. (OLDP, XX, No. 85), SPb., 1878.
Polockij	"Izbrannye Sočinenija" S. Polockogo (Eremin, I.P. podgotov. teksta, kommentarii), ANSSSR. M.-L., 1953.
Popov	Popov, A. Istoriko-literaturnyj obzor drevnerusskich polemicheskich sočinenij protiv latinjan. XI-XV vv. Moskva, 1875.
Pozn.	Choždenie po svjatym městam kupca Poznjakova (1558). izd. - Zabelin I.E. (ČOIDR 1884, kn. I), Moskva, 1884.
Prenija	Pamjatniki prenij o věřě, - Moskva 1644-45, izd. A. Golubcov, (ČOIDR 1892. kn. 2.) M., 1892.
PVK	Pamjatniki Vremennoj Kommisii I/1, 2, Kiev, 1845.
R1, R2	Rozov, V., Ukrajins'ki Hramoty, T. I. XIV v. i perša polov. XV. v. Kiev, 1928. (Obščij Slovar).
Radiv. Prop.	Markovskij, M. Antonij Radivilovskij, južno-russkij propovėdnik XVII. v. (Opyt Istoriko-liter. izsledov.) s priloženiem neizdannyh propovėdej iz rukopisnych 'Ohorodka' i 'Vėnca' (1676-1688), Kiev, 1894.
Rajnov	Rajnov, T., Nauka v Rossii XI-XVII v. (Očerki po istorii do naučnyh i estestvenno-naučnyh vozzrenij na prirodu, I, II, III). ANSSSR, M.-L., 1940.
(Razor. MG)-RiB XIII	Plač' o plėnenii i o konečnom razorenii Moskovskogo Gosudarstva (1612) RiB XIII, SPb., 1881.
RBRS	Russko-Beloruskie Svjazi. Sb. dokumentov (1570-1667). Belor. gosud. Univ., Minsk, 1963.
Rinterl	Badalič, O.M., Russkie Interjudii pervoj poloviny XVII věka. Slavia (Ročn IV), Praha, 1925-26.
Rodosskij (grž)	Rodosskij, A., Opisanie knig graždanskoj pečati XVIII, st. chranjašč. v bibliotekě SPb., Duch. Akademii 'Christijanskoe Čtenie'. (Priloženie - 26) SPb., 1896 .

Rospond	Rospond, S., Studia nad językiem Polskim XVI. wieku. (Prace Wrocław. Towarz. Naukowego, Seria A. No. 20) Wrocław, 1949.
RRLs	Russian Royal Letters (edit S. Konovalov) OSP, II, IV, VII, VIII, IX, Oxford 1951, 53, 57, 58, 60.
Ruk Leks	Rukopisnyi leksikón perv. polov. XVIII st. LGU, 1964.
Russica	Henrici Wilhelmi Ludolfi: Grammatica Russica. Oxonii AD. MDCXCVI (1696) (Edit. B.O. Unbegaun) Oxford, 1958.
Rybak	Rybakov, B.A., Remeslo Drevnej Rusi ANSSSR M., 1948.
Sacharov	Sacharov, I. Skazanija russkago naroda, II. Azbukovnik 16-17 v. SPb., 1849.
Samilov Jat'	Samilov, Michael, The Phoneme jat' in Slavic. London, 1964.
Sam-Ko Morf	Samijlenko, S.P., Narysy z istoryčnoji morfolohiji ukr. movy. I. Rad.Šk. K., 1964.
Sam Lët	Lëtopis Samovidca. Izd. Kievskoj Vrem. Kom., Kiev, 1878.
Schneider	Schneider, L., Slowotwórstwo przymiotników odrzeczownikowych w języku staroruskim XI-XVII wieku. (Zeszyty Nauk. Univer. Jagiel. XCIII. Prace Językozn. Zeszyt 10). Kraków, 1965.
SGGD	Sobranie gosudarstvennyh gramot i dogovorov, chranjaščichsja v Gosudar. Kollegii Inostran. Děl. (izd A Malinovskim) I, II, III, IV, Moskva, 1813-19-22-28.
Slava	Slava Rossijskaja ... glasjaščaja ... Triumf Koronovanija ... Imperatricy Ekateriny Aleksievny - izobraženna v Moskovskoj Hošpitalě - 1724 goda. (ČOIDR 1892, kn.2) II/2, Moskva, 1892.
Slava Peč	"Slava Pečalnaja Rossiskomu narodu smerti Petra Velikago Imperatora i Samoderžca Vseross. plačevnuju Věst' vnesšaja ... izobražena ... na ťeatrě publičnom v Moskovskoj Hošpitalě črez chirurgičeskoj nauki učeníkov 1725 godu ..." Obn II/1.
SlGram 1618	Grammatika albo Složenie Pismená choťjaščimúsja oučiti sloven'skaho jazyka. Mladolëtnyj otročatom. Vilna, 1618.
Smir	Smimov, N. A., Zapadnoe vlijanie na russkij jazyk v Petrovskuju epochu; slovar' inostrannyh slov. vošedšich v r. jazyk v epochu P.V. SORJaS, 88, No. 2, SPb, 1910.
Smir MAK	Smimov, S. Istorija Moskovskoj Slavjano-Greko-Latinskoj Akademii, Moskva, 1855.
Smolenskij, Pěvč. rukop.	Smolenskij, S., O sobranii russkich drevnepěvčeskich rukopisej v Moskovskom sinodal'nom učiliščě cerkovnago pěníja. M. 1899.
Smotr Gram	Grammatiki Slavénskija právilnoe sýntagma. Potš-čániem Mnogogrěšnago Mnicha Meletija Smotriskoho, v koinóvii Bratstva cerk. Vilenskaho - v Jevju 1619.
Smotr Gram 1648	Sija kniga glagolemaja Grammatika. M., 1648.
Sob	Sobolevskij, A.I., Perevodnaja literatura Moskovskoj Rusi XIV-XVII věkov (Bibliografičeskie Materialy) SPb., 1903.
Sob. Lekc.	Sobolevskij, A.I., Lekcii po istorii Russkago jazyka. (4toe izd.), Moskva, 1907.
Sob. Mat.	Sobolevskij, A.I., Materialy i izslédovanija v oblasti Slavjanskoj filologii i archeologii (ORJaS, Tom 88, No. 3) IAN, SPb., 1910.
Sob. VI.	Sobolevskij, A.I. Zapadnoe vlijanie na literaturu Moskovskoj Rusi XV-XVII věkov. SPb., 1899.
Sopikov	Sopikov, V. S., Opyt Rossijskoj Bibliografii, Čast' I-IV. SPb., 1904-8.

Sprlnčak, Vlijanie	Sprlnčak, Ja A., "K voprosu o vzaimovlijanii russk. i ukr. nacional'nych literaturnych jazykov v načal'n period ich formirovanija." Voprosy obrazov. vostočno-slav. nacional'nych jazykov. ANSSSR. Moskva, 1962.
SrMat	Sreznevskij, I.I. Materialy dlja slovarja drevnerusskogo jazyka po pis'mennym pamjatnikam, I, II, III, SPb., 1893-1912 (and Dopolnenie).
Stang	Stang, Ch. S., Die Westrussische Kanzleisprache des Grossfürstentums Litauen (Schriften utgift av Det Norske Videnskaps-Akademi Oslo, II, Hist.-Filos. Klasse 1935 No. 2), Oslo, 1935.
Stang (Polock)	Stang, Ch. S., Die Altrussische Urkundensprache der Stadt Polock (Norsk. Akad. II. Hist.-Filos. Klasse 1938, No 9.), Oslo, 1939.
Stat Visl (MS)	Ruski preklad Polskich statutow ziemskich rękopisu Moskiewskiego (XIV-XVw.), Roman, S., Vetulani, A., PAN (Instyt. Nauk. Prawnicz) Wrocław-Kraków, 1958.
Stogl	Stoglav (Sobor v Moskově pri Gosud. Carě - Ivaně Vasil'jevičě. Viěto 1551) izd. Ő.E. Kožančikova, IAN, SPb., 1863.
Sud-Ko	Sudienko, M. Materialy dlja otečeskoj istorii. I, II, Kiev, 1853-55.
SUP	Voznjak, M., Stare ukrajins'ke pys'menstvo. Ukr. Pedahohične Tovarystvo, L'viv, 1920.
Svjenc Pravopys	Svjenc'kyj, I.S., Pravopys rukopysiv starorus'koj movy (Pyt. Slov. Movoznavstva, V) Lviv Univ. 1958.
Sŷnopsis	Kievskij Sŷnopsis ili kratkoe sobranie ot različnych lělopscov (1674). Vtoroe izd. KPL, 1823.
Šachm Lětsv	Šachmatov, A.A., Obozrenie Russkich lětopisnych svodov XIV-XVI vv ANSSSR (Institut. Lit.), Leningrad, 1938.
Šanskij-Ost'ĭ	Šanskij, N.M. "O proischoždenii i produktivnosti suffiksa - Ost'ĭ v Russkom jazykě (Voprosy istorii russk. jazyka.) Moskov. Univ., 1959.
Šel NEI	Šelud'ko, D. Nimec'ki elementy v ukrajins'kij movi. (VUAN), Kiev, 1931.
Šer, BR	Šerech, Y. Problems in the Formation of Belorussian. (Supplement to Word, Vol. 9, Dec. 1953. Journal of the Linguistic Circle of NY, Monogr. no. 2), NY, 1953.
Šer UK-Pol Rel.	Šerech-Ševelov, Y. The Problem of Ukrainian-Polish Linguistic Relations from X to XIV e. (Slavic Word No. 1 Suppl. to Word Vol 8 No. 4) NY, 1952.
Šk Kn.	Mordovcev, D. O Russkich škol'nych knigach XVII vĕka, Moskva, 1862.
Šljapkin	Sv. Dimitrij Rostovskij i ego vremjā (1657-1709). Izslĕd. I.A. Šljapkina. SPb., 1891.
Tamań Polon.	Tamań, V.M., Polonizmy v jazyke russkich pamjatnikov XVI v. (Uč Zaps LGU, 1960. Ser Filolog. Nauk. vyp. 52). Leningrad, 1960.
Tasz	Najdawniejsze zabytki języka Polskiego (No. 104 Bibl. Narodna Ser. 1) Taszycki, W., Kraków, 1927.
Thörnq. Nord. Lehnw.	Thörnquist, Clara, Studien über die nordischen Lehnwörter im Russischen (Études de philologie Slave - de l'Université de Stockholm III) Uppsala-Stockholm, 1948.
Tich.RDP	Russkija Dramatičeskija Proizvedenija 1672-1725 p. I. (Sobranj - N. Tichonravovym, SPb., 1874.
Tit	Titov, Th. Tipografija Kievo-Pečerskoj Lavry, Istoričeskoj Očerk (1600-1616-1721). Priloženie k Pervomu Tomu, Kiev. Pečerska Lavra, 1918.
Tolst	Petr Andreevich Tolstoj, Statejnyi Spisok (1697-8), Obn II/1.

Trank, Perlo	Kiril Trankvilion-Stavroveckij, Perlo Mnohocénoje. Černihov, 1646. (BilChr.; Busl st. Chr)
Tred Ort	"Razgovor meždu čužestrannym čelověkom i Rossijskim ob ortografii starinnoj i novoj i o vsem čto prinadležit k sej materii sočiněn Vasiliem Trediakovskim, professorom elokvencii" SPb., 1748.
Tupik	Tupikov, N.M., Slovar' drevnerusskich ličnych sobstvennych imen. (izd. A.I. Sobolevskij), SPb., 1903.
UčRatn	Oučenie i chitrosti ratnago stroenija pečotnych ljudej. M. 1647.
UH	Ukrajins'ki hramoty XV st. (Pam. Ukr. movy XV st. V.M. Rusanivs'kyi) ANURSR, K. 1965.
UH XIV	Hramoty XIV st. (Pam. jurydyčn. dilov. star. uk. movy. M.M. Peščak), ANURSR, N.D., Kiev, 1974.
Ulinterm	Ukrajins'ki intermediji XVII-XVIII st. (Pam. davn. ukr. literatury. Red. M.K. Gudžija), ANURSR, Kiev, 1960.
Uljan (Mold)	Uljanickij, V.A., Materialy dlja istorii vzaimnych otnošenij Rossii, Polši, Moldavii, Valachii, Turcii, v XIV-XVI vv. Moskva, 1887.
Unbegaun, Annals	Unbegaun, B.O., "Ukrainian Borrowings in Seventeen Century Northern Russia". Annals (1960), VIII.
Unbegaun, Deux Chartes	Deux chartes Ukrainiennes de 1502, Slavia, Vol XIX. (Časopis pro Slovanskou filologii), Praha, 1949-50.
Unbegaun (Langue R)	La langue Russe au XVIe siècle (1500-1550) (Bibliothèque de l'Institut Français de Léningrad, T. XVI), Paris, 1935.
Undol	Undolskij, V.M., Očerok Slavjano-russkoi bibliografii (sdopolnenijami), Moskva, 1871.
Undol Pěnie	Undolskij, V.M., Zaměčanja dlja istorii čerkovnago pěnija v Rossii (IOIDR) Moskva, 1846.
Užlzměna	Komedija Užasnaja Izměna Stastoljubivago žitija s priskorbnyim i niščetnym (Predislovie I.A. Šljapkin). PDPI, SPb., 1882.
Varsonof	Choženie Svjaščennoinoka Varsonofija ko svjatomu gradu ierusalimu v 1456 i 1461-62 gg. PPS XV, vyp. 3., Moskva, 1896.
VelLět	Skazanie o vojně Kozackoj z Poljakami ... (Samoil Veličko, byvsij kanceljarist kanceljari vojska Zaporožskaho 1720) I, II, Vrem. Kom, Kiev, 1848, 1851.
Vinogr. Oč	Vinogradov, V.V., Očerki po istorii Russkogo literaturnogo jazyka XVII-XIX vv. Leyden, 1949.
Viš	Višenskij, Ivan, Sočinenija (Statja i Kommentarii I.P. Eremina) ANSSSR. M.-L., 1953.
Višn KAK	Višnevskij, D., Kievskaja Akademija v perv polovině XVIII. věka, Kiev 1903 (Priloženija I-X).
VolVol	Volodymyr Volynskij.
VUR	Vossoedinenie Ukrainy s Rossiej. Dokumenty i materialy, I, II, III, M. 1953.
Weis	Weissmann, Erich, Teutch-Lateinisch-und Russisch Lexicon. Samt denen Anfangs-Gründen der Russischen sprache. St. Peterburg, 1731.
Woronzak Teksty	Woronzak, Jerzy, Teksty Polskie W Rękopisie Nr. 43. Biblioteki Kapitulnej we Wrocławiu z połowy XV wieku. (Prace WTN, Seria A. Nr. 55) Wrocław, 1956.
Zab	Zabělin, I.E., Domašnij byt Russkago naroda v XVI i XVII st. (Soč. Ioana Zaběltina) I, II, M., 1895, 1901.

Zaséďanie	Zaséďanie v Knižnoj palatě 18-po fevralja 1627 goda po povodu ispravlenij Katicizisa Lavrentija Zizanija. (OLD, XVII, No. 85), SPb., 1878.
Zerc	Deržavina, O.A., Velikoe Zercalo i ego sud'ba na ruskoj počve, M. 1965.
Ziz Gram	Grammatika Slovenska, sústavlénna, lavrentiem Zizaniem v Vilni v Drukarni Bratskoj, 1996. (M. Voznjak, Zaps NTŠ vols CI, CII, L'viv, 1911).
Ziz	Leksis sirěč Rečenija, Vükratüčě sübranny. lizslovenskago jazyka na prostyj Ruskij Dijalekt Istolkovany. L.Z. Vilna, 1596.
ZRSb*	Zapadnorusskij Sbornik XV v. E.F. Karskij. Trudy (263-315) (Red. V.I. Borkovskij) ANBSSR. izd ANSSSR, Moskva, 1962.
Zubrycki, KrLw	Zubrycki, D. Kronika Miasta Lwowa, Lwów, 1844.
ŽDumy	Žiteckij, P., Mysli o narodnych malorusskich Dumach, Kiev, 1893.
ŽNarys	Žiteckij, P., Narys literaturnoji istorii Ukrajins'koi movy v. XVII-XVIII. v. Lviv, 1941.
Žurn PV	Žurnal ili Podennaja Zapiska Petra Velikago. I, II, SPb., 1770, 1772.
Žylko	Žylko, F.T., Narysy z dialektolohiji ukrajins'koi movy. Rad. Škola, Kiev, 1955.

2.3. Periodicals, Learned Societies, Institutions, Collections of Works

Annals	The Annals of the Ukr. Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States, NY.
Ar SI Ph	Archiv für Slavische Philologie, Berlin.
Arch Kom	Archeografičeskaja Kommissija dlja razbora drevnich Aktov. SPb.
(Čtenija)	ČOIDR - Čtenija v Obščestvě Istorii i Drevnostej Rossijskich, Moskva.
DRV	Drevnjaja Rossijskaja Vivlioθika (Novikov, N.), Moskva.
IAN	Imperatorskaja Akademia Nauk.
IZV	Izvestija (ORjaS, ANSSSR).
KMA	Kievo-Mohyljans'ka Akademija.
KPL	Kievo-Pečerska Lavra.
LDU	L'vivs'kyi Deržavnyj Universytet.
LGU	Leningradskij Gosudarstvennyj Universytet.
LitM	Lilovskaja Metrika (RiB XX, XXVII), SPb, 1903-
MGU	Moskovskij Gosudarstvennyj Universitet.
NTŠ, ZNTŠ	Naukove Tovarystvo im Ševčenko. Zapijsky NTŠ.
(I)OIDR	(Imperatorskoe) Obščestvo Istorii i Drevnostej Rossijskich, Moskva.
(V)OIDR	(Vremennik) OIDR.
OLD	Obščestvo Ljubitelej Drevnostej. SPb.
OLDP	Obščestvo Ljubitelej Drevnej Pis'memosti. SPb.
OLja	(Izv ANSSSR) Otdelenie Literatury i Jazyka.
(Izv)ORjaS IAN	Izvestija Otděl. Russkogo Jazyka i Slovesnosti. IAN, SPb.
(S)ORjaS	(Sbornik) ORjaS.
OSP/OxSIP	Oxford Slavonic Papers. Oxford University.
PAN	Polska Akademia Nauk.
PDPI	Pamjatniki Drevnej Pis'mennosti i Iskusstva, SPb.
PoVL	Pověstí Vremennych Lět. Ipat - IIII; Lavr.
PPS/SPPO	Pravoslavnyj Palestinskij Sbornik/Sbornik Pravoslavnago Palestinskago Obščestva, Moskva.
PSRL	Polnoe Sobranie Russkich Letopisej (Arch.Kom.).
PVK	Pamjatniki Izdannye Vremmenoju Kommissieju, Kiev.
Pyt SI M	Pytannja Slovjans'koho Movožnavstra, L'vov.
Rad Šk	Radjanska Škola, Kiev.
RES	Revue des Etudes Slaves, Paris.
RFV	Russkij Filologičeskij Věstrik, Warsaw.
RIB	Russkaja Istoriceskaja Biblioteka Arch.Kom. SPb.
Sb, Zb, Izb	Sbornik, Zbirnyk, Izbornik.
SIRIO	Sbornik Imperatorskogo Russkogo Istorčeskogo Obščestra. SPb.
Slavia	Slavia. Časopis pro Slovanskou Filologii, Praha.

TKDA	Trudy Kievskoj Duchvonoj Akademii.
TODRL	Trudy Otdelenja Drevne - Russkoi Literatury, ANSSSR, L.-M.
UžZaps	Učenyje Zapiski
UVAN	Ukrajins'ka Vil'na Akademija Nauk, N.Y.
Vrem. Kom.	Vremennaja Arch. Kommissija, Kiev.
Vtor O IAN	Vtoroe Oldžlenie Imperat. Akadem. Nauk, SPb.
VUAN	Vseukrajins'ka Akademija Nauk, Kiev.
ŽMNP	Žurnal Ministerstva Narodnago Prosvěščenija, SPb.

2.4. Dictionaries

(Latin Alphabet Order)

Berneker	Erich Berneker, Slawisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch. A-Moz., Heidelberg, 1908-13.
Brueck	Alexander Brückner, Słownik Etymologiczny Języka Polskiego, Kraków, 1927.
Dal'	Dal', V. I., Tolkovyj Slovar' živogo velikoruskogo jazyka. 4 vols. SPb, 1903-9.
EDUL	Rudnyc'kyi, J.B., An Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language. UVAN., Winnipeg, 1972-.
Grimm	J. u. W. Grimm, Deutsches Wörterbuch, Leipzig, 1854-60.
Gr. (Liddell. Lex.)	Liddell, H.G., Scott, R., A Greek-English Lexicon, 8th revised edit., Oxford, 1897. Reprint 1929.
Holub	Holub, J., Kopečný, F., Etymologický Slovník Jazyka Českého, Praha, 1952.
Hrinčenko	Hrinčenko, B.D., Slovar' Ukrajin's'koji movy. Kievskaja Starina. Kiev, 1907.
KESRja	Šanskij, N. M., Ivanov, V.V., Šanskaja, T.V., Kratkij Etymologičeskij Slovar' Russkogo Jazyka, M., 1961.
Kluge	Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache (17th edit), Berlin, 1957.
Kočin	Materialy dlja terminologičeskogo slovarja Drevnej Rossii. Sostav. G.E. Kočín, ANSSSR, M.-L., 1937.
Lat(Lewis)	Lewis, C. T., Short, C., A Latin Dictionary, Oxford, 1933.
Linde	Linde, M. S. B., Słownik Języka Polskiego, I, II, III, IV, Lwów, 1854-1861.
Machek	Machek, Vaclav, Etymologický Slovník Jazyka, Českého a Slovenského, Česk. Slov. Ak. Věd., Praha, 1957.
Mącz.	Mączyński, Jan, Lexicon Latino-Polonicum (ex optimis latinae linguae scriptoribus continuatum). Regiomonti, 1564.
MHG	Lexer, M., Mittelhochdeutsches Handwörterbuch, I, II, III, Leipzig, 1872-78.
Miklosich	Miklosich, F., Lexicon Palaeslovenico-Graeco-Latinum, Vindebonae, 1862-65.
MLat.	Henschel, G. A. L., Glossarium Mediae et Infinae Latinitatis, S. Benedicti, I-X, Niort, 1863.
MLG (Lasch)	Agathe Lasch u. Conrad Borschling, Mittelniederdeutsches Handwörterbuch. Neumünster, 1956 (A. Etóken).
Nosovič	Slovar' Bělorusskago Narěčija, Sozd. I. I. Nosovyčem. ORJas, IAN, SPb, 1820.
ObIVRSlov.	Opyt Oblastnago Velikoruskogo Slovarja (Vtor. Otd. IAN), SPb, 1852.
Preobraž	Preobraženskij, A. G., Etymologičeskij Slovar' Russkago jazyka. ANSSSR, Moskva, 1958.
Reczek	Stefan Reczek, Podręczny Słownik Dawniej Polszczyzny, I (Staropolska-Nowopolska), II (Nowopolska-Staropolska), Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków, 1968.
SAR	Slovar' Akademii Rossijskoj, 6 vols, SPb, 1789-94.
Sławski (SEJP)	Sławski, F., Słownik Etymologiczny języka Polskiego. (Towarz. Miłośników jęz. Polskiego. (A-Kaz), Kraków, 1952.
Sloiat (Epif)	Lexikon Slovenolatinskij trudoljubiem inokov Arsenija i Epifanija, M. 1650.

Slov RJa XI-XVII	Slovar' Russkogo Jazyka XI-XVII vv. (gl. redakt. Barchudarev, s.g.) ANSSSR. Nauka, Moskva, 1975-88 (Vyp 1-14, A-OP).
Slov6Ja	Slovari' na Šesti Jazykach. Ross., Greč., Lat., Franc., Angl., izd. v polzu učaščagosja ross. junoš. G. A. Poletika, IAN, SPb, 1763.
SSČ	Gebauer, Jan, Slovník Staročeský (Česka Akad. a Česka grafická Spol. Umie) (A-Netbélivosi), Praha, 1901-3, 1904-9.
SovrRja / SSR	Slovar' Sovremennogo Russkogo literaturnogo jazyka. (gl. redakt. Černyšev), ANSSSR, Moskva-Leningrad, 1948-65.
SS	(Žitec'kij, P. I.) Synonima Slavenorosskaja. Pam. Uk. M. XVII st. Žiz. Nimčuk, V., ANURSR, Kiev, 1964.
SSP	Słownik Staropolski. Nitsch. Polska. Akad. Nauk., Warszawa, 1953-68-.
SSrP	Słownik Polszczyzny XVI wieku. PAN, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków, 1966-69- (A-Dęzysty).
SSUM	Slovník Staroukrajins'koho movy XIV-XV st. (Humeč'ka, L.L.), ANURSR, I, II, Kiev, 1977-78.
Šimek	Šimek, Fr. Slovníček Stare Češtiny (Pamatky Staré Literatury České, Matice Česko), Praha, 1947.
Tymč	Tymčenko, J. E., Istoryčnyj slovník ukrajins'koho jazyka. Vol. I (A-Ž), Kharkov-Kiev, 1930-32.
Vasm	Max Vasmer, Russisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch, Heidelberg, 1953-55-58.

3. Notes on transcriptions and spelling

For technical reasons the Cyrillic script texts and quotations, old and modern, are here conventionally transcribed. The original orthography and spelling, stress, old 'jusy' (Q.ę), θ-θ 'ižica'-ÿ, 'ksi-ž' - 'ks/kz', reduced vowels 'ü, ĭ', up to 18th c. are preserved. Modern period palatalized (soft) consonants are rendered s', t'. Greek (with only a few diacritic marks) and Latin script language texts and quotations are fully preserved.

4. Abbreviations - languages, linguistic terms and general

a) Languages

Bavarian	- UG	SCr	- Serbo-Croatian
Bulg.	- Bulgarian	Slk	- Slovak
ChSl.	- Church Slavonic	Slv	- Slovene
Croat.	- Croatian	Uk	- Ukrainian
CSI.	- Common Slavonic	SSI	- South Slavonic
Cz.	- Czech	UG	- Upper German (Bavarian)
Dutch	- Dutch	WSl	- West Slavonic
Engl.	- English	WR/BR	- White Russian/Byelo-Russian
ESl.	- East Slavonic		
G.	- German		
Gmc.	- Germanic		
Gr.	- Greek		
Hung.	- Hungarian		
IE.	- Indo-European		
Ital.	- Italian		
Kiev Rus'	- Kiev Rus'		
Latin	- Latin		
Lusat.	- Lusatian		
MGr.	- Middle Greek		
MHG.	- Middle High German		
MLat.	- Medieval Latin		
MLG	- Middle Low German		
Mod Uk	- Modern Ukrainian		
Morav.	- Moravian		
NHG	- New High German		
O	- Old		
OBulg.	- Old Bulgarian		
OCS	- Old Church Slavonic		
OCz	- Old Czech		
OHG	- Old High German		
OPol	- Old Polish		
ORus'	- Old Rus'		
ORuss	- Old Russian		
OUk	- Old Ukrainian		
OWR	- Old White Russian		
Pol	- Polish		
Rum	- Rumanian		
Russ	- Russian		

b) Other Abbreviations

- c. - century, -ies
- ca. - circa, approximately
- cf. - confer, compare
- e.g. - exempli gratia, for example
- ib. ibid. - in the same place
- i.e. - id est - that is to say
- op. cit. - opus citatum - work quoted previously
- p. pp. - pagina, page, pages
- passim - here and there
- r - recto
- v - verso
- supra - above
- s.v. - sub voce, verb - under the verb or heading
- N - nominative case
- Ac. - accusative case
- Fem.g. - feminine gender
- Neut.g. - neutra^e gender
- Masc.g. - masculine gender
- pl. - plural
- sing. - singular
- p.p. - past participle

**UKRAINIAN LINGUISTIC ELEMENTS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE
IN THE 17-18TH CENTURIES
(1680-1760)**

PART I

INTRODUCTION

Section 1: The Object

The initial attempts to tackle the difficult subject of external influence on Russia suffer from generalization tendencies. We know generally of external, cultural and linguistic influences on Russia from several scholarly comments and works that treat Western influence on the Russian language or foreign words and elements in written Russian. Some of the earlier works tend to identify or confuse languages with states; therefore, if a Ukrainian part in the process of influence is mentioned, it is mentioned only sporadically, obliquely and without commitment.

More direct and less general are the works on the cultural aspects dealing with the Ukrainian-Russian Church relations and Ukrainian participation in the process of Europeanizing Russia. There are modern articles which competently discuss specified aspects of the Ukrainian literary and linguistic influence on Russian, shedding more light on the problem and encouraging interest in the subject, but they are too short to do it justice.

Consequently we know, in general terms, of the external and Western influence on Russian, but the problem of the Ukrainian linguistic influence on Russian in the 17-18th c. is still awaiting solution.

The object of this work is

- a) to ascertain the Ukrainian linguistic contribution to Russian within the framework of the analysed texts, by consulting a wider range of literary, administrative and dialectal material, also in the context of the related or relevant neighbouring languages;
- b) to note the earlier date for the Ukrainian lexical elements in Russian, highlight the manner of their usage and currency comparatively and chronologically in Russian and Ukrainian and, if necessary, in other languages;
- c) to determine the Ukrainian media for Western and other loans in Russian.
- d) to attempt to locate the main agents of channelling and spreading the Ukrainian lexical elements and indicate approximately the routes they took to Russia.

Section 2: The Method and Plan

To achieve our aim we adopted a working method and a practical plan.

2.1. Method

- (i) Early East Slavonic or Kiev Rus' period material, if doubtful nationally, is classified by its distinctive linguistic features, place of origin and author.
- (ii) Some 16-17th c. literary works, with mixed common Ukrainian and White Russian, but with no nationally exclusive linguistic features, are classed 'common UK-WR' and marked *.
- (iii) The lack of complete historical dictionaries of the languages quoted is complemented by additional research.
- (iv) As no simple single and adequately effective criterion for ascertaining Ukrainian linguistic elements in Russian could be devised, the following principles are applied:
 - exclusive phonetic features;
 - other linguistically distinctive features (morphologic, semantic, stress);
 - context, situation, orthography;
 - comparative chronology and currency in the language;
 - historical and cultural justification and personal judgement.

2.2. Plan of the work

In **Part I, Introduction**, we comment briefly on ^{the} historical, cultural and linguistic development and interrelation of the three East Slavonic peoples and investigate in detail the Ukrainian cultural and linguistic influence on Russian historically, stressing the 17-18th centuries.

The result of the investigation highlights and outlines the main agents - important historical and cultural events, real individual^s and groups of peoples, literary works, translations, through which, or by means of which, the Ukrainian cultural and linguistic influence was being channelled to Russia.

In **Part II** we list the words (lexical elements) supported by linguistic elements and documentary evidence, discuss and conclude on the words individually. The lexical elements with ^a history of inconclusive or controversial discussion are given detailed attention.

In **Part III**, on the basis of detailed observation from Part II, I and III, we analyse, discuss, classify and group the Ukrainian linguistic and lexical elements semantically, socially and culturally, summarize them - and conclude.

Section 3: Previous works on, or related to the subject

Vinogradov, in his comprehensive outline of the historical development of the Russian language in the 17-19th c., gives much space and attention to the Ukrainian literary and church language relations with the literary and church language of Muscovy, pointing out in general terms Ukrainian influence on Russian and attempting to assess it.

From the two Church Slavonic language traditions in the Muscovy State, the Kievan was superior and won over the Moscow language. Lviv and Kiev church books were models for correcting Moscow books (6-7). This important factor, together with the Kiev scholars, theologians and church leaders in Moscow, brought about phonetic, morphologic, semantic and stylistic changes in the Moscow church language so that it came closer to the Kiev tradition than to the earlier Moscow language.

A similar relation developed between the Ukrainian church literary (with numerous Latinisms and secular Ukrainian literary elements) and Ukrainian secular literary (with OCS elements) with the Russian literary language which yielded to the strong influence of the former. The Ukrainian church literary language left its strongest mark on the literary Russian of the higher classes. With Ukrainian education many Latinisms came to Moscow, while the South-West Ukrainian administrative language brought to Russia many Ukrainianisms and Polonisms that were to be cultivated by the Russian nobility and the clergy.

Vinogradov convincingly stresses the Ukrainian impact on the formation of the two Russian languages also lexically, including new professional and administrative terminology and craftsmen and artisan terms of German origin.

A useful work, convincingly and competently arguemented and presented, which bears clear relation to our subject.

N. A. Smirnov (*Zapadn. Vlijanie*), first of all, aims to ascertain and define the channels through which the lexical borrowings from West European languages were coming to Russia, and then lists such foreign words. His impressive register of foreign words, diplomatic, administrative, technical military is less impressive when scrutinized. Many of the words are accidental, found occasionally in translations, unknown and without any bearing on literary Russian.

It is based on dated and original material, but his method, tending to identify languages with states, leads to a view that most Western words in Russian ought to have come from or through Polish (11). Hence no need to differentiate between Polish, Ukrainian or White Russian.

Although he mentions that Russian-West European relations were through Poland and Jugo-Zapadnaja Rus' (2) and that Kiev scholars, "familiar with 'Knižnoe dĕlo'", were brought to Muscovy to translate books, and, despite the fact that a great many words in his list come from Prokopovich's works, he omits any mention of Ukrainian as intermediary for West European words, calling them 'from Polish' without supporting documentary evidence.

This important omission is a flaw in Smirnov's work that leads to defective

conclusions. It was commented upon by Sobolevsky (Recenzija, SORjas, 78) "that a very important channel of 'Jugo-Zapad-Rus' ', through which a great majority of Polish words came to Muscovy, was left out almost entirely."

This is true also of the administrative terminology, because Peter's most active collaborators - Prokopovich, Janovsky, Šafirov - were from JZR.

Ohienko (RPV 66.1911) considers that Smirnov exaggerates Polish influence on Russian, ignores Ukrainian channels for West European and Polish words, confuses Ukrainian, including Prokopovich's works, with WR and calls the choice of material for his Western vocabulary 'unfortunate'. Ohienko identifies 175 words from Smirnov's list as old Ukrainian words.

Smirnov's view that verbs -in '-ovati' are of Polish origin needs proof. In Ukrainian such verbs are common already in the earliest (earlier than Polish) charters: 1341, 1386, 1398, R1, R18, R31, R53, R81.

Smirnov's work is outdated but can be useful as lexical material.

Christiani (Fremdwörter), dealing with foreign words in 17-18th c. Russian, stresses mainly Polish influence on Russian, considering it by far the most important still in the 18th c. and adds that Russian has many words from Polish and Polish has many words from Czech. Although Ukrainian participation in transmitting the Western vocabulary is not a priori ignored (Cossacks are mentioned as agents of transmission): it is the old traditional method (of not distinguishing the East Slavonic languages and state territories) he uses that obscures it, and hence his confusing statements - once he says that the Ukrainian and Polish scholars and clergy ("kleinrussische[n] und polnische[n] Gelehrte[n] and Geistliche[n]") were invited to Moscow, and that there are many Polish loan words in West and South West Russia, meaning also Galicia, still today. Apart from the list of words from the dated works, the work is methodically outdated.

No linguistic convincing phonetic evidence is given why 'tjurma', 'tanec', 'tarelka or otčizna', 'spig', 'musil', 'zgodna' or such phrases as 'pisano ... vlasnoju rukoju' are unreservedly classed as from Polish.

Many of Christiani's listed words are in the 17th c. Žiteckij's SS.

Ohienko (Inoz Elem) compiles his list of foreign words by etymological grouping and attempts to deal with all the linguistic influences in all periods in the history of Russia. In such cases simplification of problems and generalization is hardly avoidable. On the other hand he advances newly formed views of the Ukrainian channel for Western vocabulary, Latin and German in the first place, in pre-petrine and petrine Russia (57-59), claiming also that most of the craftsmen terminology of German origin that found its way into Ukrainian partly through Polish was passed on to Russian. Only some Polonisms could have come to Russian directly, most of them were brought by 'južno-rusy' as 'južno russkie slova i oboroty'.

Bogorodickij (Kurs). A welcome innovation in this manual is the chapter on loan words in the Russ language, in which, under the traditional confusing term 'južnaja Rossija', also a Ukrainian linguistic contribution to Russian is understood. In the first place Bogorodickij refers to specific phonetic and stress features in Russian

since the middle of the 17th c. (boha, blaho, nébo, vétchij, instead of boga, blago, njóbo, vjótchij, čislitel (for číslitel)) attributing them to the Ukrainian scholars from Kiev and that the Latin and Latinized Greek words also began to come to Russia with Ukrainian education.

Although the Ukrainian contribution to the Russian vocabulary is stated as 'important on a wide scale', it is not treated adequately. Apparently it is not properly understood and, therefore, confused; words quoted^{α,ν,ξ} from the Ukrainian language document 'groš', 1351, Galician starosta charter, and claimed for 14th c. Russian.

Although the old method obscures the problem, it is an important step forward to understand it.

IRL (Akademia Nauk). A justified prominence is given here to the question of Ukrainian, White Russian and Russian literary and also, to a lesser degree, to linguistic interrelations and influence. Ukrainian influence on Russian is treated as quite natural, conditioned historically, culturally and geographically and, therefore, almost inevitable.

A number of literary styles and genres came to Russia from Ukrainian through epic and lyric works, school plays, baroque, rhymed abeced^αeries (II/2 150, 360), and polemical verse. The Moscow Russia's literary and other translation^ξ, as the numerous Ukrainianisms found in them testify, were made by Ukrainians; the Latinisms and Polonisms found in those translations are borrowings from literary Ukrainian in the 17th c. (II/2, 156-7).

The petrine period Russian verse is equally full of Ukrainianisms and, to a lesser degree, of Polonisms. Lomonsov's, Kantemir's and Tatiščev's works reflect a kind of dependent similarity to Prokopovich's works (III/1, 173, 176, 178). It reappraises the role of Polish influence on Russian (as does Taman); Western influence on the Muscovite Rus' came in Ukrainian dress (v Ukrainskoj oboločke).

The Kievan scholars brought with them to Muscovy the result of their reading, not so much of Polish as of the new Latin literature. Poland passed on only what it had received from the West (III/1, 7).

The Academy IRL is a newer guide with good information on the subject.

Taman (Polonizny v jazyke russkich pamjatnikov 16, veka, 1960) disagrees with the traditional view on the Polish influence on Russian in the 16-17th c., maintaining that the problem had not been properly investigated in the documents. He sets himself a task to ascertain what kind of Polonisms were there and what was their function and fate.

The result was startling: (a) it was only Grozny, and only in his letters - mainly to Poland - who used Polonisms (he lists 80 of them) stylistically to vent his anger or sarcasm. Peresvetov, contrary to expectation, used only four words seemingly Polish - 'lenivstvo, priroženie, konno, dostigati' and Pol.-Uk. 'uživati'; (b) that the Polonisms came to Russ exclusively through written media (diplomatic reports, correspondence, translations), and were sustained by Jugo-Zap. Rus' influence and by occasional direct contacts with Poles, if conditions permitted; (c) most of those Ukrainian Polonisms disappeared after the 17th c.

This interesting and useful contribution to the lexical aspect of Ivan Grozny

does, nevertheless, similarly to the old school traditional view on Polonisms, simplify and obscure the problem by lumping all non-Russian words found in Russian as Polonisms. The majority of Taman's listed 'Polonisms' have been very common in Ukrainian. Reczek, in his review of Taman's work, considers that some of those words are Ukrainian rather than Polish, e.g. *puga* is Ukrainian in Polish.

But Taman overlooked one important factor, that of a strong, articulate and influential Ukrainian presence at Grozny's father's and at his own court in Moscow. Ivan probably heard those Ukrainian Polonisms from his mother, regent, a Ukrainian princess, and his uncles who used them in their everyday language.

The work is a serious, scholarly contribution to the study of Polonisms and Ukrainianisms in Russian.

Taman (*K voprosu o polskom vlijanii na literaturnyj jazyk Moscov. Rusi. Sb. Statej. LGU, 1961*). In this article, which complements his previous work 'Polonismy', Taman makes an important correction in his method by providing for Polish, Ukrainian and White Russian claims to what is usually termed Polonisms in Russian because the repetitive generalization does not do the subject justice.

He considers, for example, 'povaga', 'zgodnyj', 'trimat', as they are widespread in Ukrainian, dubious Polonisms. Taman is inclined to think that many words in the traditional list of Polonisms in Russian may, in fact, belong to the OUK Galician literary language of the 16th c.

If one excludes old Ukrainianisms and White Russianisms from a list of Polonisms, which he proposes to do, then, he underlines, the actual Polish lexical influence on Russian is negligible; it was overrated. But then, apart from some references and enumerations of words, Polish influence on Russian has not as yet been seriously studied.

Stang (*Kanzleisprache*). It is a serious work, based on detailed analysis of original dated material, with a good description of the GDL chancery language. Avoiding generalization, Stang uses an effective set of linguistic principles to distinguish between the Ukrainian and White Russian components of the GDL chancery language.

For cultural reasons, and because of Ukrainian scribes, Ukrainian was dominant in the GDL charters up to Kazimir (1492) and evened up with White Russian during Alexander I and Sigismund (1502-1572). White Russian (of Vilna region) became dominant during Sigismund II (1548-72). Model as to form, intitutatio, dedications, certain phraseologic formulae for the GDL Charters, Stang thinks, came from the OUKrainian (Galician, Volynian) Charters (141), as also some words, including Polonisms, must have come to GDL through the OUK Charters (1431).

It is useful and reliable reference work on the GDL chancery language.

Černych (RIL). Seeking to review and explain historically the development of the Russian vocabulary as a whole, Černych (RIL) adopted semantic groupings as his method from a historical perspective and fully succeeded in creating a comprehensive outline of the building up of a Russian lexical fund with precise dating, semantic changes, including special treatment of some words.

The 17th c. period, an important period in the development of the Russian vocabulary, is treated rather inadequately. A sub-chapter on foreign lexical elements in the 16-17th c., mentioning ca 70 words, is given only four pages.

It is a useful and well-ordered reference on Russian vocabulary.

Unbegaun (Ukrainian borrowings in 17th century Russian) deals specially and individually with ca. 20 words (Slov. dnevn., R-Džemsa 1618-19) which Larin identified as Ukrainian, adding that Richard might have heard them from some North Ukrainian travellers who visited Kholmogory.

In Unbegaun's view, who requires convincing evidence for accepting Larin's reason, not all of these words should be classed as Ukrainian in otherwise predominantly Russian material. He considers the presence of North Ukrainian travellers in Kholmogory highly hypothetical and that Ukrainian borrowings in Russian of cultural terms referring to material civilization is more plausible (82).

He names 'boršč - beetroot soup', 'bašnja, bulava, buda, gorilka, gręcuga, kutja, lyra, višnja' that may be Ukrainian, or might have been transmitted through Ukrainian medium.

A sobering article on intricate questions, short, concise, indicating also Ukrainian lexical categories in Russian.

Veronica Du Feu (Ukrainianisms in seventeenth century Russian). This is one of a few articles in English devoted entirely to the Ukrainian linguistic influence on 17th c. Russian. Since the Ukraine was dominant in every cultural domain in seventeenth century Muscovy, and Ukrainian literary works were part and parcel of the reading matter of the time, it is quite natural that it found its reflection in the Russian language.

Out of 24 words considered as Ukrainianisms in Russian, some proved to be only temporary acquisitions, but 'delat', jakoby, každyj, měščanin, potakat', voevoda' stood the test of time and remain in Russian.

Her view on the Ukrainianisms in the Russian translated literature as quoted by Sobolevsky is correct in the sense that they were due to the fact that the great majority of translators were Ukrainian rather than that the originals of the translations were Ukrainian.

Du Feu showed a keen insight in the problem, expressed some bold and original ideas, and her short article is a welcome attempt in the right direction.

Eremin (Barokko). In the history of the Ukrainian-Russian literary and linguistic relations Eremin singles out literary baroque and its linguistic effect on Russian. He stresses that the Ukraine was the first East Slavonic country where baroque found favourable conditions and developed into a specific Ukrainian baroque variant in architecture, literature, language and education. It was introduced to Russia in the second half of the 17th c. by Ukrainians.

What is interesting in Eremin's findings is that this literary baroque in Muscovy had a decisive influence on the development of 'Kniznyj Slovenskij Jazyk' in the 17-18th c., full of colourful vocabulary and numerous Ukrainianisms: 'zgota, dędič, oboronca, ofera, ozdoba, Gr. - 'Gelicon, Parnas, Pegas, didaskal, aer, orizont'.

By his simple method and scholarly evaluation of the problem Eremin makes a

valuable contribution to the discussion of the Ukrainian literary and linguistic influence on Russian in the 17-18th centuries.

Section 4: Characteristic of Material

4.1 **Primary Sources** are the works of Lomonosov, Prokopovich, Rostovsky, Sumarokov, Yavorsky, and it is to their writings that a special reference is made in this thesis. They are the basic material for our work which, with some exceptions, constitute the framework within which the Ukrainian linguistic elements in Russian are considered and studied.

These works are mainly literary of several genres - religious theological treaties, polemical, sermons, pastoral letters, plays, poetry, historical works, translations, administrative documents, technical and scientific works. Their value linguistically divides them into two groups:

- those that faithfully preserve all the original characteristics of the author's language;
- later editions, partly corrected or Russianized by the editors, closer to the contemporary standard orthography - less suitable for phonetic analysis.

Prokopovich's texts - Ist. PV, written in 1722, corrected and edited from MS post-humously 1773, and Istgr 1722, belong to **group 2**; all others (including SiR. I.II. 1760-61, partly corrected) are **group 1**. DR, OSmPov, PochvPam, Pogr. have stress indicated.

Rostovsky's texts - Rozysk (stress indic), Slo. I, II, V, Slo5, Kom, are **group 1**; all others are **group 2**. Rostovsky's Church Slavonic literary language texts (Rozysk, ČM, Lét) adhering to Smotr. Gram. requirements are considered as exemplary Russian Church Slavonic.

Yavorsky's texts - KV, Slo. I, II, III, IX, X, XI, M., 1728, Ps (Čist) are **group 1**; Gramoty, Prop. - newer orthography, corrected by the editors - are **group 2**.

Lomonosov's texts - only Stich and Filos are **group 2**; all others, edited by Lomonosov himself, are **group 1**.

Sumarokov's texts - I-X and Ps (21 letters, edit. by Grot) all belong to **group 1**.

4.2. **Other linguistic (incl. non-linguistic) sources.** They represent Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, also Polish and Czech material that was analysed and used as linguistic or non-linguistic evidence to promote and attain the object of the thesis and they comprise a cross section of a considerable number of texts and works of various genres and types of languages: literary works, secular and church, religious, including sermons, polemical

writings, bibles and chronicles; translations; state official language (administrative documents, diplomatic correspondence and reports; dialectal and colloquial material.

These are divided into two groups:

- those that faithfully reproduce the spelling and stress of the original MSS;
- those that were edited by non-linguists who brought them in line with the contemporary orthography, and, therefore, they are not suitable for phonetic evidence.

Kiev, Lvov printed texts usually preserve and indicate stress. For Russian, Polik, LVN and SAR have stress indicated.

Section 5:

Ukrainian Cultural and Linguistic Influence on Russia (17-18th c.)

Agents and Routes

As we shall see, the Ukrainian influence is one of the several cultural streams - German, Polish, Latin, White Russian, Greek, Turkic-Tartar, that comprise an irregular pattern of the total influence on Russia in the course of her history. This Section gives a documented historical outline of it, singling out the more salient spheres that are relevant to this work. The period stressed in this work (1680-1760), although seemingly arbitrarily chosen, is a period in which the Ukrainian influence, competing against others, became dominant, leaving its definite cultural and linguistic marks on Muscovy, and in which the results of the influence were being absorbed and naturalized by the Russians.

Culturally it manifested itself through the introduction to Muscovy of certain Ukrainian or Ukrainianized East European achievements, and linguistically - by-lexical, phonetic, formative, semantic and other linguistic elements, accompanying, or independently from those achievements. For when a new concept, an activity or an idea or a tool is introduced or reported, it is named and very often with a new word, e.g. 'partesnoe pënie, vspëvakŭ, kaznodëja, viršŭ, kleijnoty, buntŭ, volnostŭ, buda, boršč' and so on. Unlike the German or Turkic-Tartar contributions in practical, concrete, military, administrative fields, the Ukrainian influence made the strongest impact on the church-religion, language, literature, education, entertainment and arts in general, and also on material culture: in abstract, and in concrete fields.

The Ukrainian linguistic elements in Russian (Part II), lexical, semantic, phonetic, may be grouped into categories. (1) (Original) Ukrainian elements; (2) Old Ukrainian loan-words (from German, Polish, Czech, Latin); (3) Ukrainian West-Europeanisms (Internationalisms) through Ukrainian media, resting on Ukrainian usage and spelling traditions.

While the main reasons for the Ukrainian influence on Muscovy are generally referred to later, the complex question of how it happened can be elucidated specifying approximately the main agents which, by means of written or spoken language, channelled, or might have channelled, the Ukrainian linguistic elements to Muscovy: (1) literature and education (schools) - books, primers, grammars, translations, bookshops, libraries; (2) trade relations - merchants visited markets, annual trade fairs; (3) diplomatic relations - chanceries, diplomats, translators, interpreters, scribes; (4) church relations - Ukrainian-educated Russians; presence of numerous Ukrainians in Moscow - in dominant positions among higher clergy, scholars, teachers, authors, preachers, singers, actors; Ukrainian group settlers on Russian territory, retaining partly their culture - songs, customs, language.

Geographically, as reflected by the documents, the routes of the Ukrainian influence on Muscovy could be hinted at as: Galicia-Peremyšl, Lviv > Volynia-Luck, Ostroh > Vilna > Moscow; Lviv, Luck > Moscow; Lviv > Kiev > Moscow; Lviv, Ostroh, Luck, Kiev > Moscow; Kiev, Chernihov > Moscow. Putivl was the frontier-checkpost in the 17th c. Ukraine-Muscovy physical route.

Ukrainian Influence on Muscovy chronologically

The 13-14th centuries

The earliest Ukrainian-Russian cultural relations must be sought in the Kiev Rus' period when, with Christianity, Kiev, the capital and cultural centre, passed on its cultural and linguistic innovations, already Kiev tinted, to the Northern provinces. Culturally and linguistically Kiev set the tone, standard and traditions, and, although after it fell its Metropolitans moved north to Vladimir-Suzdal' ¹⁾, settling eventually in Moscow, they continued to use the title "Kievskij Mitropolit i vseja Rusi" for some time, till Iona. And there, in the new surroundings and conditions, since the higher clergy maintained their contacts with Kiev, the Kiev traditions of writing, copying or compiling of 'Lětopisi, Žitija', undertaking and writing of 'Choždenija', were partly continued or imitated: e.g. Dionisius, formerly Archimandrite of Kiev Pečersky monastery, on becoming bishop of Suzdal - Nižnij Novgorod (1374-7), instructed the monk Laurentius to compile the Chronicle (1377) ²⁾; both Metropolitans, S. Cyprian (1375-1406) and G. Camblak (1415-19), resided for some time in Kiev; Arseny, the bishop of Tver', formerly of Kiev Pečersky monastery, based his new 'Kiev Pečersky Paterik' of 1406 on the 13th c. Kiev compilation; 'Zlatostruj' (Kiev, 1474) was very popular in Muscovy ³⁾.

Chronicles, as could be seen from the confrontation of the Ipat., Laur., and Lět Ps (Obolensky) copies - all of these with some modifications, directly or indirectly, eventually going back to a 13-14th c. Halich-Volinian (West Ukrainian) edition original ⁴⁾, were an important literary medium in transmitting of early (mainly characteristically West) Ukrainian vocabulary, e.g. 'aby' ("aby so mnoju Bū bylū"), 6657-Ipat (376) ⁵⁾, Lět PS (Ob, 61), Lavr (140), - it is most numerous in (Hal-Vol Lět) Ipat., while Lavr. often substitutes it by 'da-by' (Lavr., 6622/14), - 'grošū', Lět PS, 6543 (Ob, 42), 'dědičī' - Ipat., 6698 (666), ("iz ostroha v) dětlnecī" - Ipat, 6660, 6700 (456, 674), "do ditinīca" - Ipat, 6769 (853), Lět PS, 6702 (Ob, 102), Lavr., 6702 (173), 'kotka' - 6604: Ipat. (225), Lavr. (107), 'konokrūmci', 'košljuli' - Lět PS, 6320-6406 (Ob, 2, 3, 4), 'latyna/latina/latinī, -nīskij, -ninū' - Ipat., 6406, 6496, 6682, 6683 (18, 19, 100, 579, 591), Lět PS, 6320-6406, 6496 (Ob, 3, 7, 30), Lavr., 6496 (49), 'městičī', - Ipat, 6795, 6798 (905, 934), Lět Pš, 6599 (Ob, 51), 'okolnyl' - PovVL (Ipat., introd., 12), Ipat., 6504, 6689, 6770, 6782, 7697 (111, 626, 825, 873, 933), Lět PS, 6320-6406 (Ob, 4), (služatī bo oprěsnoky, rekše 'oplatūky' - Ipat. 6494 (74), Lět PS (Ob, 19), Lavr. 6494 (37), 'papežī (Rimīskij), - Ipat., 6406, 6494, (19, 72), Lět PS, 6406 (Ob, 7), Lavr., 6406 (11), but usually 'papě' - Ipat., 6760 (817), 'pīskupī' - Ipat., 6657, 6672, 6760, 6767 (406, 523, 816, 817, 845), 'pīskupīja' (vo Cholmě), Ipat, 6731, 6779 (740, 869), 'arcbīskupī' - Ipat., 6660 (450), 'proboščū' - Ipat., 6760, 6676 (817, 865), 'rolīja', - Ipat., 6611, 6619 (254, 256), 'skarbū', - Lět PS, 6453 (Ob, 11), (snjatisja), 'snemū' (solmitlsja), - Ipat., 6656, 6795 (367, 907), 'tol' (tyi), - Ipat, 6582, 6657, 6666, 6689 (181, 389, 488, 634), Lět PS, 6488, 6494, 6904, 6571; 1074, 1144, 1151, 1159, 1175, 1177 (Ob, 17, 21, 33, 46, 50, 56, 65, 74, 83, 89), Lavr., substitutes 'to' for 'toi', e.g. 1074, 1159, 1177 (80, 149, 161), 'čerevikū' - Ipat., 6501 (107), Lět PS, 6501 (Ob, 32), Lavr., 6501 (53), 'čjuti' - "kde čīto čjuja", Ipat., 6649 (309), "gděčto čjua", Lět PS,

1141 (Ob, 55), Lavr., 1141 (135), also "čjujaše", "počjuti", lpat., 6732 (744), "ščjuvalü", Lět PS, 6543 (Ob, 44).

Also the Metropolitans' charters (Gramoty) and epistles (Poslanija) continued the Old Kiev usage in form, phraseology and even in vocabulary in the 14th c.: e.g. "toj, aby", "vü toi deni da jadjati mjaso", 1283-1305 (Pravilo Mitropolita Maksima, 15th c. copy), "aby vsëchü pogubiti", 1274-5, Slovo Serapiona Vladimir, 14th c. copy "toi deni", 1390-1405, Metropol. Cyprian; "aby ne povëdala", Gennady Bible, Esther ⁶⁾ and in phonetics (pronunciation) of 'Г' as 'h'; "ukruhü chléba i vody", 1410-31, Poslanija Mitropol. Fotija), '-tĭ' 3rd pers. sing. or plur. (prebyvajuti), 1471, Poslanija Metropol. Feodosija ⁷⁾.

The 15th century

Izidor's participation in the Florentine Union (1438-9), stirring up the Orthodox-Catholic antagonism (cf. a derogatory connotation of 'kryž' and 'kostely'), affected Moscow-Kiev relations.

The Church formulae used in Russia were often modelled on, e.g. 'Čin izbr. i postavl. v episkopi' of 1423, or adapted from Ukrainian, e.g. 'Čin izbr. i postavl. v svjašč. i diakony', 15th c. (end) and they familiarized the Russian clergy with a number of Ukrainian words: 'pisari (svjatitelskij), 'abo', 'aby', 'hrošej', 'prinesti ... do sebe', 'duhovenstvo', 'zachovati', inšij', 'latyna', 'list', 'maeti', 'pilino', 'reistrü', 'sljubü', 'vrjadnikü' ⁸⁾.

The 'Judaizers' (židovstvujuščie), heresy and its literature - 'Lo(h)ika (Loika), Šestokryli, Astrologija, Psaltyri, Kosmografija', containing such interesting lexical elements as 'samosti, mušenstvo, snurü, cibulja, šü počatokü', which Archbishop Gennady tried to suppress in Novgorod and Moscow in the 1470-90s, were closely linked with the Kievan Christian Jews (notably with Zacharias ben Aaron Skara's and Daniel's visits to Novgorod and Moscow ⁹⁾.

Both Sobolevsky and Orlov agree that the text of Esther in Gennady's Bible, 1499, is linguistically the same as 'Pjatknižie Mojsevo', 1493, namely, Ukrainian-White Russian ¹⁰⁾.

The 15-16th centuries

Muscovy-Ukraine trade relations in the 14-16th c., favoured by the geographical position of the Ukraine (i.e. on important trade routes), were an important factor in the Ukrainian influence on Russia. Moscow, Tver', Tula and Kaluga merchants, single and in groups (100 or more wagons), in the 15th c. (e.g. in 1405, 1418, 1445), visited Ukrainian trade centres and annual trade fairs of international importance, selling their goods for Ukrainian merchandise. For example, the Tverians 'Klimuša Michalev, da Vasko Annin', sold furs and other goods in Kiev ¹¹⁾, while Ukrainian merchants in the 15-16th c. from Cherkassy, Bratslav, Vinnytsia brought 'potaš, soli, smola' to Moscow, Ryazan', Bryansk, Tver'; in 1585 a group of Russian merchants, led by Trifon Korobeynikov and Ivan Mishenin on their way to and from Constantinople, visited Kiev, Proskurov, Kamjanets Podolskij and had talks with Ukrainian church leaders ¹²⁾. Hence

in Russian: 'jarmarok, rynek; potašů' (the main Ukrainian export to Muscovy in the 15-16th c.) produced by 'budniki' (in the Chernihov-Siversk forests), and later 'selitra, porochů' (in the 16017th c. also exported to the Don region); and 'tjutjun, horělka, čaj, vino' (in the 17th c.)¹³⁾.

The presence of a number of the North Ukrainian and White Russian petty princes in Muscovy who, at the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th c., for religious or political reasons joined the Moscow Grand Dukes¹⁴⁾ (cf. Vasily III's marriage to Elena Hlynskaja), resulted in a number of innovations at the Moscow court culturally and linguistically, which are well reflected in the diplomatic documents of the period (1488 - "priěchal do carja; pytal mene cariĭ, skarbů, v toj čas, musil, žadnyj, faljš, nedbal, aby, ale, rada, niců, ne bezpečne, ta řeči' (a thing); 1489 - 'prijatelevi'; 1491 - 'dochtorů'; 1492 - 'za to djakuemů, 1488 'aby')¹⁵⁾.

On the other hand, the political tension and the intensive diplomatic activities between the GDL and Moscow, leading to Alexander's marriage to Elena Ivanovna and the precarious Peace Treaty of 1494, soon followed by war, also left (through Ukrainian scribes) a few Ukrainianisms in the Russian administrative language (1495 - 'mesčan, pan, pani, četyre barely vina, vozů oboločenů skorlatom, kolca na šlejach, kryž, abychmo ... postavili cerkovĭ'), 1494, 1500 - 'zradca, zrada'¹⁶⁾.

Chanceries and scribes in the 14-16th c. played an important part in channelling Ukrainian linguistic elements - including old Ukrainian loan words - into the GDL and Muscovite administrative language.

It should be noted that, beside Galicia, Volynia and Moldavia, other chanceries, e.g. the Ottoman resident in Caffa, the Crimea¹⁷⁾, (sporadically) used Ukrainian in their relations with Muscovy and, as the Ukrainian-GDL chanceries' linguistic connection is apparent, so an assumption that the administrative Ukrainian, which had Polonisms, was modelled on Polish chanceries has little ground, partly because the earliest administrative documents in Polish appear about 50 years later than the Ukrainian-Galician charters; and partly because they are 'roty'¹⁸⁾, having no affinity with the Ukrainian 14th c. charters which are traditionally related to the Kiev Rus' administrative language.

Referring to the problematic question of Polonisms, Kuraszkievicz commented that they were more numerous in the South than in the North Ukrainian charters; Stang observed similarity between those found in the Ukrainian and GDL languages¹⁹⁾. Close scrutiny shows that not all the words in the generalized lists of Polonisms, including also those of Kuraszkievicz and Stang, should unreservedly be classed as Polonisms; some can be old Ukrainianisms: e.g. 'listů' (1349, 1433 - R2, R65), 'pevnyj' (1404 - R37), 'sěnožatĭ' (1349, 1410 - R2, R41), 'sprava' (1438 - R76), 'dosytiĭ' (1386 - R18), 'činiti' (1352, 1433 - R3, R65), 'sojm' (13th c. Chron. 'sůnĭmů', Hyp. 1254, Laur, 1231), even 'grošĭ' (1359, 1370, 1434 - R5, R9, R70).

Comparative chronological confrontation of historical documentary evidence of a few of those words in East Slavonic, generally lumped together as Polonisms, gives a clearer picture of the problem.

Ukrainianisms, as could be expected, are found in the traditional genre

'Choždenija' and 'Poslanija' in the 15-16th c.: -Choženija Varsonofija', 1456 ("edina milja, more jest v měli, i zamurovano velikim kameniēm, idochū že do vody, kamenī burovidenū, dveri ... i vokna"); 1461-2 ("toj kamenī")²⁰⁾. 'Poslanie Feofila Dederkina Vasiliju Vasilīviču', 1456-62 ("mistrove, pisari, horod murovanyj, v ... městě Neopolju, hodina (an hour), městěčko")²¹⁾. Poznjakov Chož. 1558 ("Bogovi, v toj časū, v muru; murovana cerkovī, janyčanomū")²²⁾.

Grozny's period

This period is characteristic both lexically and phonetically. The numerous lexical Ukrainianisms, including old loanwords, in Grozny's period (cf. charters by Belsky) and especially in Grozny's own language - a fair proportion of them already by then existed in White Russian, too - which traditionalists called Polonisms - are explained by the special conditions prevailing at the Moscow court at that time. What is often overlooked (cf. Taman, Polonizmy) is that Grozny's mother, Elena Hlinskaja, was a Ukrainian princess; she was Regent and, together with her uncle, Prince Michel Hlinsky, she was entrusted with Ivan IV's (Grozny's) upbringing; the Hlinskys²³⁾ - her father Vasily and uncle Michael, and Vorotynsky, Poletsky - exercised a strong political and cultural influence in Moscow. Thus Grozny's spoken language, that probably did not differ much from that of Hlinsky's, would naturally include Ukrainianisms of the educated class, which were partly reflected in his writings: e.g. 'ale, bude, vdjačno, vlasnosti, hetman, hospodarstvo, žadnyj, zachvati, zbudovanyj, zvyčaj, zrada (izradca), inšij, karajuti, koruna, list, maetnosti, maestat, maškarstvo, mestečko, namova, nebožčik, nezgoda, nechaj, povet, prave, puga, rada, faljšer, chlopec, šibenica, jak, vo vsich tych'²⁴⁾; cf. also the name 'Izbrannaja Rada' of Ivan Grozny, sometimes called 'Bližnjaja Duma', 1548-60²⁵⁾.

Morevoer, Grozny (and Godunov) maintained diplomatic relations with the Ukrainian Cossacks (with Hetman Višneveckij), while his Livonian Wars (1558-82), on the other hand, opened Muscovy for a while to Polish and West European cultural and linguistic influence. Cf. also Godunov's charter, 1605: 'jakū, jakimū obyčaemū, aby, Žikhimont'²⁶⁾.

The pronunciation of Γ as h in the conversational language of the Moscow educated classes at this period, as evidenced by Herberstein²⁷⁾, who visited Vasily III in 1517 and 1526, also leads, as explained by Isačenko, to a Ukrainian source. Isačenko's view that the higher officials, the courtiers and the higher Church dignitaries, with whom Herberstein was, or might have been, in contact in Moscow, pronounce Γ > h - (following the elegant Kiev fashion)²⁸⁾, becomes clearer when one considers the influx to Moscow of the North Ukrainian and White Russian Princes, some of whom joined the Grand Prince of Moscow already at the end of the 15th c., and they naturally strengthened and sustained this pronunciation in Moscow.

The Time of Troubles (1604-1613)

The Ukrainian Cossacks' active participation in the military campaigns of both False Dimitris against Moscow²⁹⁾, their sharing in the triumph and direct contribution to this

violent incursion of Western (Polish, Ukrainian, German) culture into Muscovy (e.g. elaborate marriage ceremony, Western dress, balls, orchestras) is reflected in the vocabulary of the "Smuta" period Russian literature, e.g. 1609: 'čerkassy, poljaki, kazaki zaporoskija' ³⁰⁾, 'drukarnja' ³¹⁾, 'virši, hetman, persona, buntū, zbroja, zbruja, šarpati, pan' and from Polish - 'rokoš, razruča'.

But the violence with which it came provoked in Muscovy an equally violent reaction against everything Western, Catholic and Polish in particular (Poles were butchered, the Printing House was razed to the ground, the 'Nemeckaja Sloboda' was demolished), resulting in a set-back for Polish influence on Moscow. Ukrainians, being largely Orthodox, were suspected less.

Polemic literature

Unlike the Ukraine and White Russia, Muscovy, having experienced no physical advance of Catholicism, lacked extensive religious polemic literature. The few works that existed there were mostly either **adaptations** ('Povesti Sleznaja' - based on 'Istorija o Listrijskom Sobore', Ostroh, 1598; Chvorostinin's 'Izloženie na eretiki', 1625 - based on 'Florent. Sobore'), **compilations** ('Kirillova Kniga', M., 1644 - containing works of Višenskij, Zizanij, Kopistenskij), or **imitations** ('Izloženie na Ljutory' by Nasėdka) of Ukrainian polemical works, that naturally reflect Ukrainianisms, e.g. Chvor(Eret): - "negolduet, zгода, papežū, ofėry, ozdoba, vdavajutū, zachodnya cerkvi", Chvor (PovSlezn) - 'zachodnyja otcy', 'deržavecū', 'aracyjami', 'tekst', 'filjarov' ³²⁾.

That the Ukrainian polemical literature was popular in Muscovy is shown by the several Russianized MSS copies of Višenskij 'Kniga' (Lviv, 1600), adapted and partly translated (not always successfully) for the benefit of the Russian readers. They reveal an interesting process of rendering Ukrainian vocabulary into Russian, and the degree of understanding of Ukrainian by the Russians, e.g.: 'pytaju > voprošju, mocno > krėpko, groški > dengi, maemo > imėem, gorelki > viny, gvalt > šum, chatu > izbu, nechaj > pustī, urjadil > ustroil, stratili > poterjali, pychu > gordostī, cnoty > česti, rozmaitych > raznych, žolněrom > služivym, žičit > želaet; but - ksendzove > k sej zdobė, ale > ili, mušit > mučit, folvarki > varvarskij, traktovati > strasti kovati, pilne > velie, dostatočne > dostojne' ³³⁾.

The 17th and 18th centuries

Historical, political, religious and even geographical factors contributed towards a gradual increase of the Ukrainian influence on Muscovy, which, in the 17-18th c., rose to an almost complete Ukrainian cultural and literary domination. Almost everything - as Kharlamovich points out - yielded to Ukrainian reforms, or at least succumbed to their influence: theology, corrections of sacred and liturgical texts, printing, church schisms affairs, church administration, preaching, church and secular singing and music, external appearances of church dignitaries' houses, prelates' way of life, carriages and harness, dress of singers, appearances and organization of schools, methods of teaching and subjects taught, libraries, orthography, pronunciation, shows and social entertainments; icon painting, engraving ³⁴⁾, and the strongest impact and its

implications were felt in Moscow itself. It continued almost till the reign of Catherine II (1762-), when the trend started to reverse: the Russification of the Ukraine began as a Government policy.

The 17-18th c. period may conveniently be subdivided into three parts: **A (1613-1654); B (1654-1700); C (1700-1760).**

A (1613-1654)

The Polish-Ukrainian intervention in the internal affairs of Muscovy during the Time of Troubles and the violent confrontation of the pro-Western and pro-Eastern cultures revealed to the Russians, among other things, their own military, cultural and educational inferiority. Polish and European influence, almost eliminated by the subsequent hatred for Poles, lingered in isolation only at the court and among the upper classes. The Ukraine, pro-Western in culture, largely Orthodox and less suspected, and with which contacts were direct and immediate, was to provide an answer for the Europeanization of Muscovy ³⁵⁾. There were historical reasons for such a course of development: (1) Kiev, an important centre of Orthodoxy and learning, having religious, cultural and educational qualifications, actively intended (cf. Mohyla's initiative) to exert its influence on Muscovy, where the Tsar and Patriarch were Orthodox; (2) Muscovy needed and welcomed Ukrainian help; (3) The Ukrainian Church needed material help which Moscow was able to give; (4) Political events favoured it. ³⁶⁾.

The visits of Ukrainian Church leaders, scholars and authors to Moscow in the first half of the 17th c. strengthened the high regard which the Russians had for the Ukrainian type of learning, which became a prelude to more systematic Ukrainian activities later. A number of Ukrainian learned monks ('starcy') as well as other well known personalities went to Moscow 'na carskoe imja' to take up various duties (e.g. 1626-34 Josef Korjatovych-Kurtsevich became Archbishop of Suzdal, and the whole diocese was ruled by Ukrainians) ³⁷⁾; O.M. Radiševskij, an Ostroh master-printer, printed "Evangelie" and 'Cerkovnyj Ustav' in Moscow in 1605-10, he was also the author of 'Ustav ratnych, pušečnych ... děl', 1607-21. Kasyanov Hozvinskij translated 'Basni Ezopa' in Moscow in 1607, and 'Tropnik papy Innokentia III', in 1609 ³⁸⁾. Some of the known scholars and authors - Z. Kopistenskij in 1623, P. Berynda, 'pečatnyj master, protosingel' (sent by Kiev Metropolitan J. Boreckij) in 1624-5 visited the Tsar and Patriarch with books and other gifts; L. Zizany in 1626 with his 'Katechisis' had a theological dispute ('prenie') with the Patriarch. By 1630 there were already Russian students in Kiev and the value of Ukrainian learning was known in Moscow ³⁹⁾.

Although the initial Ukrainian attempt at opening a school in Moscow in 1640 ⁴⁰⁾ was shelved at first, the idea of transplanting the Ukrainian type of education to Muscovy was further strengthened and determined by the popularity of the Ukrainian handbooks, grammars, abecedaries in Moscow, as the reprints of them testify, e.g. Burtsov 'Azbuka', 1634.

B (1654-1700)

The Ukrainian (Chmelynyckij) war against Poland led to intensive Ukrainian-Russian diplomatic relations, resulting ultimately in the Pereyaslav Treaty of 1654, that initiated a new era in the Ukrainian-Muscovy relations with their manifold and far-reaching consequences.

The closer political and diplomatic contacts between Muscovy and the Ukrainian Cossack State as well as the military clashes between them (Hetman Vyhovsky routed the Russian armies at Konotop, 1658, and concluded the Hadjač Treaty with Poland; the battle at Čhudново 1660; also the struggle of Kiev Metropoly to remain independent from Moscow) affected Muscovy culturally ⁴¹⁾ and linguistically. Many new concepts and words, some from the Ukrainian Cossack Chancery language, by imitation and through the Ukrainian and White Russian scribes and interpreters in the 'Posolsky and Malorossijsky Prikazy', found their way into the Russian administrative language, or increased their currency: - 'dědičī, volnosti, generalino (eneralno), - the component 'Rossija', which Muscovy adopted for herself, too, e.g. 'Velikorossija ⁴²⁾ instead of 'Moskovskoe Gosudarstvo', - 'prikład, privilegija, ratuš, reestr, rota, tiran, universal, šurmuet, šurm, jakoby; činiti, klejnoty, panibrat, kozyrī, šljach ⁴³⁾. Kotoshikhin's 'O Rossii', 1666, gives a fair picture of the lexical, phonetic and semantic Ukrainianisms in the Russian administrative language: "učineny budy v ... lěsach, na Ukraině - 120; vinokury - 61, goden - 23, zločinec - 94, koronovanie - 6, kostely - 3, lekari - 90, upoiša ego otravami - 4, pivovari - 61, potentat - 25, přeškožat (1664) - xv, po privilegijam - 92, v procesyjach - 53, poroch - 110, tancov, 11, toj bojarin - 2, uneverzaly - hetmanskije - xv, 92, **phonetic**: - Amburk, 30, Gamburg, 30, sajdak - 21, pticy i zviry (MS) - 47, u materi nevistinoj - 126; **semantic**: - "o sem ... proš, žeby umiloserdilsja nad těm maskalem, ..., kotoryj predalsja ...", hospoda ... na dvu maskalej i na dvuch chlopca" - his personal note to the King - (Prds) xv.

The Zaporožijan - Don Cossack relations ⁴⁴⁾, perpetuated also by songs ⁴⁵⁾, equally resulted in the latter's adopting military and other terminology of the former: - muškety, zbruja, rycari, ukraincy, ukrainskich, sabelki vostrimi, tabory, podkovy, hramaty, poroch, červonych ⁴⁶⁾.

But it was not until the correction of the church liturgical books by Slavinsky's group (1649) and the educational and literary activities of S. Polotsky in Moscow (since 1663) - a Kiev educated White Russian, who was also tutor to Fedor and Sofia - that the systematic Ukrainian influence on Muscovy, with far-reaching results, began.

Correction of Moscow Church books

The earliest attempts to correct the Moscow Church books (e.g. by M. Grek, 1521-23, and by Archimandrite Dionisius and starec Arsenius, 1615-18) ⁴⁷⁾ which, through constant recopying by half illiterate scribes, became so corrupt that they seemed to M. Grek "more ... heretic than orthodox", the fact also noted by Stoglav, 1551, gl. 27, and regarding which 'I. Nasėdka', the corrector of Nevěža's printing house in Moscow

(1577-1602), commented: "kakŭ komu na umŭ vzbrĕlo, takŭ koncŭ u molitovŭ i soveršajutŭ" ⁴⁸⁾, revealed that the task required high theological and linguistic qualifications, higher than were available in Moscow. Therefore, with the blessing of Nikon, who relied on Ukrainians in his church reforms, it was entrusted to Ukrainian scholars who were invited to Moscow on "gosudarevo imja" ⁴⁹⁾. Thus Slavinetsky, 1649, and Koretsky (Satanovsky), arrived in Moscow, followed by twenty Kiev learned monks, and also D. Ptitsky ⁵⁰⁾.

Unlike M. Grek, Slavinetsky's group, using among others Ukrainian texts as models ⁵¹⁾ and applying the grammatical principles of the Ukrainian variant Church Slavonic - as did Mohyla - introduced some of the new Ukrainian linguistic formations into the Russian language, as the Bible of 1663 - the result of their work - shows: e.g. the OCS part.pres.active.N.masc.sing. in -yj, -lj changed to -uščij (syj > susčij; budyj > buduščij, etc.) ⁵²⁾. Linguistically it is close to the Ostroh Bible, 1581. (in 1751, under Yavorsky's and Lopatynsky's supervision, another Bible, very similar to that of 1663, appeared in Moscow, which remains standard Russian still today) ⁵³⁾.

Many more Ukrainians were invited to Moscow; some came voluntarily and their activities soon spread to many other fields - far beyond the correction of books ⁵⁴⁾. Muscovy, stronger militarily, began to yield to the Ukraine culturally ⁵⁵⁾.

Baroque

What there was of baroque in the Russian literature, was introduced, together with the new literary genres, mostly from the Ukraine.

Verse: Although the first examples of non-syllabic but rhymed verse in a Ukrainian manner in Russian are found in the 'Smuta' period writers - Chvorostinin: "Izloženie na eretiki" - 1625; Katyrev-Rostovskij - 1626; Shachovskij - 1626; Nasĕdka - 1642; Podolskij - it was actually the Ukrainian baroque writers (cf. 'Virši, Psaltyri Rifmotvornaja' of S. Polotsky), who introduced and popularized in Muscovy the syllabic verse of the Ukrainian baroque school, which was continued by S. Medvedev and K. Istomin. Collections of Ukrainian verse ('virši') in Russian MSS copies had wide circulation in Muscovy in the 1670-80s ⁵⁶⁾.

Sermon - oratorical prose: Sermons, as Hillarion's 'Slovo o zakonĕ' and Cyril of Turov's 'Slova' testify, existed in the Kiev Rus' period, but it was hardly such a living and widespread literary art in oratory as has been known in the Ukrainian Church since the 16-17th c., which, developing under Western and Polish influence ⁵⁷⁾, as can be seen from Galjatovsky's theory of sermon ⁵⁸⁾, reached its peak in its baroque style in the 17th c. in the Kiev Mohyla Academy.

In the old Muscovy there were "ustavnŭe čtenija" instead until the middle of the 17th c., when the Ukrainian baroque sermon was successfully introduced by the Ukrainian preacher-orators, the famous "kaznodĕi", who often preached in Moscow churches or at the court, e.g. already on 20.7.1649 the Kiev Metropolitan, S. Kossov, sent to Moscow "svjaščennika Œeodosija, učitelja i propovĕdnika" (VUR II, 222), and later L. Baranovych, Archbishop of Chernihov ("Utĕšenie" - 1669, "Knižica na novyj brak" - 1671), I. Shmatkovsky of Hluchov - 1664, I. Galjatovsky - 25.8.1670, and

others, dedicating their masterly panegyrics to the Tsar, Patriarch or other Moscow dignitaries. It was further popularized in Muscovy by Slavinetsky (he left ca 60 sermons) and Polotsky, who were soon imitated by 'Evfimij' of Chudov Monastery and K. Istomin. Some preachers, as Galyatovsky, Slavinetsky, Polotsky, by special requests, composed sermons for Russian bishops ⁵⁹). This tradition of the baroque sermon in Muscovy was continued in the 18th c. with brilliant success by such Ukrainian master-orators as Rostovsky, Yavorsky, Lopatinsky, Krolik, Prokopovich (the founder of the political-baroque sermon), Buzhinsky - privileged to speak on bigger occasions - as well as by Radivilovsky's collections of sermons ("Věnc Christov", "Ohorodok Marii"), which were very popular in Muscovy ⁶⁰). With the Ukrainian baroque sermon came the Ukrainian baroque vocabulary ("Apollo, Herkules, jako Mars chrabryj", R, Slo5, 73).

By 1687 there was a permanent court preacher, and after 1700 a post for teacher of sermon was officially created in Moscow Academy which, for the sake of prestige, was held by Kiev Academy graduates ⁶¹). By the beginning of the 18th c. the Ukrainian baroque sermon was established in Muscovy - Prokopovich officially codified it in Duchovnyj Reglament ⁶²) - becoming a normal feature in the Russian churches, but continuing to rest on Ukrainians, till Krinovsky, who was educated by the Ukrainian prelates in Kazan', was appointed a court preacher in 1754 ⁶³).

As with many other innovations in Muscovy, the sermon was favourably received by the court (Elisabeth is reported to have listened to ca 30 sermons in 1742), higher clergy - Nikon welcomed and himself imitated it - and the educated Russian class, while the conservative lower Moscow clergy, for whom the very fact of speaking and not reading from a holy book in church seemed heretic innovation ("ne po svjatom pisanii"), opposed it. But soon also common people accepted it. For instance, in 1669, the parishioners of "Ivan Bogoslov church" in Moscow wanted (and obtained the Patriarch's charter) to have "svjaščennika učenogo" who knows "Kievskoe pënie, umějuščij proznoiti propovidi i učiti ritoričeskomu učeniju", and accepted Shmatkovsky, the Hlučov priest ⁶⁴).

Once transplanted to Russia, the Ukrainian baroque sermon became one of the most effective media of Ukrainian linguistic influence, not only lexically (e.g. "kaznođeja, predika ⁶⁵), ritoričeskoe učenie"), but by remaining for over a hundred years entirely in Ukrainian hands - being delivered by Ukrainians to the Russian audience - it also fashioned to a very large extent a pronunciation of the cultured Russian language, which, because of inadequate documentary reflection, it is difficult to appreciate: Г = h, é = e, even ě = l in some cases.

Kiev part-singing ("Kievskoe partesnoe pënie")

An outstanding feature of the Ukrainian influence of a permanent nature was the introduction to Muscovy of the Ukrainian part-singing, i.e. "Kievskoe pënie", which greatly changed the character of the Russian church service, and influenced the future development of singing and music as a whole.

The specific Ukrainian variant of part-singing and music, starting from a three-

voice style already at the end of the 15th c., reached the full part-singing stage (in the West Ukrainian Confraternities schools) in the middle of the 16th c. It rose to its peak development as 'Kievskoe partesnoe pěníe' in the 17th c., mainly in the Kiev Mohylaeen Academy, and was written in the Ukrainian music system - "Kievskoe znamja" ⁶⁶⁾ (five lines with rhombic shaped notes). Against some opposition from the Moscow lower clergy at first, it was successfully transplanted to Muscovy (with the blessings of the Eastern Patriarchs) in the middle of the 17th c. ⁶⁷⁾, ousting both the older Russian 'troestročnoe pěníe', the 'Chomovoe pěníe' - retained by the Old Believers - and the newer reformed type, the 'Glasovoe pěníe na rěčĩ' (also called 'Novoe Istinnorečie'), in 'krjukovoe písimo' ⁶⁸⁾ - a 16-17th c. musical notation resembling crooks.

It was introduced by the numerous Ukrainians - singers, choir-masters and clergy who, by invitation, often sang in Moscow churches and taught it to Russians, and was finally established by the Ukrainian prelates who ruled the Russian Church in the 18th c. Beginning from 12.1.1652, when Putivl priest, I. Kurbatov, was sent to Kiev to invite singers and teachers of singing to Moscow, documents record a number of groups, choirs, single singers, choir conductors and teachers who were invited to Moscow: - 1652, 'pěvčaja kapella' of 11 singers and 'tvorec stročnogo pěníja, bolšoj pěvčij Feodor Ternopolsky, on the Tsar's invitation, were brought from Kiev by Archimandrite 'Michajlo'; 15.8.1655, "22 Litovskich pěvčich" sang in the "Three Saints Church", Moscow; 27.7.1656, "pěli vsenosčňuju staricy Kievljanki ... po Kievski" in 'Novoděvičij monastery', Moscow; ⁶⁹⁾; in 1656, "Znatok cerkovnogo pěníja", starec Iosif Zahvojskij came to Moscow "učiti partesnomu pēmiju"; and many others. ⁷⁰⁾. The Archbishop L. Baranovič choir of Chernihov sang in Moscow churches in 1666 during the Church Sobor.

Soon the Russians themselves - the higher and educated classes, having acquired Ukrainian cultural tastes, patronized the choirs, e.g. P.V. Šeremetev (Bolšoj) brought from Kiev to Moscow "pěvčeskuju kapellu". Alexey, Sofia, Ioann Alekseevich had Ukrainian singers - "Verchovnye/pridvornye/pěvčie"; they were very popular in Peter I/s period; Patriarchs - Nikon and Ioakim - also had them; the cathedral choirs wore Ukrainian costumes ("po čerkaskim manerom") ⁷¹⁾. The popularity of Ukrainian singing in Moscow is attested by a great demand, especially for Kiev "basy i dyškanty", already in 1675 ⁷²⁾ and by the wide currency of Ukrainian folksongs in Muscovy in the 1670-80s ⁷³⁾.

For basic literature, and on the theory of singing and music, Russia is indebted also to Ukrainians - to M. Dileckij ("Idea Grammatiki Musikijskoj", 1678; "Musikija", 1681); D. Bortnjanskij and M. Berezovskij (both composers from Hluchov), and V. Trutovskij ⁷⁴⁾.

Linguistically Ukrainian singing further sustained the Ukrainian influence on the pronunciation of Russian and brought in a number of Ukrainian musical terms: - 1656, partesnoe (Kievskoe) pěníe, vspěvak, Kievskoe znamja; 1665, dyškanty, basy; Mez. Azb. pěn, 1655, (kryžen - 3, liternych pomět - 2, stopica so očkom - 4, duda, mečik); Dil. Mus, 1681, taktũ - 56, ton - 17, noty bemoľjarnue - 97, preporcija - 73, tablĵatura -

Ukrainian literature (books) in Muscovy

Although predominantly of a church-religious character still in the 17th c. (for a 17th c. Russian a book for reading meant exclusively a religious book), the Ukrainian books, which, with the spread of the printing houses rapidly increased in number, became an effective and permanent source of Ukrainian influence, for, favoured by the patronage of the Tsars and higher Russian classes with their new interest in literary works, they penetrated even the most distant corners of Muscovy ⁷⁶⁾. Their spreading was facilitated not only by the shortage of Russian printed books in the 17-18th c. ⁷⁷⁾, but also by their authoritative appeal: they bore marks of a high and attractive culture, of a scholarly or oratorical brilliance, of the fame of the Kiev Mohylaeon Academy and the prestige of European learning, as well as the holiness of the Kiev Pečerska Lavra - all these qualities which Muscovy viewed both with suspicion, jealousy and respect, as their changing fortune in Muscovy, ranging from great popularity, veneration - Aleks.-Peter I - to persecution and condemnation testifies.

There were all kinds of Ukrainian books (church service-liturgical books, practical school manuals, dictionaries, grammars, abecedaries, novels) that were brought to Muscovy by merchants, monks, clergy, teachers and the authors themselves, or by the Ukrainian Moscow booksellers ⁷⁸⁾. Thus S. Fiol's Cracow 1491 publications ("Osmohlasnik, Časoslov"), Ostroh Bible 1581, Vishensky's polemical works were known in Moscow in the 16-17th c. There were various Moscow collections as "Kirillova Kniga", 1644, (including S. Zizany's 'Kazanĭe Sv. Kirilla Ierusal.', 1596), hence its name in Russian, "Kniga o Vĕrĕ", M., 1648 (including ten chapters from Pal. ZK, 1618-21), "Kormčaja Kniga", M., 1649, and others, containing Ukrainian works ⁷⁹⁾. The old primers, grammars, lexicons, e.g. Zizany's "Nauka ku čitaniju i rozumĕniju pisma slovenskago", Vilna, 1596; "Grammatika ...", Vilna, 1621; "Bukvarĭ jazyka slavenska ...", Lviv, 1671, the "Azbukovniki" of 1660, 1683, and the most typical Ukrainian - the "Rifmovanye Azbukovniki", composed by Ukrainian teachers or brought from the Ukraine, were used in Moscow ⁸⁰⁾. Widely known and used in Muscovy were Smotricky's Grammar, Berynda's Lexicon, as well as Zizany's Grammar and Lexis and his uncensored Katechisis, of which the Old Believers made three reprints in the 18th c. Kievskij 'Sĭnopsis, 1674, was widely used in Muscovy and many times reprinted.

Officially the Russian Church used 'Malyj Katichisis', 1648 (a shortened version of Mohyla's Katechisis, 1645). Moscow 'Kormčaja kniga', 1649-50, which includes as chapter 51 "O tajne supružestva" from Mohyla's "Velikij Trebnik", 1646 (originally from Catholic Trebniks), and the Ukrainian 'Nomokanons' - Berynda's KPL, 1620, Mohyla's, 1629, Kopistensky's, 1624, were used in Moscow. The controversial Trankvilion's "Zercalo Bohoslovija" (1619), translated into Russian in 1676 ⁸¹⁾. 'Učitelĭnoe evanhelie' (Počaeu, 1618), although banned officially, were, nevertheless, widely used in Russian churches, the latter in MSS as "svjataja kniga" still in the 18th c. (Patriarch Ioakim himself read "oučenija" from it in Uspensky Sobor, 1674 ⁸²⁾.

Pressed by need, Moscow made numerous reprints of Ukrainian books ⁸³⁾:

1637 - Lviv 'trefolaj (K.1618); 1634, 1637 (by Burtsov) - "Grammatika ..." (Vilna, 1621); 1648 - Smotr. Gram. (Evĭe, 1619), 1648/9 - Malyj Katichisis of Mohyla (K.1645); 1639, 1651 - Nomokanon of Kopistensky (.1624); 1664 - "O svjaščenstvĕ Iv. Zlatousta" (Lviv, 1614); 1680 - Mohyla's Trebnik (K.1646); 1682 - Časoslov (Černihov, 1679); 1696 - Mohyla's "Pravoslavnoe Ispovĕdanie Vĕry" (1640); 1696 - "Sbornik Propovĕdej" of Trankvilion; 1697 - I. Zlatousta Margaritŭ (Ostroh, 1595); 1672, 1710 - "Bukvarĭ jazyka Slavenska" (Lviv, 1671); 'Sŭnopsis' and others.

Almost all the well known 17th c. Ukrainian authors took personally, or sent, their literary works, often with special dedications, to the Tsar, Patriarch and to other patrons of Ukrainian books in Muscovy. In 1623 Kopistensky brought his "Besĕdy Sv. I. Zlatousta"; in 1624 Berynda - "Besĕdy ... na dĕjanija Apostol"; in 1669 Gizel - "Mir s Bohom Čelovĕkom", in 1676 - "Sinopsis" (had later 5 editions); and Baranovich - "Mečĭ ..." (1666), "Truby ..." (1674), "Utĕšenie ..." (1669), "Knižica na novyj brakŭ" (1671), "O plače večernomŭ" (1676) ⁸⁴⁾. Popular and current in Muscovy were the "Kievo-Pečerskij Paterikŭ", 1661, and particularly Glayatovsky's "Mesija Pravdivyj", K.1669, "Nebo Novoe" (1665), "Ključ Razumenija" (1659, 1665) (translated into Russian 1669-70) ⁸⁵⁾.

The Ukrainian book shops in Moscow also contributed towards the spreading of Ukrainian literature in Muscovy, notably those of M. Kucharsky (KPL, "Ovoščņogo rjada" shop keeper, from whom the Patriarch bought in 1665 ca 200 Ukrainian books of Kiev edition). Mušyč and Kušva, "mastera pečatnogo dvora", KPL, in 1672, in one day, sold 427 books. In 1672 the Kievans, Suprunov and Vasilev, opened a private Ukrainian book shop in Moscow, selling abecedaries, bibles, pateriks; and L. Baranovič had his own book commissioners there, too. Malorossijskij Prikaz often acted as agent for Ukrainian books (e.g. in 1673 it bought several hundred of them from Kušva, distributed them throughout Muscovy) ⁸⁶⁾.

The prevalent Muscovite suspicion of religious or Catholic or Protestant at that time in particular varied the fortunes of Ukrainian books - they were censored on entering Muscovy, Polocky being censor in 1666-1672 ⁸⁷⁾. Often they were welcomed by Patriarchal recommendations ("gramoty"), or, at other times, depending on the political and religious climate, outrightly condemned "in defence of orthodoxy" by 'Ukazy', e.g. in 1621, 1627, 1672 ⁸⁸⁾. The Moscow Sobor in 1690, under Ioakim, condemned and burned the works of Polockij, (Katechism, Vĕnec Vĕry, Psaltyřĭ Obĕd, Večera), K. Trankvilion (Uč.Ev., Zercalo, Perlo), P. Mohyla (Kamenĭ), I. Gizel (Mir s Bohom), Galjatovskij (KIR, Mesia), Kiev "Služebniki" and "Trebniki", as "imĕjuščie edinodušie s rimskim kostelom" ⁸⁹⁾.

However harsh some of the sporadic measures against the Ukrainian literature were, they could not have halted the unavoidable trend: in the 18th c., when the Ukrainians - Rostovsky, Yavorsky, Prokopovich and others - became the representatives of the Russian literature, the Ukrainian books captivated and dominated the Muscovite literary sphere. Some Russians had exclusively Ukrainian libraries.

Translators and translated literature in Muscovy

The church-religious literature, however, could not have adequately stimulated the spread of the cultural-material innovations needed in the Europeanization of Muscovy: a secular literature was needed; and here, too, the Ukrainian contribution is markedly high.

Apart from the well known scholars and their works as Slavinytsky's and Koretsky's Lexicons ("Leksikon Latinskij z Kalepina preložennyj na slavenskij", compiled in Kiev, revised in Moscow (1650), and "slovenolatinskij" (1685); their collective translation from Latin of "Atlas Bleu" (1661-74) ⁹⁰⁾, P. Kaminsky's "Pritči Esopa Frigijskago" (1675 - from Polish), and K. Istomin's "Sladostī umnoslovesnyja" (1694, "s bělomalorusskogo jazyka") ⁹¹⁾, there were many Ukrainians (also White Russians) ⁹²⁾ serving as translators, interpreters and scribes in the 'Posolskij and Malorossijskij Prikazy' ⁹³⁾ in the second half of the 17th c.

"Velikoe Zercalo" ('Speculum Magnum Exemplorum' - originally a Jesuit's work - was translated in 1677 by S.I. Lavreckij (Part I), Gavriilo Dorofeev Bolotynskij (Part II), G. Kulčickij (Part III), I. Hudanskij (Part IV), I. Vasiutinskij (Part V). "O prekrasnoj Meljuzině" (1671) by I. Hudanskij; "Kupeli Duševnaja" (1684), "Dvor Cesarja Tureckogo (1678) by Ierodiakon Ėeofan ⁹⁴⁾.

These numerous translations that, during Peter I's period almost completely overshadowed the original Russian literary attempts, were not made exclusively by Ukrainians: some were made by White Russians, Poles, Russians, or by anyone who was able and was called upon to meet the demand ⁹⁵⁾; some are poor and amateurish, but that a great number of them was the work of Ukrainians, or persons knowing the Ukrainian language and writing traditions, could be estimated both by the number of the known translators and by the language of the translations.

Analysis based on Sobolevsky's PLMR (Sob), taking into account his remarks on the language of the texts, shows that of the 280 translations quoted more than one third (103) have Ukrainian linguistic features (64 have White Russian features).

Linguistically these translations reflect unusual features. For, as the Ukrainian translators often had to deal with new subjects and ideas, they tended to fuse literary (which in Muscovy was Church Slavonic) with spoken language, supplementing their lack of Russian vocabulary by drawing on literary Ukrainian: hence, beside Ukrainianisms, as IRL rightly underlines, we find also Ukrainian Latinisms and Polonisms ⁹⁶⁾. Thus we have: 'nemaju, bunčuk, šmat chleba, otpovědi, velimožnij Hetman, vojskovyj maršalok ⁹⁷⁾, 'drukovanie, mur, musil affekcija, kljaštór, klejnot'.

The Ukrainian-Latin (Erasmian) way of spelling loan words originally from Greek: 'akademija, planeta', 'oi > e' (ekonomika, ekonomija), Θ > (th)T(teologia, tefologija, Ėema); **semantic Ukrainianisms**: (město - town, městca - of place, vina - cause, nedělja - Sunday, světũ - world, žaba - frog, preložiti - translate); **phonetic**: (enerolu, karθainjni, reestr; muzyka, kripkoe); **formative**: (perevodnik - instead of - čikũ); **morphologic and others**: (iezuita, poeta, znaemo; aby, buduj), which evidence allows us to agree with the IRL, that the Western influence on Muscovy came very largely in Ukrainian dress ⁹⁸⁾.

Russian diplomatic language

Russian contacts with the West - permanent diplomatic relations, resident or visiting missions, required interpreters and translators of foreign languages and, as the Ukrainianisms in the Russian diplomatic reports or 'Statejnye spiski' of the period indicate, many of them were Ukrainians.

From the Malorossijskij Prikaz's reports, dealing with Ukrainian problems and situations, we can see that quite frequently Ukrainian words are used, e.g. Neronovov's Embassy to Ukraine, 1648, report shows 'deržavca, měščanin, getmanskij, pisari, v městečke, bulava, bunčuk, zvyčaev'. On the other hand, a number of lexical and phonetical Ukrainianisms are found in Sheremetev's report about his mission to Vienna, Rome, Malta, Crakow. His interpreter was Chizhinsky, a Ukrainian, who added some Ukrainian lexical colour to his description (1687, 1697): 'peredmestija, trakt, privatně, do Vidnja, garmata, marmurov' ⁹⁹⁾.

Other aspects

To the material culture of Muscovy - crafts, horticulture, bee-keeping and the culinary sphere, a field often overlooked or by-passed, the Ukrainian contribution was also considerable: e.g. the better craftsmen in Moscow in the 1650-70s were Ukrainians or White Russians; there were carvers ('rěžčiki') from Kiev, tailors from Shklov, bookbinders ('Hlučovskij maljar', 1668); there were Kiev carriages ('koljaski-netyčanki') in Moscow since 1658. Hence 'bryčka, dyšlo, šory' in Russian. Ukrainians introduced to Moscow Ukrainian-type orchards and vineyards. Since 1653 the Patriarch had Kievan monks as his bakers, icon painters (Hrihorij) and gardeners (Ihnatij and Julian). And Fedor's icon painters (Zaruckij and others) were Kievans. Petr Visockij in 1673 built in Kolomenskij Dvorec the copper lions which moved and roared ¹⁰⁰⁾.

Aleksey valued Ukrainian skill and had them as his gardeners and bee-keepers ¹⁰¹⁾.

In Peter I's period Ukrainians - specialists in making 'potaš', 'smolčuga', glass, carvers, carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, tile and wooden slate makers were invited to Moscow; they were the principal suppliers of 'vodka, vino, med' and 'chmeľ' to Muscovy and were known as shefs, e.g. I. Falkovski, Paraskevija Fedorovna, 'Kuchmistr' ¹⁰²⁾. Hence perhaps in Russian; 'višnja, gonta, stoljar, vodka, horilka, kuchnja'.

C (1700-1760)

Having competed against other cultural streams and influences, e.g. against Baltic German, Polish ¹⁰³⁾, Greek (negligible in Sobolevsky's opinion) ¹⁰⁴⁾, that in several spheres were also felt in Muscovy, the Ukrainian enlightenment, after proving its worth in Moscow by the end of the 17th c., prevailed over the Greek school of thought and, with the support of Peter I, rose to a dominant position in education, church and other cultural fields.

The Ukrainian enlightenment - a synthesis of West European and partly Byzantine elements in Ukrainian (East Slavonic) dress, with a long tradition behind it,

that was being spread by Orthodox Ukrainians, was more acceptable and palatable to the Russians than the purely Western brand of it ("heretic" to an Orthodox mind). Consequently, with the failure of the 'Ellino-Grečeskaja Academia' ¹⁰⁵⁾, which was under the direction of the brothers Lykhudy, Yavorsky was appointed Protector of Moscow schools in 1699 to 1700 (holding this post till 1721); with Peter I's approval Ukrainians soon reorganized the Moscow Academy on the Kiev Mohylaen Academy model into 'Akademia Slaveno-Latinskaja' ¹⁰⁶⁾. The Ukrainian educational system was transplanted to Muscovy where it remained in Ukrainian hands for a long time.

The results in practice were far-reaching and significant: for over a half century the higher positions and posts in the Moscow Academy were filled almost exclusively by Ukrainian scholars. For the period 1700-62 out of 21 Rectors (including Pallady Rogovsky 1701-3) - 18 were Kiev or Lviv educated Ukrainians, 3 Russians (Rogovsky, 1701-3; Dranicyn, G., 1757-58; Petrov, G., 1761-4); out of 27 Prefects - 23 were Ukrainians, 1 - Kiev educated Serb (Petrovič Makary, 1761-3), 3 - Russians (Rogovsky, 1700-1; Dranicyn, G., 1757-8; Nečaev, I., 1759-61; apart from Rogovsky (formally Rogov, Lykhudy's student, studied also in Vilna and Rome), the Rectors up to 1757, and the Prefects up to 1754, were exclusively Ukrainians ¹⁰⁷⁾.

The Professors and Teachers were equally predominantly or exclusively Ukrainians, which fact was also noted by J. Just, the Dutch Ambassador in Moscow in 1711 ¹⁰⁸⁾. For a very long time the Theology Teachers, even the students (for lack of advanced Russians), were Ukrainians ¹⁰⁹⁾, and the Moscow Academy not only by its system and administration, but also by customs, curricula, methods of teaching, terminology (e.g. 'rector, prefect, auditor, okkupacija, disputacija, disputy, retoričeskie i piiticškie, konkljuzii ili tezisi, kondicii, ekzercicii, recenzii, recreacija') ¹¹⁰⁾, by its handbooks, manuals, study material - which were either brought from Kiev or specially written by the Ukrainian teachers ¹¹¹⁾ - became almost a copy of the Kiev Academy. Several of its famous graduates (Kantemir, Lomonosov) were educated by Ukrainian teachers.

As Ukrainian learning became fashionable, many Moscow aristocratic families had Ukrainian private teachers (didaskaly) and tutors, e.g. Princes: Shcherbatov (1702), D. Masalskys (1720), Kurakin (had Habynsky Pawlo, 1730), A.M. Cherkassky (1729); Counts Rumjaentsev (1730) and G. Golovkin (1761-4) ¹¹²⁾.

Church

As Peter I in his church reform also heavily relied on Ukrainian scholars and clergy, the Ukrainian influence on the Russian Church also rapidly increased, reaching unprecedented levels in particular after Yavorsky became "bljustiteliĭ Patriarshego Prestola" ('locum tenens sedis Patriarchae') in 1700. More Ukrainians were invited to take up high ecclesiastic positions in Muscovy - Tuptalo (Metropolitan of Rostov, 1701-), Leshchinsky (Metropolitan of Tobolsk, 1702-), and especially in the Holy Synod period since 1721, when the Synod, assuming authority over Moscow Academy, appointed Buzhinsky Protector of Moscow schools and Printing Houses ¹¹³⁾.

Through their effective control of the Synod, as its personal composition

shows (e.g. out of 11 Synod members in 1721, 5 - including the President and 2 Vice-Presidents - were Ukrainians, 4 were Russians, 1 was Greek and 1 was Serb; in 1746 6 out of the 8, in 1751 9 out of the 10, in 1761 4 out of the 7 were Ukrainians) ¹¹⁴). The Ukrainian Prelates virtually ruled the Russian Church, soon taking steps to raise its standard. Having introduced the Ukrainian level requirements for priests and bishops, they created also a post of Examiner in all dioceses for the candidates. From the creation of this position by Yavorsky since before 1718, up to 1760, most of the Examiners were Ukrainians ¹¹⁵). This created conditions too severe for the Russian candidates, so that the successful candidates for the higher ecclesiastical positions, till Catherine II's time, were almost exclusively Ukrainians. Despite the Russian clergy's resentment - there were even official 'ukazy' (Elisabeth - 1754, Catherine II - 1765) about the equalizing rights of Russians with Ukrainians for Bishops' and Archimandrites' positions ¹¹⁶), the higher posts in the hierarchy were, nevertheless, held by Ukrainians: e.g. of the 127 Bishops in the 1700-62 period in Russia 70 (including 5 Metropolitans) were Ukrainians and 47 Russians. In 1758 alone, to fill 10 vacant bishoprics, 9 Ukrainians and 1 Russian were appointed. The Dioceses of Smolensk, Tver', Pskov, Novgorod, St Petersburg, Tobolsk and Irkutsk were practically in Ukrainian control ¹¹⁸). Monasteries were reorganized and ruled by Ukrainians, notably in Moscow (Troickij, Čudov, Zaikonospasskij), St. Petersburg (Aleksandro-Nevskij), Pskov and Kazan' ¹¹⁹). Chaplains - Royal, military and to the Russian embassies abroad, were very largely Ukrainians, too.

Even at the lowest ebb of their fortunes in Muscovy, which varied with the reigns (Peter II, 1725-30 - favourable, Anna Ioannovna, 1730-40 - unfavourable, Elisabeth, 1741-62 - very favourable), heading the Synod - Prokopovich till 1734, then A. Jushkevich - the Ukrainians continued to control the Russian Church, its juristic and moral side, making cathedral and other important appointments ¹²⁰).

In their Russian dioceses the Ukrainian prelates organized schools on the Ukrainian model (e.g. Rostovsky - in Rostov since 1702, Filofey Leshchinsky - in Tobolsk in 1702, Prokopovich - in St. Petersburg in 1721, Kalinovsky - in St. Petersburg, Aleksandro-Nevsky - 1735), initiating a widespread educational system, so that by 1750 there existed already 26 Seminaries, mostly with Ukrainian teaching staff, using Ukrainian handbooks ¹²¹).

Theatre, 18th century

The traditional Ukrainian school drama, an outstanding characteristic of the 17-18th c. Ukrainian culture, which, having a rival in the German led Theatre of Gregory and Kunst, despite Polocky's and Chizhinsky's efforts, gained only a precarious foothold in the 17th c. Muscovy. But it was reactivated by Ukrainians in the reorganized Moscow Academy, staging the first play there, "Užasnaja Izměna" ... in November 1701. The custom of school plays was also introduced to the Russian provinces by the Ukrainian teachers and prelates - Rostov, Novgorod, Tver', Astrakhan', Tobolsk, Irkutsk (e.g. on 24.12.1702 D. Rostovsky's "Komediya na Roždestvo" was staged by the seminarists in Rostov; Leshchinsky in Tobolsk 1702-27 himself "slavnye i bagatye Komedii delal") ¹²²).

Many of those plays (with 'Intermedias') were of Ukrainian origin, brought from the Ukraine, or written by Ukrainian authors in Muscovy ¹²³⁾. With the plays came theatre terminology: 'prolog, epilog, komedija, intermedija, interljudija'.

Literature

The numerous Ukrainians - scholars, teachers, clergy, authors, who, after 1700, dominated also the Russian cultural and literary life by producing a great deal of original and translated literary, educational and other works, shared generously in the creation of the 18th c. Russian language and literature. They produced some of the outstanding religious works, the Bible of 1663 (the Elisabethan Bible, 1751, a monumental work of the Ukrainian scholars under Lopatinsky and Yavorsky), scholarly works (Grammatica Slovenska, 1723, based on Smotricky's Grammar, by F. Mašymovych), Publicistic, Law, Polemics (P. DR, 1721, PVM, 1722; "Kniga Mirivozrenija", 1717, translated by Buzhinsky; R. Rozysk, 1708-9; Y. KV, 1728) and other works, excelling in Panegyric and Lyric verse (P. "Plačet pastušok", "Epinikion") and were imitated by some of the Russian poets (e.g. by Lomonosov in his 'Ody' ¹²⁴⁾.

The professors of the Moscow Academy, both by virtue of their ability and pressed by necessity, wrote a number of books: I. Turobojsky, "Toržestvo na osvoboždenie Livonii", 1704; S. Pribilovich, "23 voprosov o Fortuně", 1708-10; F. Lopatinskij, "Služba na deni ... pobědy pod Poltavuju", 1710, and "Igo gospodne", 1712; G. Buzhinsky translated "Vvedenie v istor. Evrop. Samuila Puffendorfa", 1718; A. Barsov, "Apollodora", 1725; G. Višnevsky, "Dopolnen. k istorii Mosk. Akademii, 1728; D. Raysky, "O čudesach", 1738; I. Blonnicky, "Enchiridion", 1744 ¹²⁵⁾.

Actually in cultural and literary fields the conditions and possibilities were also such that "all the significant Treaties on faith dogmas; oratoric^s, sermons; majority of Panegyric verse - on victories and festive occasions; theatrical plays, were the works of the Ukrainian scholars ("učenyje malorossy") or written under their directions and instructions." ¹²⁶⁾. With the improved printing facilities in Moscow and St. Petersburg many of their works were printed, bearing definite marks of Ukrainian origin.

Such a trend further added to the gradual increase of the Ukrainian-created literature in use in Muscovy, where its numerical preponderance was felt even before the 18th c. A few illustrations based on the existing registers, bibliographical material, library catalogues may indicate an approximate picture of its numerical strength: (a) **Karataev** ¹²⁷⁾ up to 1600 Moscow published 13 books (editions); Ukrainian printing houses, by Ukrainian authors - 50 books; Ukrainian-White Russian - 9; White Russian - 12; almost all the Ukrainian and White Russian editions were known in Moscow. (b) Slavinetsky's (or Medvedev's) bibliography ¹²⁸⁾, compiled before 1676, registers 204 books: 24 of them are Ukrainian or by Ukrainian authors, but here should be added that Slavinetsky alone left ca. 100 works. (c) **Episkop Damaskin** ¹²⁹⁾, between 1590 and 1698 there were 286 (names) of Moscow published, 250 Ukrainian and 31 White Russian in Muscovy. (d) According to **Rodossky**, Ukrainian books constituted 48 per cent of the Slavonic books (published before 1784) in the St. Petersburg Duchovnaja Academia Library ¹³⁰⁾. (e) About one fifth (26 works) of all the 138 secular works

published in St. Petersburg or Moscow between 1708 and 1760 were by well known Ukrainian authors ¹³¹⁾. (f) **Smolensky** ¹³²⁾ found in the Moscow 'Synodaln. Učilišče Cerkovn. Pěniža' 68 Ukrainian "Irmologionov Velikich", coming through or from Počaev monastery.

Libraries

By their own examples, or instructions, the Ukrainian scholars and learned prelates initiated in Muscovy a system of libraries as cultural institutions ¹³³⁾: large private libraries of Slavnetsky (Medvedev had ca. 603 books), Prokopovich (ca 30,000 vols) became a basis for the future Synodal Moscow and St. Petersburg Libraries ¹³⁴⁾.

Language

The administrative language in the 18th c., in Peter I's period especially, besides being flooded, often sporadically and temporarily, with foreign military and technical terms absorbed also some vocabulary from the Ukrainian (Cossack State) administrative language, e.g.: 'antecessor, armata, avdiencija, hercovati, elekcija, žičlivyj, městečko, sukcessor, unęversal, generalno, fortēcija, jasnovelimožnyj'. There was always a number of Ukrainian translators in Posolskij Prikaz.

Characteristic in this respect is the language of Peter I himself, who was in close contact with Ukrainians (cf. his PiB, I, II, and Žurnal, I.: 'kumpanija - I, 113, 'kštalt' - I, 24, 'městečko' - Žurn, 179, 'maetnosti' - I, 451.

Also the Russian craftsmen's language was enriched by a number of Ukrainian professional words (largely of German origin), when a wave of Ukrainian artisans and craftsmen came to Muscovy in the 17-18th c. ('dratva, vaksa, rašpilí, klejster, bljacha, bondar, hebel, vaga, zegar') ¹³⁵⁾.

Literary languages

The Ukrainian scholars and men of letters, who were the main representatives of the Russian literary life in Peter I's period, strengthened the position of the Church Slavonic in Muscovy, setting a tone for literary Russian: by their educational and literary activities, the novelty of their methods and literary genres - their social status and the authoritative and normative superiority of the Kiev Church language traditions also playing their part - they introduced the Ukrainian variant Church Slavonic (only slightly Russianized) as literary Russian ¹³⁶⁾.

This literary Russian, e.g. the authoritative high style 'slovenskij jazyk', although mainly of Ukrainian creation, contains only rare lexical Ukrainianisms ('familija, toj že Avraam, vo oratorěch, šukajut, inakšim obrazom, ubogij'), and it cultivated certain older Slavonicisms ('vynu, gonzati, nepščevati, toščno, chuchnati, divně-děvně'); but its Ukrainian character is more apparent semantically, phraseologically and especially stylistically and syntactically (e.g. 'goršich - worse, vina - cause, svarŭ - quarrel) ¹³⁷⁾. With the Ukrainian educational system, learning and the newer literary genres came not only numerous Ukrainianisms, but first of all the whole trail of Latinisms, many abstract words: 'bestija, vikarij, konkluzija, oracija, dedikacija, lavry,

ljament, emblema, fabula, fantazija, furija, sekta, triumf, ~~fabula~~' which the Russian authors accepted as part of the middle style (secularized) literary language as can be seen from Magnitzky or Polikarpov who, like Slavinetsky, used some words with definite Ukrainian semantics, e.g. 'ross, rossy', to denote a Ukrainian, or a White Russian. e.g. 'galka u rosovo prosto značit vorona', but on the other hand 'pečati moskovskaja' (Polik).

Phonetic Ukrainianisms

Long, continuous and direct contacts of an exemplary nature of a great number of Ukrainians (scholars, teachers, preachers, singers, actors) with Russians in their churches, schools, monasteries and public life made some inroads into the Russian language also phonetically, namely in the pronunciation of (a) 'Г as h' (in 'boh, hospodī, blahosloviti') ¹³⁸); (b) 'é as 'e' (instead of 'ě' - jo); (c) sporadically 'ě' as 'i'.

Г = h

It is evident from the statements and propositions made by some Russian scholars and authors in the 18th c. (Adodourov, 1731, Trediakovskij, 1748, Groening, 1750) to regulate the usage and relation of 'Г = h' and 'Г = g' by introducing a new character 'Г' for 'Г = g', on the Ukrainian model ¹³⁹).

Sumarokov, by linking 'Г = g' with 'prostonarodnyja' and 'Г = h' with 'slavenskija rečenija', associating the latter with "cerkovnoe služenie" ¹⁴⁰), points to the source of the problem: for Church service is connected with Ukrainians. There were other pronunciation features which Sumarokov convincingly attributes to Ukrainian influence, namely "ě as i", e.g. in "vo viki". This - in his view - was because ("znatnějšija naši duchovnyja k stydu našemu toľiko odni Malorossijancy") 'our higher clergy, to our shame, are all Ukrainians' with the consequence that all the clergy blindly follow their incorrect pronunciation; the Ukrainians pronounce 'vo viki' 'vsihdy, Tebi' instead of 'vo věki'. Sumarokov also commented on the Ukrainian stress 'Tebi hospódi, hospódi pomilúj' instead of 'Tebě góspodī, góspodī pomiluj' and because they are in all schools, their pronunciation is gradually accepted.

Characteristic at that time was the imitation of the Ukrainian way of rhyming. Ukrainians naturally rhyme 'ě/i' (Užlzměna, 1701: 'mira/zvěra'; R. Kom, 1702-3: 'liki/čelověki', 'roditi/cvěti'; and so do Chvor (Eret): 'biti/bděti'; Kant: 'imja/sěmja' and also Medvedev and Polockij ¹⁴¹).

As can be seen, even the more conservative side of the language began to be affected by the Ukrainian pressure. Thus the pronunciation of 'Г as h' in the literary Russian was due to the Ukrainian variant Church Slavonic pronunciation tradition which had 'Г = h' ¹⁴²), which, having been strengthened by the influx of a great number of Ukrainians into Russian cultural and religious life in the 17-18th c., spread to a wider range of words, becoming in the 18th c. fashionable and dominant in the language of the Russian Church and educated classes.

Ukrainian educated Russians - source of Ukrainian influence

Beside Ukrainians, the Russians themselves who, either through education (Russians studied in Kiev College before 1654, for instance, in 1647-50 I. Ozerov, Zerkalnikov, T. Toporov, A. Suchanov, Golosov)¹⁴³⁾, or through their prolonged residence in the Ukraine, e.g. the voevody of Kiev and other Ukrainian towns, or high officials like Buturlin, Golicyn, Golovkin, Menshikov, Shafirov, Sheremetev, Dolgorukov, Apraksin, who acquired estates - "maetnosti" - in the Ukraine¹⁴⁴⁾, or for other reasons, were in close contact with Ukrainians (e.g. the Ukrainophile Rtiščev, also Patriarch Ioakim, but especially Nikon, Sofia and Fedor)¹⁴⁵⁾, championing the Ukrainian enlightenment, were an effective medium for the Ukrainian influence on Muscovy. Russians, going to Kiev ("for the sake of learning"), had high regard for Ukrainian learning (e.g. in the 1660-70s Dījak Porfirij Semennikov was educated in Kiev Mohylaeen Academy. Russian authors were sometimes guided by the Ukrainian literary and linguistic models. Cf. 'Ody' of Lomonosov, whose 'Three Styles' and 'Ritorica' ideas had their origin in Kiev¹⁴⁶⁾. Consequently, in summing up the introductory outline of the Ukrainian influence on Muscovy, a question may, nevertheless, arise as to whether it was actually Ukrainian, or whether it included also Polish and White Russian shares.

White Russians, since they were mostly Kiev educated in the period discussed, represented, in the main, Kiev Ukrainian culture and literature in Muscovy (Polockij); nevertheless, common White Russian-Ukrainian linguistic elements in our work are noted. But as individual claims to something commonly shared cannot be justly measured by simplified generalizing assumptions, a separate study of exclusively White Russian cultural and linguistic contributions to Muscovy is needed.

Polish influence on Muscovy is not included here, although common or marginal cases may occur in some of the complex cross-current common areas of influence, where a rigid dividing line is neither aimed at, nor necessary in this work.

Favoured by political events (Pereyaslav Treaty, 1654), the Ukrainian influence, dominant, systematic and continuous, left its definite impress on Muscovy, affecting its educated class in the first place. Brückner's view on this problem was not far from our findings (Russl., 187, "Dauernd und nachhaltig, tiefgreifend, ja, man darf sagen, epochemachend war der Kleinrussische Einfluß").

To measure its total value to Muscovy is beyond the scope of this work. The following Chapter, treating the linguistic side of it based on documentary evidence, gives an approximate picture of the Ukrainian linguistic - lexical in particular - contribution to the Russian, forming a part of the considerable Ukrainian share in Europeanization of Muscovy, primarily in the sphere of the Arts - literature, language, church, singing and music and also, but less so, in material culture.

5.1. Some of the Ukrainian Singers and Musicians in Muscovy in the 17-18th c.

Berežanskij,	Petr, Ivanov, - "novovyezžij inozemec Kievljanin", gosud. pěvč. dĭjak, 1652-.
Bykovskij,	Mich. Osipov, - "novovyezžij inozemec Kievljanin", in Moscow 1651-.
Vasilĭev,	Aleksandr, - "inozemec Kievskij pěvčij", Moscow, 1651-.
Dileckij,	Nikolaj Pavlovič, - "Kievljanin", author of "Grammatika pěnija musikijskago", "Idea Gramm. musikijsk." "Musikia", composer, + 1690.
Zagvojskij,	Iosif, - "starec Kiev. Brat. Mon., znatok cerkovnago pěnija", teacher of "partesnoe pěnie" in Moscow 1656-.
Ivanov,	Grigorij, - "Kiev. Pěvčij na věčnoe žitie" in Moscow, 1652 - "gosud. pěvčij dĭjak", 1677-.
Iliin,	Jakuško, - "novovyezžij Kiev. spevak", Moscow, 1652-.
Jasylkovskij,	Stefan, - "Kevljanin" in Moscow 1657-.
Kolenda,	Ioann, (of Polish origin), "pěvčij iz Kieva", "regent v carskoj kapelle", 1666; composer.
Konovskij,	Klim, - "gosud. pěvč. dĭjak", Kievan in Moscow 1655-.
Leškovskij,	Aleksij, - "Kievljanin", in Moscow 1656-.
Mezenec,	Aleksandr, (of Novgorod Sěversk Region, his father "Ioann malorossec"), "znatok cerkovnago pěnija", head of Commission correcting Russ. church singing, 1688. cf. Mez. Azbpěn.
Nektarev,	Ivan, - "Kiev. pěvčij", "gosud. pěvčij dĭjak", Moscow, 1652-.
Osipov,	Michajlo, - "Kiev. pěvč. na věčnoe žitie", 1652-, "gosud. pisec narečnogo pěnija".
Pavlov,	Roman, - "Kiev. Pěvč. na věčnoe žitie", 1652-; "gosud. pěvč. dĭjak".
Rabeckij,	Jakov, - "Kievljanin", in Moscow since 1657-.
Sellvestrov,	Ivan, - "Kiev. Pěvč.", in Moscow 1652-; "gosud. pěvč. dĭjak".
Semenov,	Jarema, - "Kievljanin", in Moscow 1657-.
Ternopolĭskij,	Feodor, - "bolišoj Kiev. pěvčij", in Moscow 1652-.
Timofeev,	Stepan, - "Kiev. pěvč" in Moscow 1652: "gosud. p. dĭjak".
Gavrilov,	Eθim, - "chlopec", "pridvornyj pěvčij", 1682-.

Pirožinskij,	Kondratij, - "pridvornyj pěvčij", 1683-.
Glemadinskij,	Zacharij, - Sofia's "pridvornyj pěvč., 1684-.
Komov,	Lavrentij, (from Starodub) - Sofia's "pridvornyj pěvč.", 1684-.
Žuravskij,	Semen, (Kievan) - Sofia's "pridvornyj pěvč.", 1684-.
Rutyn,	Demjan, (from Starodub) - Sofia's "pridvornyj pěvč.", 1684-.
Trocina,	Anton, - Sofia's "pridvornyj pěvč.", 1689-.
Rezvickij,	Jakov, - "Maloross v Cholmogorach", composed Holy Mass (8 parts) in 1723.
Rozum(ovskij),	Aleksij, - Elisabeth's favoured, talented singer, 1732.
Bělogradskij,	Tomifej, - "lutnist i bandurist" (SPb court), 1739-.
Manikovskij	(and Kiprian Kondratovič, of Kiev Academy), SPb. court "guslisty", 1730-.
Sankevič,	Ermolaj, - Elisabeth's "bandurist", 1746.
Ljubistok and Niževič,	Elisabeth's "banduristy".
Černjachovskij,	Grigorij and Sozon, - Elisabeth's "lutnisty".
Žurakovskij,	F., - "ustavščik pridvornago chora", (Kievan), 1741.
Fedorov,	Mattej,- Elisabeth's "bandurist" +1761.
Mironovič,	Jakim, "pridvornyj pěvčij", composer, +1745.
Poltorackij,	Mark, - "pěvčij, ustavščik, upravljajuščij kapelly", 1756-.
Trutovskij,	Vasilij Fedor., - "pridvornyj guslist", cf. "Sbornik Pesen", 1776.

Naryškin's private "pěvčie":

Volynec,	Stefan, 1687-.
Rokičkij,	Stefan, 1687-.
Emelijanov,	Θ. (from Baturyn), 1696-.

Prince I.M. Kolcov-Masaliskij's private "pěvčie":

Karpov,	Aleksij and Stepan, 1700.
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Catherine II. "banduristy malorossy"

Tarasovič,	I., 1722.
Nalétojskij,	D., -1723-.
Aleksěev,	I., -1723-.
Basov,	P.,
Tarabakov,	S.,

The above list is based on particulars and details in Find, I, 286-7, 325-34, Find, II, 25-8, 38, 313; Eing, I, 95, 299; AJZ, III, 480; Undol. Pěnie, 15, 17, 23-4; Charl., 318-27, 822-33.

5.2. Prefect^k of Moscow Academy (1700 - 1762)

(Slavjano-Greko-Latinskaja Akademia)

1)	Rogovskij*	Palladij	1700-01
2)	Krasnopol'skij	Rafail	1701-03
3)	Turobojskij	Iosif	1703-05
4)	Lopatinskij	Teofilakt	1706-08
5)	Pribylovič	Stefan	1708-11
6)	Bogomodlevskij	Ioakim	1711-
7)	Tomilovič	Ioasaf	1712-13
8)	Krolik	Teofil	1713-14
9)	Kuličickij	Innokentij	1714-15
10)	Bužinskij	Gavriil	1715-18
11)	Višnevskij	Gedeon	1718-22
12)	Grembeckij	Gedeon	1722-24
13)	Malinovskij	Platon	1724-27
14)	Mihalevič	Sofronij	1727-31
15)	Nerunovič	Innokentij	1731-32
16)	Kalinovskij	Stefan	1732-33
17)	Kuvečinskij	Antonij	1733-36
18)	Florinskij	Kiril	1736-41
19)	Krajskij	Porfirij	1741-42
20)	Kozlovič	Ioann	1742-48
21)	Brodskij	Konstantin	1748-53
22)	Ščerbackij	Georgij	1753-54
23)	Dranicyн*	Gennadij	1755-57
24)	Kalligraf	Vladimir	1757-58 (a Ukrainian Jew)
25)	Bratanovskij	Irinej	1758-59
26)	Nečaeв*	Innokentij	1759-61
27)	Petrovič	Makarij	1761-63 (a Kiev educated Serb)

The list is based on particulars and details from: Smir. Ak. (205-212); Askoč KAK., I, II; Charl. (649-665).

* Nos 1, 23, 26 are Russians, others are Ukrainians.

5.3. Rectors of Moscow Academy (1700 - 1762)

(Slavjano-Greko-Latinskaja Akademia)

1)	Rogovskij*	Palladij	1701-03
2)	Krasnopoliskij	Rafail	1703-04
3)	Krajiskij	Silvester	1704-05
4)	Karmelit	Antonij	1705-06
5)	Turobojskij	Iosif	1706-08
6)	Lopatinskij	Ėeofilakt	1708-22
7)	Višnevskij	Gedeon	1722-28
8)	Koncevič	German	1728-31
9)	Mihalevič	Sofronij	1731-32
10)	Žuravskij	Fedor	1732-33
11)	Kalinovskij	Stefan	1733-36
12)	Kuvečinskij	Antonij	1736-37
13)	Slotvinskij	Mitrofan	1737-39
14)	Levickij	Platon	1739-41
15)	Florinskij	Kiril	1741-42
16)	Krajiskij	Porfirij	1742-48
17)	Kozlovič	Ivan	1748-53
18)	Ljaščevskij	Varlaam	1753-54
19)	Chotuncevskij	Ioasaf	1754-57
20)	Dranicyn*	Gennadij	1757-58
21)	Slominskij	Gedeon	1758-61
22)	Petrov*	Gavriil	1761-64

The list is based on particulars and details from Smir. MAk (193-211); Askoč. KAK., I, II; Charl. (651-2, 666, 649). Berkov, X, 394.

* Nos 1, 20, 22 are Russians, others are Ukrainians, Kiev or Lviv educated.

5.4. The Holy Synod in 1721

(Svjatějšij Sŷnod or Duchovnaja Kollegija)

1)	Stefan*	(Javorskij), Mitropol Rjazani., President
2)	Ėeodosij*	(Janovskij), Archiep. Novgorod., Vice-President
3)	Ėeofan*	(Prokopovič), Archiep. Pskovskij, Vice-President
4)	Gavriil*	(Bužinskij), Archimandr. Ipatskij, Sovětnik
5)	Petr	(Smělič), Archimandr. Simonovskij, Sovětnik (a Serb)
6)	IeroĖej*	(Priluckij), Archimandr. Novospasskij, Sovětnik
7)	Leonid	Archimandr., Vysokopetnovskij
8)	Ioann	(Semenov), Protopop Troeckij, Assessor
9)	Petr	(Grigorĭev), Protopop Petropavlovskij, Assessor
10)	Anastasij	(Kondōidi), Ierej, (a Greek)
11)	Varlaam	(Ovsjannikov), Igument Ugrěškij, Ober-Sekretar

The above list of the Synodal members as constituted originally by Peter I on 25.1.1721, is based on P. DR (Introduct); Charl., 471, 472; Sud-ko, II (Synod's letter to Hetman I. Skoropadskij), 509-10; Ćist, 73, 74, 80, 89, 94-5, 97, 173, 168. Nos* 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 are Ukrainians; Nos 7, 8, 9, 11 are Russians; No. 10 (a Greek priest) signed his name in Greek (Αναστασιος Ιερεις Οκοντουδης).

The list for 1722 (according to the signatures, approving additional articles for DR "Sie duchovnago reglamenta pribavlenie", P. DR, 139v) changed only a little: two Ukrainians - **Ėeofilakt** (Lopatinskij), Ćudov Monast. Archimandr., and **Ėeofil** (Krolik), Ieromonach, and two Russians - **AĖanasij**, Igumen Tolskij, and **TimoĖej** (Pelechin) as Ober-Sekretar, were added, increasing its number to 15.

5.5. Some of the Ukrainian Translators of Posolsky Prikaz

(Kollegija Inostrannyh Děl since 1718)

in the 18th century

Běleckij	M.	(1702-03)
Černjakovskij,	P.	(1708-)
Voljanskij,	A.	(1708-)
Bělošickij,	A.	(-1720)
Armašenko,	K.	(1735)
Rudakovskij,		(-1720)
Gramackij,	P.	(1759)
Danilevskij,	I.	(1740-50)
Juzefovič,	Iosif	(1761)
Galachovskij,	D.	(1741)

Akademia Nauk

Kremeneckij,	I.	(1727-30)
Poletyka,	G.	(1746-48)
Kondratovič,	K.	(1743-)

The list according to Charl. 781-2.

5.6. Reference Notes

- 1) IUL, I, (Ist. Uk. Lit. I, ANURSR, K, 1967), 178. (Already Kiril II, formerly of Halyč, Metropolitan of Kiev, with a number of Galicians and Kievans, was in Vladimir-Suzdal in 1250-1274; Bishop Serapion, the orator, former Archimandrite of KPL, 1238, settled in Vladimir-Suzdal in 1274; there was a Kievan learned circle in the monastery of Roždestvo Bogorodicy).
- 2) PSRL, VIII, (6882), 20; IRL, II/1, 90, 94; Myško, 62, Šachm, LětSv, 17, 18. (Model for Chr. in Novgorod and Suzdal came from the South.)
- 3) Myško, 64; IRL, II/1, 242.
- 4) Orlov, TODRL, V. (O Halicko-Volyn. Letopis.) 15-35; Šachm, LětSv, 15-19.
- 5) Numbers in brackets are pages in the respective editions, e.g. Ipat 6657 (376).
- 6) RIB, VI, 141, 621-2; AI, 3; Gudz Chr., 163; Sob, 435.
- 7) Gudz Chr., 159; AI, Dop, 317; RIB, VI, 728.
- 8) RIB, VI, Nos 52, 131.
- 9) Sob, 4019, 410, 413, 417, 424, 397-8 (in 1495 threatened by King Alexander, all Kievan Jews became Christians). RIB, VI, 766-8, 773 (Gennady, in his letter to the Metropolitan Zosima, in 1490, mentions Judaizers among clergy in Novgorod "Grogorej pop s synom Samsonkom, da Eresa pop, da Gridja diak ... Gavriško pop ...").
- 10) Sob, 436; Orlov, A.I., Drevn.r.l. 11-17 v (M. 1945), 246 ("jazyk teksta ukrainsko-beloruskij").
- 11) Myško, 28-30; DSnP-L, I, 43-5, 245, 260, 291, 401.
- 12) Myško, 150; cf. Korob, 77, 76.
- 13) Myško, 21, 84, 168; DSnP-L, I, 9-12.; RIB, XXIV (Donskie Děla), No. 62, p. 854-6.
- 14) DSnP-L, I, 106-7, 126-7, 398-402; AkZ, I, 149, 192 (e.g. Vorotynsky, Bělsky, Vjazemsky, Mezecky in 1493). AZ I, No. 109.
- 15) DSnR, I, 2-8, 16, 69, 93, 160.
- 16) DSnP-L, I, 183, 185-7, 398-402. (Peace Treaty of 1503) SrMat, AZ, I, 207.
- 17) DSnK-T, I, 394-4; Unbegaun, Deux Chartes.
- 18) Tasz., 73-4 (The earliest known is 'Rota Poznańska, 1386).
- 19) KurGr., 130-2; Stang, 143.
- 20) Varsonof., 1-10, 17-21.
- 21) Bělož Sb, 40. See Part II ('městečko', note 2).
- 22) Pozn, 2-3, 6, 13, 24, 25. Korob repeats a few of them (but according to Zabělin, vii, it is 'literaturnoe izdělje', adapted from Pozn Chožd).
- 23) AZ, I, 55-6; II, 22-3, 38-40, 43-5, 47-51. (Princes Hlynskys traditionally resided in Hlynsk).
- 24) Grozny Posl. (cf. also Taman, Polonizmy), cf. M. Hlynsky's language in his letter to Vasili Ivanovič, 1507 ("v listěch svoich pisal; i škody činili; panove byli; žolnerov; so vsimi silami; naodnom městcu: z inšich storon; za čim sja to stalo") AZ, II, 22-3.
- 25) Bachruš, II, 335.
- 26) Sbornik Kn. Obolenskogo (M. 1838), No. 8, pp. 9, 13, 14.
- 27) Sigismundus von Herberstein: Rerum Moskovitarum commentarii, Vienne MDXLIX, Part 2, Foi. II. ("G: Rhuten - meaning Muscovites - praeter aliorum Slavorum more, per h,aspirationem Bohemico prope modu more proferunt ut cum lugra, wolga scribunt, luhra, wolha pronunciant").
- 28) Isačenko, Fonetyka, 25-26 ("... používali reč, ktorú jedine pokladali za primeranú danej situácii, t.j. cirkevnoslovančinu, vyslovujúc Г podl'a 'elegantného kievského sposobu ako h').
- 29) RIB, I, 81-4, 365-86, 555-73, 656, 709 (The plot actually began among the Zaporozhian Cossacks, whose detachments, led by Iskorka, Bohuslav, Beleško, Hornostay, Hunchenko, Kalenyk, besides Poles, took part in the intervention.) Charl, 18-19. (Some groups roamed Muscovy and its North regions - Bělozesk, Kholmogory, Archangelsk - still in 1614; Hetman Sahaydachny with 20,000 Cossacks marched with Władysław in 1618 on Moscow again.
- 30) RIB, II, 794, 802.
- 31) Jakobson, Fedorov Azb, 37 (First time used in Apostol 1606, printed by A. Nevěžin, in Moscow). Cf. also IRL, II/1, 425, for Moscow printing terms of Italian origin.
- 32) Chvor(Eret), 55, 57-8, 68, 72-3, 76, 77: Chvor(PovSlezn), 88, 84, 102, 100.
- 33) Viš, 275.

- 34) Charl, iii (Bezsonov, P., "Bělorusskija pěsni". M, 1871, p. v, vi).
- 35) Brück, Russl, 18 ("Kleinrussland übte ... einen europäischen Einfluss auf den Staat Moskau").
- 36) OSP (195) I, 28, e.g. Unbegaun (Colloq. and literary Russian) considers that the closer Russian-Ukrainian relations after 1654 "led to decisive changes in the whole intellectual and social life of Russia".
- 37) Charl, 29-30, 33-36 (Ukrainians were screened in Putivl, and often rebaptized in Moscow).
- 38) IRL, II/2, 12, 113.
- 39) Charl, 102, 103-8, 114.
- 40) AJZ, III, 39 (P. Mohyla sent Starušyč, Archimandr. of KPL, on this mission to the Tsar). But Moldavia accepted Kiev's offer to organize school and printing press.
- 41) Charl, 368 ("... blagodarja prosoedineniju Malorossii k Moskvě, kul'turnyj uroven' Rossii ... podnjalsja. Obuslovlivalos' eto tēm uže, čto ne tol'ko verchi Malorossijskie, intelligencija, otličalis' sravnitel'noj vysotoj obrazovatel'nago censa, no i nizi narodnye byli kul'turnee velikoruskoj massy, ... i prostoj narod tam čėnil obrazovanie, stremilsja k nemu i gordilsja im, kak gordilsja i svoej bolee vysokoj material'noj kul'turoj, vsēm skladom svoej žizni, - i uže etim imponiroval na velikorossov"); Unbegaun (Colloq. and liter. Russian), OSP, (195), I, 28.
- 42) But Slavinsky 1665-6, Ber, SS (17th c.), Polik 1704, tend to limit the meaning of "Rossija, rossijskij" only to 'Ukraine, Ukrainian' (cf. Part II, 'Rossija, Rossijskij').
- 43) Grot, FilRz. I, 484-6; Efimov, IRLJa, M. 1957, 114.
- 44) VUR, I, 203 (In 1638, one half of the total strength of the Don Cossacks was made up of the Ukrainian Zaporozžjan Cossacks, namely 10,000 of the 20,000.) RIB, XVIII (Donskie Děla. Kn. I.) 339-42.
- 45) Myško, 137.
- 46) AzovSid (GudzChr. 357-73; VUR, II, 160, 370, 372, III, 208).
- 47) Kazanskij (Ispravlenie), 2, 4 (Dionisius and Arsenius, accused of heresy, were imprisoned; M. Grek, apart from his translations, corrected "Tolkovanie Psaltyri, Triodĭ, Tolkovoe Evangelie", Časoslov, Mineja, Apostol, rather Russianized the texts: "oko-glaz, utroby > počki, mi > mně, čajachŭ > ždachŭ, vynu > vseгда, vskju > česo radi, zane > jako") and ended up in prison.
- 48) IRL, II/2, 16.
- 49) AJZ, III, 332-3, 480 (in reply to Aleksej's gramota, asking for help, Kossov, Kiev Metropolitan, sent in 1649 "s Kievskim starcom Feodosiem učitelej, Kievskich že starcov Arsenija (Koreckij) da Epifanija (Slavineckij)").
- 50) Pekar. NiL, I, 189; Charl, vi, 124.
- 51) Kapterev, N.T., (Patriarch Nikon i Aleksej Michajlov, M. 1909), I, 58 ("po grečeskim i južnorusskim izdanijam"); Vinogr. Oč., 17 ("according to Lviv and Kiev copies").
- 52) Busl, 170, 221 (cf. Gennady's Bible - 1499, Sinodal, sp. lov, gl. 15 and Biblija, M. 1663. lov, gl. 15, line 14).
- 53) Smir, MAk, 128, 129.
- 54) Slavinsky also made many translations, e.g. Ivan Zlatoust's Liturgy, 1649, and others.
- 55) Brück, Russl., 174; 15 ("Kleinrussland hat für Grossrussland die Bedeutung einer Schule").
- 56) IRL, III/1, 6; II/2, 148.
- 57) Sermons were known in Poland in the 14th-15th centuries cf. Tasz ("Kazania Świętokrzyskie"; Kazania Gnieźnieńskie"), 39-53; 120-6.
- 58) Gal, Nauka albo sposob zloženja kazanja, K. 1659 (He divides it into: eksordium, narracija, konkljuzia"); Buž Prop., 1717-27, IV, 41.
- 59) Eing, I, 267; III, 665-71; 789; Charl, 426 (Galjatovsky's sermons in numerous MSS copies circulated throughout Muscovy); IRL II/2, 363-7.
- 60) IRL, II/2, 364; AJZ XI, No. 3, p. 67.
- 61) Charl, 742-3 (the list for 1711-1762 contains 30 Ukrainian and 6 Russian names).
- 62) P. DR, pa. 23 ("O propovėdnikach Slova Božija, poslėdujuščija reguly"), 62.
- 63) Ohienko, UK, 83 (cf. the Tsaritsa's Ukaz 1738" O trebovanii studentov s eparchij Kievskoj, ... dlja obučenija katichisisa i skazyvanija predik, dlja Petropavlovskago, Troickago, i Isaivskago Soborov v Sanktpeterburchě").
- 64) Eing, I, 543-4.

- 65) Ktš, 17 (1666, "a prediki ne byvaet").
- 66) Undol, Pěnie, 18 (cf. Irmologion, Lviv 1700 in "linejnye noty").
- 67) Šljapkin, 103; Find, I, 313; In Nikon's period (1652-66); in Fedor's reign (1676-82) it was already well known (cf. SamLět, 152). In 1682 - he, Fedor - "... naboženstva na Moskvě našin napěvom po cerkvach i po monastirach otravovatı prikazal ...").
- 68) Undol, Pěnie, 18; Find, I, 90-2. The 'Chomovoe pěnie' or "Chomonija" (it partly added to the corruption of the Moscow church texts), was a derisory name, derived from the numerous verb-endings "-chomo", e.g. "sotvorichomo" (< sūtvorichomŭ - 1st p. pl. sigmatic aorist) that were in the Church singing texts of the period. It resulted from a tendency to sustain additional syllables in words (by non-phonetic vocalisation of ŭ, *ĭ to o, e in weak positions, when the latter lost their vocalic value) to fit the old music melody, and hence the old 11-14 c. ("istinnorečie" period) "dĭnĭšĭ" during the 15-17th c. ("razdělĭnorečie" period) was monosyllabic "dnesĭ" for church reading, but three-syllabic "denese" for church singing.
- 69) AJZ, III, 480; Undol, Pěnie, 15, 17, 23-4; Charl, 318, 278-9.
- 70) Eing., I, 95, 299; RIB, IX, xi, 306 (in 1666, Nežin "dyškančik Rjabskij" in Moscow); AJZ, III, 518 (27.6.1656, Kiev singers, A. Leskivskij and K. Kononskij in Putivl, on their way to Moscow); Undol, Pěnie, 25; AJZ, VI, 4 (with Hetman Brjuchoveckij, in 1665, to Moscow came "Vospěvakov i kazakov 296 čelovĕk").
- 71) Eing, II, 379; I, 237-8 (Priměčanie - 598), Charl, 821-7.
- 72) ČOIDR (1889, Kn. 2), 1009.
- 73) IRL, II/2, 154 (cf. Kvašnĭn's collection ca. 1680). See also other aspects of Ukrainian influence, p. 37.
- 74) Dil Mus (Smolenskij Prdsl.) VII; Charl, 323, 834; Smolensky, S., (O sobranii russk. drevn. pěvč. rukop. v Mosk. Sinod. Učil. Cerk. Pěnija. M. 1889), 77. (He found 68 Irmologions Velikich of 1700, 1760, 1775, 1794, 1872 editions from Počaiv. Lavra.).
- 75) The numbers are the pages in the named editions; Charl, 826, Zab, II, 744.
- 76) Eing, I, 368; III, 788-9; Peretc (Opisĭ monast. Bibliotek v XVII v.); Slavia 1924-25, p. 349-50).
- 77) Bibliografičeskaja zamětkā o Služebnikach Vilenskoj Peč. XVI v. Izsled. Archimandr. Leonida. (PDRI, SPb, 1882), 12. (Till 1602 Moscow had no printed Church service books, using Lviv, Ostroh and Vilna editions.).
- 78) IRL, II/2, 12; AJZ, III, 6, (e.g. in 1636 Pafnutij, a priest, brought from Ustinsky monastery, nr. Priluki, to Putivl 24 Ukrainian books, including "Uč. Ev." of Trankvilion).
- 79) RIB, IV, 22-3, II; IRL, II/2, 14; Charl, 117-19.
- 80) Pekar. NiL, I, 167-70; Šk.Kn., 85; IRL, II/2, 360.
- 81) Busl, 1030-1.
- 82) IRL, II/2, 149, 13; Charl, 112; VUR, I, 90-2.
- 83) The analysis is partly based on "Ep. Damaskin: Kratkoe opisanie Rossijsk. Učenoj Istorii" (PDRI), SPb, 1881. These reprints contain only minor changes, e.g. the 1639, 1651 Moscow reprints of Kopistensky's 'Nomokanon' (1624) change only Kopistensky's name to 'Patriarch Iosif'; IRL, II/2, 16; Charl, 116.
- 84) Charl, 102-3, 108; IRL, II/2, 146-8; Eing, III, 630, 754; IV, 977, 985.
- 85) IRL, II/2, 141, 146; Charl, 426 (into "slovjano-rossijskij dialekt" by "archimandrit Feodosij s bratieju" in Iverskij monastery); RIB, V, Nos. 278, 279, 283. ("My bogomolcy Tvoi toe Tvoju svjateljstvu knigu 'Ključŭ Razuměnija' pereveli na ruskoj jazyk" - bratija Iver. mon. Arch. Ėeodosija, Naměšnik Evmenij, to Pitirim Mitrop. Novgorodskij.), p. 758.
- 86) Charl, 441, 442-4; Eing, III, 605-7; IV, 867-71; IRL, II/2, 148; VUR, I, No. 53, p. 90-2 ("Sapronka Kienin" was selling Ukrainian books in Muscovy in 1630).
- 87) Eing, II, 548; III, 607; IV, 1026; Charl, 259 (Polotsky felt this Moscow coolness towards the Ukrainians and their books, and expressed his feelings to Baranovich "... i Ukrainy niestatek odvrócił od nas ich laski ostatek"); IRL, II/2, 149. (After 1674 censorship was again imposed).
- 88) AMG, I, (No. 201), 224-5; Charl, 110-12 (Uč. Ev. of Trankvilion was decreed "heretic" and 60 copies of it were publicly burned in Moscow), 442; IRL, II/2, *13.
- 89) Charl, 448; IRL, II/2, 149; Pekar. NiL, I, 4 (even Medvedev "prelščalsja Kievskimi novotvornymi knigami"); Šljapkin, 110-115.

- 90) Annals, VIII (1-2), 1960 (Horbatsch: Maks.) 90-2; IRL, II/2, 143; Charl, 138-41; Eing, I, 39; Sob, 60-2.
- 91) IRL, II/2, 112-13, 411-12; Sob, 60-3; Charl, 453.
- 92) Charl, 430-5; Eing, II, 521, 548; Šljapkin, 95-6. ("Glavnymi perevodčikami u nas javljajutsja malorosy i bělorusy").
- 93) Sob, 42 ("Po proischoždeniju eti perevodčiki lišī v nemnogich slučajach velikorussy, iměvsie vozmožnosti poznamomsja s kakim-nibudī inostrannymū jazykomū").
- 94) Charl, 431-5; Sob, 75-6, 90-2, 76-8, 83-6, 71-2, 154-5, 116-17, 201-10 (from Lat: "Putešestvie v Indiju", 17th c., "Opis. Špicbergena", 17th c., "Zdravie", 1698; from Polish: "Prezrenie k miru", 17th c., "Opis Sarmatii", 17th c., Baronius "Cerkovnaja Lětopisī", 1695, "Ekonomika", 1676, "Ekonomija zemskaja", 17th c., "Infirarija Christijan", 1676).
- 95) Even Kievan gardeners were asked to translate books. Cf. Undol, Pěnie, 16. (In 1652 a singer, S. Berezhanskij, was translating "knižicu Liθosū" in Moscow).
- 96) IRL, II/2, 156 ("... sjuda pronikajut elementy, zaistvovannye iz ukrainskogo literaturnogo jazyka, latinizmy i polonizmy").
- 97) IRL, II/2, 372.
- 98) Isačenko, Fonetyka, 27; IRL, III/1, 7 ("Zapadnoe vlijanie prichodilo, takim obrazom, na Moskovskuj Rusī v ukrainskoj oboločke").
- 99) VUR, II, No. 118 ("Statejnyj spisok poslov russk. pravitelīstva G. Neronova a G. Bogdanova na Ukrainu 1649"), 263, 265, 266, 272, 301; VUR, III, No. 205, pp. 435, 456, 460, 482; DSnr, X, 1376, 1594, 1596, 1605, 1665, 1689. (With Šeremetev was also "Duchovnago čina Malorossijskago kraja ierej Ioan Prokopiev syn Paškovskij", op. cit. 1581).
- 100) AJZ, VII, 79; Eing, I., 370; Grot, FilRz, I, 484; Efimov, IRLJa (1957), 114; Charl, 252, 260; Šljapkin, 60-1; cf. S. Polockij, 'Rifmologion'.
- 101) Charl, 258; AJZ, IX, 189 (e.g. in 1670 through Maloros. Prikaz he asked for "vinogradnogo stroenija mastera i kotojoj sažaet duli, i gruši, i slivy, i orechi Kievskie i pasičnika samago dobrogo"). Eing, III, 690 (bringing "700 plodovych dereviev i vinogradnych loz").
- 102) Charl, 472.
- 103) IRL, III/1, 7; Brück, Russl., 175 ("Weder Polen noch die Balten haben als Lehrer in Russland eine so große Bedeutung gehabt wie die Kleinrussen"), 15 ("Kleinrusland hat für Großrusland die Bedeutung einer Schule").
- 104) Sob. ("bylo počti ničtožnymū"), 288.
- 105) Smir MAK, 17, 25, 37, 58. (Opened in 1685 in Bogojavlenskij monastery, in 1686-7 transferred to Zaikonospasskij monastery. Greek was the main subject taught; Latin was discontinued in 1690. It had only 2 teachers and ca. 100 students; only 'nastavlenija' and 'dialectičeskie spory' were on the Kiev pattern; DRV, XVI, 296; 298-301 (according to Θ. Polikarpov and G. Višnevsky, initially Patriarch Ioakim housed it in the Printing House - "na učilišče že opredělil v Tipografii verchnii tri polaty"). It existed till 1724, when G. Višnevskij merged it with the 'Slavjano-Greko-Latinskaja Akademija'.
- 106) DRV, XVI, 303 ("togda on, e.g. Yavorskij, prizval iz Kieva učitelej i duchovnych"). For the period 1717-61 it had on average 370 students annually. IRL, III/1, 105.
- 107) Smir, MAK, 193-211; Charl, 651-2, 666, 649. (Analysis based on Smir MAK; Askoč KAK, I, II; Charl).
- 108) Per, Mat, I, 208; Charl, 652-65, 666 (during 1700-62 there were ca. 95 Ukrainian professors and 20-25 Russian).
- 109) IRL, III/1, 105.
- 110) P. DR, II, pa. 22, Punkt 7, 8, 4, 105; Smir, MAK, 182, 183, 186, 270, 115; Askoč, KAK, I, 143-52.
- 111) Smir, MAK, 116, 136-9 (Catechisms of Mohyla, Prokopovič, Platon and Pribilovič; "Sciencia Sacra", 1706 - theology system of Lopatinskij; 'Theologia positiva et polemica', translated by K. Florinskij). UInterm, 6 ("Idea artis poeticae 1731" of Tver' seminary).
- 112) Charl, 779-80.
- 113) Smir, MAK, 87; Čist., 89 ("protektor škol i tipografij").
- 114) Charl, 471, 487; P. DR, 139v (for 1722); Čist., 88 (Synodal bishops, analogously to Ukrainian bishops, wore mitres with crosses).

- 115) IzvORJaS (1907 Kn. 3), 297; Charl, 633-4, 763-72.
- 116) Čist, 98; Charl, 486, 489.
- 117) Charl, 459 ("according to 'spravka ne sovsem točna").
- 118) Charl, 486, 529-33, 545-50.
- 119) Op. cit., 562-71, 587-608.
- 120) Op. cit., 481-2.
- 121) Šljapkin, 330; Charl, 633-4, 636; Čist, 631-2; KAK, I, 53; UInterm, 6.
- 122) IRL, III/1, 105-6; Pekar, NiL, I, 413; Šljapkin, 343.
- 123) Cf. Tich, RDP; Berkov, XL, 289-90. See Part II s.v. 'Interjudia'.
- 124) IRL, III/1, 76-7, 173.
- 125) Smir, MAk, 173-5.
- 126) Pekar NiL, 1, 5.
- 127) Karataev, Opis.
- 128) OglKn.
- 130) RiB, V, 50-62; Rodosskij, A., 'Polnoe opisanie staropeč. cerk. slav. russk. knig'. SPb, 1884.
- 131) Rodosskij (Gržd).
- 132) Smolenskij, Pěvč. rukop.; cf. also Šljapkin, 125 (for Solovky monastery books for 1676).
- 133) Charl, 784. (Maksimovič in 1722 supervised setting up a library in Moscow and compiling a catalogue).
- 134) Brück, Russl., 198; Charl, 790-1; Smir, MAk, 41-2.
- 135) Vinogr. Oč., 55; Polik.
- 136) Bulach, Komm, 25: According to Unbegaun (OSP, 1950, 128), also "the pure liturgical church slavonic of Kiev" was adopted by the Moscow Church already at the end of the 17th c.
- 137) Buž, Prop (1717-27), VII, 85, 88, IV, 46, V, 58, 1, 5, 11, 21; cf. also R. ČM; Y. KV; Bible 1663, 1751; Polotsky; Eremin, 259.
- 138) Čern Gram, 152 (still considered literary now).
- 139) Isačenko, Fonetika, 30; 'Unbegaun (Langue r., 12) considers that the absence of 'akanie' in the 16th c. Moscow texts had other reasons than spelling traditions. Tred. Ort., 380-3.
- 140) S. (Nastavl.uč.) X, 49 ("I" vo slavenskichū rečenijachū proiznositsja kakū Latinskoe 'h', a vo prostonarodnychū kakū Latinskoe 'g' ...", "... to skoro poznaete, slyša i cerkovnoe služenie i prostonarodnyja řeči." Isačenko, Fonetyka, 154, 24.
- 141) Vinogr. Oč., 28-9; Kant, I (1730), 288, 284, 285; Polockij, Rifmologion, 1676, 93, 102, 133; Chvor (Eret), 46, 70.
- 142) Šachmat. (Oč. sovr. r.l. jaz., M, 1947), 91; Hens'or Tradyc, 202.
- 143) Charl, 114, 143.
- 144) Sud-ko, Mat, II, 341; cf. s.v. 'maetnosti'; (to this category for the years 1655-93 belong: princes - Θ. Kurakin, Θ.Θ. Volkonskij, Ju. Borjatinskij, A. Kozlovskij, Ju. Trubeckoj, Θ. Druckij, S.I. Šachovskij, Θ. Chilkov; boyars, stolniks, dijaks - 'B. Kikin, L. Ljapunov, A. Buturlin, V.B. Šeremetev, M. Morozov, A. Golovin, A. Daškov, O. Korsakov'. Barsukov, A., Spisok gorodovych voevod i drugich lic voevodskago upravlenija Moskovskago gosudarstva XVII stoletija. (po napečatannym pravitel'istvennym aktam. SPb, 1902, 58-190); Čist, 20, 116, 119, 607 (Prince D.M. Golicyn, Chancellor Golovkin, Vice-Chancellor Golovkin were Prokopovich's friends).
- 145) Charl, 135, 255; 332-333.
- 146) Karskij, RFV (67), 72.

**UKRAINIAN LINGUISTIC ELEMENTS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE
IN THE 17 - 18th CENTURIES
(1680 - 1760)**

PART II

Á B R I S (drawing, sketch, plan; outline), P.

Russ : 18

1706, "abris" (PV), ESRJa; 1711, "abris" (PV), Christiani, 45; 1720-22, "Čemu s opisaniem učiněn osobo abris", (PSZ, VI), Smir; 1722, "Litery, kotoryja ukazujut na obrisě. " P, Ist PV, 172; 1789, "Ábris, očertanie predělám predmeta". (refer. to Prokopovich), SAR.

Uk : 17

(1672-87 "pokazyval nam onyj (majster) abris černěhovskoe ... cerkvi" (Samojlov. Tymč; 1693, "maljar maet kunšt pred soboj a budovničoj abris ...; o tom maet kunšt ot obris". (Tuptalo), Šljapkin, 248; 17-18th c., "abris", Tymč; 1764, "po podannomu mnoju abrisu maistat ... zdelati", Tymč.

Mod Uk: ábrys: óbrys (Hrinč.).

Pol: 17-18th c., "abrys" (szkic), Reczek.

Cz: "obrys" (Machek)

Russ 18 < Uk, Pol 17- < NHG (Abriss : reissen)

Through Ukrainian (administrative and literary); Polish and German (direct) also contributed to sustain it in Russian where it competed ¹⁾ against 'čerteži'.

In Ukrainian 'abrys' is often confused with 'obrys' (<CSI *ob-; ris-ovati) and 'narys' (outline, plan). See 'risovati'

1) Cf. also 'teken', competing with 'abris' and 'risunok' at this period in Russian: 1703, 'iz tekena onoj fortifikacyi', PiB, II, 28; 1707, 'kakoθ tekēn'. 'protiθ tekena zdelati'. (PV), Obn, II/1, 94-5. 'teken' (drawing) < Dutch 'teeken' (NHG, MHG 'zeichnen': OSax 'tēkan')

A V D I É N C I J A (audience), P, Y.

Russ : 17-18

1697-99, "pochočet prinjat bytī vo

Uk : 17

1659, "aby račil davati i laskavuju

avdiencii". "na avdiencijach". (Šeremet. Čižinskij) DSnr, X, 1596, 1660; 1699, "my ... poslom vašim ... audiencyju dali". (<Dutch), DSnr, VIII, 735; 1701, "... u korolja ... audiencii ne polučil", (Dolgor), PiB, I, 720; 1703, "vašego kamergera ko ... audiencii dopustili", PiB, II, 245; 1711, "... na audiencyju ... u pravosudija Božija", Y, Slo, IX, 125; 1714, "audiencii byli", (Šafir.), Sud-k II, 314; 1717, "audiencija" (Šafir), Smir; 27. 7. 1722, "Ožidal ja ... iměti audiencyju u e. c. v. ", Y, Ps, 108; 1722, "... byl u Sultana ... i Vizira na audiencii", P, IstPV, 27; 1722, "avdiencija", (P.), Istgr, 26; 18th c., "Audiencija - vyslušanie, ili priem posla; LVN; 1731, "Audienz - audiencija", Weis, 41.

avdiencyju". (Stavropig. Lviv), ArJZ, I/12, 572; 1683, "dastii avdyencyju vsim", Tymč; 1719-23, "Onye poslancy iměli avdiencyju u hosudarja". (Chanenko), Tymč.

Mod Uk: avdijencija - Hrinč.

Pol: 16th c., "audyencya", SSrP; 1618, "audyencya", Linde.

Cz 1578, "iměl první audiency", Geb, III/1, 249.

Russ 17-18 < Uk 17 : < Pol 16- < Lat (audientia - hearing)

Direct contacts with the Ukrainian Cossacks state and the educated classes brought this learned loan-word into administrative and literary Russian. Polish and German influence on the administrative language also played its part.

Cf. also words in '-cija' from Lat. fem. g. in '-tio'.

A U D Í T O R (listener, oral examiner; prosecutor)

Russ : 18

(1702-6 "avditor", Rostov Seminary). 18th c., "Auditor - slyšatelĭ, estĭ i sudĭja děl", LVN; 1712, "Kratkoe izobraženie procešov ili Sudebnych tjažeb protiv rimsko cesarskich ot ... Kromuupeina obor auditora". Byk (Grz), No. 60.

Uk : 17

(1632-, "auditor/avditor")¹⁾ 18th c., "Avditor maetĭ pri Episkopě ili bez Episkopa postavlennych v lereov eksamenovati", Tymč; 1736, "Smotrěl esi, avditor, pokazuja ... milostĭ", (Dovhal. Kom. Děj), BilChr, 342; 1783, "V hradě Lĭvově, byvšoho tot čas auditora fělozofěi ... dostajut", Tymč.

Pol: 1646 ("audytor - slluchający"). 17-18th c. ("audytor szkolny"), Linde

With the meaning 'listener', 'examiner' this word was introduced to Muscovy (i.e. to Rostov Seminary, Moscow Academy) ²⁾ in the 18th c. together with the Kiev education and its terminology. It continued to be used in the Russian Seminaries throughout the 18-19th c. Cf. SSR.

'a u d i t o r' - judge advocate, prosecutor in the military court in Russia (as in Ukraine) is from German.

- 1) Auditor - in the Kiev Mohilaeen Academy since 1632 - was a senior student whose function was to examine the home work of the junior students (up to the Rhetorika class level) and report to the teachers. (Askoč, KAK, I, 142; Petrov, KAK, X, 240).
- 2) Smir, MAK, 182; Šljapkin, 340.

Á V T O R (author), P, L, S.

Russ : 17

17th C. (1655) ¹⁾, "Do čitatělja vozljublennago avtora", "autor", "avtorija", (Ops Sarmatii), Sob, 76-8; 1673, "iz roznych ... autorov", (Rodosl. Rusk. Car.), Sob, 99-100; 1703, "mnogich ... ávtorov". MagnArif, 23v, 33v; 1717, "glagolet ... avtor", Buž, Prop, I, 3; 1721, "velěti emu ... perevesti ... Latinskoe slovo někoego slavnago ... áýtora". "áyktorov", P, DR, 46r, 153r; 1722, "knigi ot mnogich avtorov", P, PVM, 5; 1. 1. 1725, "tetrati nevědomych avtorov", P, SiR, II, 115; 1725, "i tamo v načalě pokazuet ávtor, čto Petr prevozšel Kserksa ... ", P, PochvPam, 16v; 1729, "avtor", Kant, II, 384; 1748, "avtory", Tred (Ort), 31; 1748, "čto ... k bezčestiju avtora napečatano", S, X, 12 (and 21, 32, 94, 96); 27. 1. 1749, "staranie k sobraniju ... istorii iz ... nekotorych ... Avtorov", L, Ps, 656; 15. 9. 1758, "... gospodin Avktor ... ", L, MSS, 327; 1750, "otnjati česti u avtora", (Kom. Čud, II/2), S, V, 267, 268; 1768, "Čitati ... do piitiki nadležaščich avtorov" (MAK, Instrukc),

Uk : 16

1563-0, "avtorovi" (Gen. sing), KA, 593; 1598, "Jasnevelmožnomu panu ... Kanclerovi i Hetmanovi ... Christofor Filjalet, avtor", Apokris, 1006; 1596, "tvórec ... avtor", Ziz, 80; 1618-21, "i z pevných avtorov i istorikov reči ...; PalZK, 322; 1622, "vojsku ... Zaporozkomu ... ávtor ... zyčit" (Sakov. Virši), Tit, 38; 1627, "Tvorec: ávtor", Ber, 255; 1631, "knihi ... avtorov", Gol, I, 397; 1659, ("avtorove" -KIR), 1665, (NN - Hal), 1676 (Ohorod. Radiv), Tymč; 1671, "avtorov", BarPs, 143 (and 147); 1720, "avtor", VelLět, I, 17; 1736, "Avtor seho Ieromon. Mit. Dovhalevskij", (Kom. Děj.) BilChr, 335; 1751, "kakich avtorov eksplikovati; , (Koniskij, instrukc.), Askoč, KAK, II, 161.

Mod Uk: avtor.

WR: 17th c., "**Avtor toei pověsti aleksandrovy imenem arijan", AI, 123.

Pol: 1564, "autor", SSrP; 1605, Linde.

Russ 17 - Uk 16 : Pol 16 < Lat (auctor)

A learned loan-word from Latin in literary Russian through Ukrainian - literature (Ziz, Ber, Gal), education and translators. ²⁾

Prokopovich's and Lomonosov's 'avktor' is influenced by Latin spelling.

- 1) Vasmer mistakenly gives the date (1611) of its publication in Polish in Cracow as a date of its translation into Russian.
- 2) Cf. other Ukrainianisms in the translation 'Opis Sarmatí' ('ščo, na nyvach, posrědi chati, mnělo mi sja'), Sob, 76-8.

A D A M Á N T (diamond), P, Y, R.

Russ : (15) 17

(1460, "I prebudete ... jako že tverdii adamanti". - Metrop. Iona to Uk. WR bishops ¹⁾. -RIB, VI, 657); 6. 10. 1611, "i tverdogo adamanta ... Germogena patriarcha". (Palicyn charter), SGGD, II, 578; 1611, "Velikij že on stolp i tverdij adamant". (NovajaPov), RIB, XIII, 204 (and 197); 17th c., "tverdij adamant ... Germogen Patriarch", (RazorMG) RIB, XIII, 230; 1673-78, "Adamant v zlatě něstí tolíko krasen", (Polockij, Navchod.), Tich, RDP, I, 32; 1674, "Někii pětél ... obrěte dragii adamant", (Zrelišče), Obn, II/1, 39; 1678, "On tebě zlato, ty adamant emu", Polockij, 138, 209; 17th c., "na tverděm blagověrja kameni adamantě serdca svoego", (Evθim, 7 murd. < Gr), Sob, 168; 1704, "Adamánt, almaz", Polik; 1705-9, "Jako adamant tverdij stojal nepokolebim". R, RostLět, 12; 1711, "ašče by kameni, tverdij adamant", Y, Slo, IX, 130; 28. 10. 1716, "imaše krěposti adamanta tverdějšuju", P, SiR, I, 118; 1725, "Petre tverdij, krěpkij adamante". Slava Peč. 218; 1728, Jako Adamánt pod

Uk : 16-

(Kiev Rus': 1073, "adamantü", Izb Svjat., SrMat). 16-(17)th c., "tam kamen adamant", (Malorus. Ljucdar), Karskij Trudy, 534; 1618, "Věra tverdaja pače želěza i adamantu" (Zercalo), Tymč; 1627, "Adamánt: Diáment, abo tverdýj, almaz mosk(ovski)", Ber, 355; 1627, "jako adamanti", Gol, I, 295; 1633, "... ty... budí Atljantom, budí Adamántom", (EVf), Tit, 308; 1683, "Adamant tverdij - mužestvo Mariino", (Runo, Tuptalo), BilChr, 275; 17-18th c., "adamant", Tymč; 17-18th c., "adamant ... nepobědimij", (Dekameron), BilChr, 585.

WR: 17th c.: "Byli tyi stopni ... pjaty z adamantu", Al, 73.

Pol: 1510, "adamant", Reczek; 16th c. "adamantu" (Rej), SSrP.

Cz: 14th c., "adamant", SSČ.

mlatami pače blistaet", Y, KV, 167;
1789, "adamánt - tverdij, almaz; , SAR.

See "adamantovyj" for conclusion.

- 1) Metropolitan Iona in his epistles to Uk-WR bishops and princes uses other Ukrainian words. Cf. 'Dedičĭ, do, pan, toj'.

A D A M Á N T O V Y J (of diamond, hard), P.

Russ : 18

1704, "adamántovyj, adamantinus", Polik; 1709, "adamantovym zabralom ograždenno bjaše Carskoe lice Tvoe", P, SiR, I, 38 (and 47); 1717, "vozmnilisja sebe byti adamantinovy", (1718) "adamantinovoju broniju", P, SiR, I, 158, 254; 1722, "aki by adamantinovymi stěnamy obvela", P, SiR, II, 92; 1724, 1725, 1726, ("adamantovyj"), P, SiR, II, 107, 129, 187; 1789, "Adamántovyj" - only in church books, almaz, SAR.

Uk : 17

1618-21 "v věřě otčistoj adamantova statečnosti", PalZK, 1136; 1619, "I věrte iž ustali, ... neprijatelĭskii oružija: bo mocno Adamántovymi prihvožden estĭ vrah pravdy dovodami" (Kn. o Věřě), Tit, 32.

Pol: 16th c., "adamantny", SSrP.

"A d a m á n t (-ov-yj)" (< Gr αδαμας, -αντος - untamable) - recorded already in the 11th c. Kiev Rus' church texts ¹⁾ where it slumbered until the end of the end of the 16th c. - was reactivated by the Ukrainian Baroque authors and preachers ²⁾ who in their turn reintroduced it, especially in its abstract, figurative meaning, to literary Russian (cf. Polotsky, Yavorsky, Rostovsky, Prokopovich). The Russian corresponding word has been 'almaz'.

The Smuta period authors were familiar (through monasteries) with Ukrainian literature.

'adamantin-ov-yj' is from Latin 'adamantinus'.

- 1) Sreznevsky (SrMat) gives other forms: 11th c., "stoja na gradě adamantini i v rucě ego adamasŭ" (Upyr, Novg. doc.).
- 2) Cf. Runo Orošennoe 1685: "V imeni bohorodičĭnom liču pjatĭ lěter Maria, mahnit, adamant, rubin, iakinĭ, amefist. Adamant tverdij javljaet mužestvo Mariino; . BilChr, 274-5; and 1632, "Chrisolisny, Smarahdy, Jaspisy, Šafěry, Diaměnty, koralě nesli tam bez měry" (Parnass), Tit, 304.

ADMINISTRÁTOR (administrator, governor), P.

Russ : (16-) 17-

1567, "A Jana Eronimova napisali este ... administrator ... zemli Vifljanskie" (Groz to GDL), DSnpL, II, 549; 1577, "A ty pisalsja administratorom ... Lifljanskie zemli" (to Chodkevič) Groz, 206; 1599, "My Maksimilijan ... Administrator nad Kryžaki Pruskimi", DSnr, II, 717; 1697, "i vměsto kanclerstva ... administrator" (Russia-H. R. Emp. treaty) PiB, I, 129, 170; 1697-9, "administratoru ... graðu Cejlju dvě pary sobolej", (Šeremet, Čžin.), DSnr, X, 1619; 1721, "dati li koego administrátora vo onuju Eparchiju ili novago Episkopa postaviti", P, DR, 22r; 18th c., "Administrátor - praviteli"; LVN.

Deriv.: 1730, "administracija", Smir.

Uk : 16-

1576, "panu ... Chodkeviču ... administratoru ... zemle Lifljanskoe", (Luck), ArJZ, VIII/3, 290/1622, "Tomu že administratorovi zaboronil", Tymč; 1642, "administrator drukarni", ArJZ, I/11, 145; 1665, "administratorovi mitropolii Kievskoi" (Hal, K1R), Tymč; 1683, "Lazar Baranovič, administrator Metropolii Kievskoj", BarPs, 222; 1694, "Iosif Šumljanskij ... metropolii Kievskoj i ... Sočavskoj adměněstrator" (Lviv), AZ, V, 269; 1720, "Koroli Švedskij ... svoim i administratorov ... imenem ... hotov učiniti", VelLět, I, 448.

Deriv.: administrovati, 1563, Tymč;

administracija, 1646, Tymč, 1694,

Pol: 1564, "administrator", SSRP.

Russ (16-) 17 < Uk, WR, Pol 16- (NHG 16) < Lat (administrátor)

The Russian church administrative term as used by Prokopovich is on the Ukrainian pattern, analogous with the West European system.

In the administrative and diplomatic Russian it is due to the GDL ¹⁾ (and Polish) and West European (diplomatic relations) influence.

1) Cf. Gonsevsky's letter to Shakhovsky: 1657, "Vincencij Korvin Gonsevskoj ... Gorodenskoj administrator; , AMG, II, 562.

A Ž (up to, as far as; usque ad), P.

Russ : 17-

1666-7, "po carěch ... na Moskvě ... po cerkvam ... byvaet pominanie aže do věku ... ", Ktš, 18; 1678, "a to (zoloto) posle direju ... až v pogreby pod zemlju velěl vkidati", DvorCT, 31; 1705, "až do

Uk : 14-

1383, "aže potolja hde oupadaeti Moraška". (Vitold), UH XIV, 31 ¹⁾; 1393, "ot ploniny aže do brehu morja", (Sočava), Uljan (Mold), 7: 1422, "aže po Lisij Brod zemlja cerkovnaja", R53;

sich por iz serdca moego tot ažog ne mozet vydti", (Kurakin), Obn, II/1, 144; 1711, "ne malyj čas tam streljano, až ne skoro zakazano", (Za Mogiloju), P, Stich, 215; 1726, "... . čort bėsit sej narod (parižan) až do togo, čto uže i žen ne ljubjat", (Ops Pariža), Kant, II, 382.

1494, "svoju Elenu ... až do Litvy ... kazal provaditi", (Ops Mira), AJZ, II (Dopoln.), 112; 1563-9, "šli až do neba", KA, 646; 1627, "Dondeže: až poki", ("Daže : až"), Ber, 54(49); 1631, "až do neděli", (Triod Cv.), Tit, 242; 17th c., "až - dondeže", SS; 1710, "až do hranic Moskovskoj", HrabLět, 90; 1728, "budut ... až do kostej chudeti", (Mil. Bož. V/2), Bil-Chr, 333.

WR: 15th c., **ažĩ do zapadu", ZRSb, 272; 16-17th c., "až da horta", Kitab (112a), 385.

Pol: 14-15th c., "asz dokoncz", (PsFI), SSP.

Cz: 14th c., "aze k zemi - usque ad terram", (Žaltař), SSČ.

Russ 17- < Uk 14- : Pol 14-15 : Cz 14- : CSI *a - že

The meaning 'up to, until, usque ad (space and time)', common in Ukrainian-Polish Czech since 14th c., is foreign to Russian, except for a few individual authors who used it sporadically, being under Ukrainian or Polish influence.

In Ukrainian it is not necessarily a Polonism, but rather analogous with Polish-Czech. The semantic change from 'that, quod'; (e.g. "aže Korol ... ", 1404, R38) to 'up to, usque ad' began to crystallize, as can be observed from the Ukrainian 14-15th c. charters, in the phrases "aže po, aže do, ažli do" - R53, R54.

1) Stang, 12 (foot note 1), quoting Semkowicz (Ateneum Wilenskie, VII, 845), calls this charter a falsification ("eine Fälschung").

A K A D É M I J A (academy, college), P, Y, L.

Russ : 17

1637, "akademija" (Kosmgr), Čern, RIL, 237; 1644, "školy i akademie v svoem carstvė učinjat", (< Gr), Prenija, 181; 1670, "a estĩ u nich ..., jakož u nas akademii, to estĩ knižnye učilišča", Kosmgr, 387; 1678, "ideže učaše akademija", (Vertogr), Polockij, 68; 1701, "Okademija ichũ, Kievo-

Uk : 16

1587, "napisano v Akademii Ostrozĩskoj" ¹⁾, (H. Smotr., KalRN), ArJZ, I/7 (Predisl), xiv; (Martel, 275); 1618-21, "v akademijach Ljuteranskich i Kalvinskich", ²⁾ PalZK, 903; 1631, "Akademija Zamojskaja tak mnoho narodovi našomu požitku prinesla" (Moh., Triod Cv), Tit, 243; 1633, "V

Mogiljanskaja" (PI charter), PVK, II, 328; 11. 6. 1702, "Nyně že ... v Moskovskoj Akademii ugotovljajutsja dialogi; , Y, Ps(ČOIDR) 27; 14. 2. 1717, "Akademii Kievskoj Rektor", P, SiR, I, 97; 1721, "... akademija ... ot fundatora ... Akadema", P, Doklad, 564; 1721, "vsi protopopy ... dětej svoich prisilati vo Akadēmiju", P, DR, 53r, 54r; 1722, "Pri Akademii Slavenolatinskoj", P, IstPV, 53, 103; 1725, "v ... Akadēmii ne učilsja", P, PochvPam, 15v; 1731, "Akademie, akademija", Weis, 13; 1760, "Daby Akademija ... učenymi ... mogla dovolistvovati", L, Filos, 554; 1789, "Akadēmija", SAR.

Deriv.: 1721, "réguly adakdemíjskija", P, DR, 151r.

akademii inočeskoj", Gol, II, 34; 1658, "Akademiju v Kievě soizvoljaet ... prerohativami ..., jak Akademija Krakovskaja", (Hadjač), AJZ, IV, 143; 1699, 1723-47, "adademija", Tymč; 1705, "ot pravoslavnoj Akademii Mohileanskoj i Kievskoj ... ", P, Vladimir (Prolog); 1710, "Rusi iměti by svoju Akademiju", HrabLět, 162; 1720, "v Akademijach", VelLět, II, 246.

Pol: 1471, "achademye, gimnasia", SSP; 1558, "akademia", SSrP.

Russ 17- < Uk 16 < Pol 15 < Lat (academia) < Gr ακαδημεια

Ukrainians through their Latin education had established in Russian the Latin form of this word (akadēmija) that finally displaced the older (direct from Greek) form "akadīmija" which existed already in Kiev Rus' period, e.g. in Pčela" 12-14th c., (SrMat). Cf. also ("acadimija") in 1704, Polik; and in Uk: ("acadimija - Učilišče ... v Aθinech"), 1627, Ber, 536.

'O' for 'A' in Peter's charter is 'akan'e'.

See 'biblioteka', 'ekonomija'.

- 1) The Ostroh 'Akademija' was founded by 'K. Ostrožskij' in 1579-80. (Askoč, KAK, I, 35).
- 2) Cf. Martel, 214. The Calvinist Academy in Panevtsi (Podolia) was founded in 1590.

A K V I L O N (Aquilon, North or North North-East wind), Y, S.

Russ : (17) 18

17th c. (end), "akθēlo", (Roza Větrov, < Lat), Sob VI, 79; 1700-20, "Egda vsi větry utichajut i polunoščnyj Borej, i bystrye Akvilony i poludennye Zefiry", Y, Prop, 67; 1762-69, "kak Zefir užasen Akvillon" (Pritči 1), S, VII, 11.

Uk : 17

1627, "akvilja: orel, ak(v)ylina: orlica", Ber, 337; 1698, "hde ehr, borej, hde zefir, hde akvilja vēet", (Carstvo Natyry, I/8), BilChr, 233.

Pol: 1586, "pułnocnego Aquilona czuie", SSrP.

Russ 17-18 < Uk 17- < (Pol 16-: Cz 14 <) Lat (aquilo, -ōnis - North wind; (cf. Ovidius: "Aeoliis aquilonem claudit in antris").

This is a Ukrainian baroque word, used as such by Yavorsky and, consequently, by Sumarokov in Russian.

"akθēlo" (cf. also "zafēros" and "kartago" in the same text, translated from Latin) in Russian with 'ě' for foreign 'i' (i.e. 'aquilo', 'Zephyrus' or 'Carthago') which is an exclusively Ukrainian phonetic feature, and 't' (instead of Russian 'θ' or 'f') < Lat 'th' (Carthago) point to a Ukrainian source.

In the Ukrainian example 'akvilo' is confused with 'akvila' (eagle). Cf. also 16-17th c. Sacharov Azb, 142 ("akilla - orel", "akilina - orlica").

A K T (public record, official document), Y.

Russ : 18

3. 3. 1710, "i iz onych aktov (koi podpisany ... mitropolitami Kievskimi ...) usmotrēv ... ", Y, Gramoty, 135; 1717, "Onuju (materiju) prostrannēe iz Rossijskich aktov ... zděšī opišem". (Šafir), Smir; 1718, "Vse iz drevnich i novych aktov ... opisano". (Dolgoruk), Christiani, 26.

Uk : (15-) 16

(*1509, "k aktykovanīju do knih zemskich", AZ, II, 60); 1596, "v akta tribunālīskie vpi-

Russ 18 < Uk, WR, GDL (15) 16 : Pol, Cz 16 < Lat (actus, agere) sati roskazal", ArJZ, I/1, 519; 1597, "tym ich aktom ne dovērjaemo", Apokris, 1556; 1597, "do akt zapisati", ArJZ, I/6, 122; 1613, "na tot akt ... reestr ... pisannyj", ArJZ, I/6, 425; 1629, "universaly ... publikovanye ... po atkach", Gol, I, 361; 1664, "akta", ArJZ, VII/1, 482; 1682, "akt" (Poltava sud), Tymč; 1720, "akta, pisma ... metriki", Vel-Lět, I, 227.

Deriv. : 15-16th c., "aktykovati, aktykovanīe", Tymč.

WR: 1514, "v akta zapisati", RIB, XX, 175.

Pol: 1551, "v aktach", Linde.

Cz: 16th c., "akt", Šimek.

Ukrainian (administrative and literary) is one of several intermediaries for 'akt' (document) in Russian. In the Church administrative Russian it is from Ukrainian.

Shansky (ESRJa) claims 'akt' (document) for Russian already in 16th c. (e.g. in "Kniga glagolemaja nadziratělī, sirěčī urjad domovnych dětelī XVI v"), which appears to

be an isolated example: it must have been very rare still in 17th c.

In Ukrainian it has been common, with numerous derivatives which postdate 'akt' (cf. Tymč), since 16th c.

A K T (public action, deed), L.

Russ : 18

1728, "Egda na akty pečalny tjažko vozzirachu", (Ezek), Per, PRD, 447; 31. 5. 1751, "i mně k buduščemu publičnomu aktu vesīma prilično", L, I, 378; 7. 5. 1754, "O rešenii sego ... podoždatī, poka akt publičnyj budet naznačen", L, Filos, 678.

Uk : 17

1622, "pri tom žalosnom áktě", (Sakov, Virši), Tit, 49; 1663, "svjatoblivyj akt posvjaščenja", Gol, II, 22; 1673, "akt emu ... malženstva spravuet", (Aleks. Čel. Bož, II/6), BilChr, 257; 17-18th c., "Otkazal akt veselnij děvě toj", (Bokačio), BilChr, 584; 1710, "... na ... aktu elekcialīnomu", Orlyk, 244; 1720, "Po takom plačevnom áktě, Dorošenko otěchal", VelLět, II, 163.

Pol: 16th c., "akt", SSrP.

Russ 18 < Uk 17 < Pol < Lat (actus)

In literary Russian ' a k t ' (action) is from Ukrainian.

See ' a k c i j a '.

Á K C I J A (action, military action), U, P, S.

Russ : 18

1702, "krovī svoju pod seju fortecieju i v pročich akciach ... izlijaete", Y, Slo, X, 122; 22. 8. 1704, "Sija akcija ... dostojna pochvaly", (Vědom), Obn, II/1, 111; 1717, "onoy ... tureckoj akcii", Buž, Prop, VII, 94; 1717, "po ... voinskich akciach", (Šafir), Smir; 1720, "Velikuju akcii trudnosti větr dělal", P, Sir, II, 58; 1721, "města dovolīno ... na školīnyja publičnyja akcii", P, Doklad, 562; 1721, "Možno že ešče ... dělatī někija ákci, disputy", P, DR, 60r, 151r; 22. 1. 1722, "Marsovyja akcii", P, SiR, II, 83; 1722, "Odnak malyj uron našim akcija onaja

Uk : 16

1597, "dedukcie eho ... do akcij ničoho ne majut", ArJZ, I/6, 174; 1599, "taja nepristojnaja ... akcyja", (Luck), ArJZ, I/6, 251; 1618-21, "v ... sessijach i akciach", PalZK, 639; 21. 1. 1634, "o kotorye hrabeži osobnaja akcija zostavuetse", VUR, I, 136; 1637, "akcie pravnye suti vsčatye", Gol, I, 563; 1643, "akcija dirikhovana", Gol, II, 283; 1659, (Hal, KIR), 1699, ("o peršoj akcii"), Tymč; 1713-34, "U Perekopu byla akčēja arměi našoj z tatarami", Tymč.

Pol: 1558, "akcyja", SSrP; 1622, Linde.

sdělala", P, IstPV, 47 (and 163, 170, 212); 1724, "v ... znamenitých akcijach", Slava, 5: 1725, "na batalii Poltávskoj, na Prútovej ákcii", P, PochvPam, 18r; 1750, "... eta akcija-ta, kotorymi vy proslaviliš, prevo - schodit ... "(Tresot/13), S, V, 316.

Russ 18 < Uk 16 : Pol 16 < Lat (actio)

In the literary Russian it is through Ukrainian (literary works and sermons); in the administrative language - through Ukrainian and Polish.

Latin fem. nouns in "-tio" regularly became fem. nouns in "-cija" in Ukrainian and Polish, and hence in Russian.

A L E (but), R.

Russ : (16) 18

1567, "Ale ešče ot času vsjakie dobrodeteli primnožati povinni este" (Vorotynsky), "nebylye slova ale zradnye" (Čeljadnin), Groz, 258, 276; 15. 9. 1706, "Ne sudilem ... ostaviti ljubvi vašoj, ... ale listovne takže ... otvětující ... ", R, Ps (RArch), 441; Dial. : Perm, Pskov, "ale - ili", ObISlov.

Uk : 14 -

1349, "ale ja dal za edino" (Kazim), R2; 1375, R10; 1388, "ale", Jaroš (Mold) 312; 1388, R20, R23; 1404, 1411, R37, R43; 1347-, "ale (alě)", StatVisl (MS), 10/8, 17/16, 18v/23; 1424, "ne pastviti, ale ... ", (Židač), R56; 1448, "i ni edin rjadcja ..., ale da sudit sam ihumen", UH, No. 49; 1502, "ne doichal, ale zahib na mori", DSnKT, I, 394; 1563-9, "ale ne vse požitočno", KA, 333; 1596, "Neunedostoivij, Ziz, 62; ale učinil hodnym" 1605, "ale dlja pevnych pričín", Perestor, 25: 1632, "Ále tež ... ozdoby Ekzarchov", (Evch), Tit, 292; 1672-702, "Ale ... vojsko ne pspěšilo", SamLét, 31; 18th c., Tymč.

WR: 15th c., "hovoriti ... chotela, ale tolko houčela" (Strast. Chr), BRChr, I, 81.

Pol: 14th c., "ale w swiatem pisani", (KazSw), Tasz, 43, 55, 58;

Cz: ca 1300 "ale - sed", (Kunhut. pěsn), SSČ.

'ale' in Russian, used only sporadically by individual authors is a Ukrainianism (related and parallel to WSI - Pol, Cz, Slk). The dialectal Russian 'ale' means 'ili', i.e. it semantically differs from the Ukrainian usage. In Russian 'no' is used for this meaning. Cf. also Avvakum's "ali bog zabyl nas" (1672-3, Avv, Žit, 324).

In the 16-17th c. Muscovy the form 'ale' was not used and was hardly understood, as could be seen from the Moscow MS copy of Višenskij's 'Knižka' (Lviv, 1600) which changed "Ale tak vědajte" (BilChr, 118) to "ili tak vědajte" (Viš, 275).

Machek and Vasmer link 'ale' with OSI 'ole', CSI *o-le, *e-le, but this raises semantic problems. Shansky (ESRJa) considers it a variant of 'a-li', Russian 'i-li'; while Rudnyc'kyj (EDUL) rightly views it as from *a-*le. It is an adversative conjunction 'a' strengthened by the particle *le. Cf. also Ukrainian 'a' (but), corresponding to Russian 'no' (but).

A N T E C E S S O R (predecessor)

Russ : 18

28. 10. 1716, "K tomuž po izbraniju uvěnčannyj ... děla antecessora svoego ... otměnjaet", P, SiR, I, 105; 1722, "Začatyja ot antecessora svoego děla vnesoveršenii ostavljaet", P, PVM, 44.

Uk : 16

1596, "zvyčaj antecessorov svoich", ArJZ, I/1, 513; 1623, "Prava anūtecesorov svoich archimandritov Židičinskich", ArJZ, I/6, 532; 1625, "ničoho po antecessore moem ne ostalo", (Bishop Želib), Tymč; 1650, "plebana ... antecesūsora", (Luck), ArJZ, VI/1, 563; 1671, "antecessor", BarPs, 135; 1708, "Dorošenku sl. pam. antecessorě našem", (Mazepa), Tymč; 1710, "naslědujuči antecessora svoeho", Orlyk, 243; 1710, "svoich antecessorov", HrabLět, 38; 1732, "za antecessorov moich ... hetmanov", Višn, KAk, 334;
Pol: 1594, "antecessor", SSrP.

Russ 18 < Uk 16- (Pol 16-) Lat (antecessor)

A learned Latinism was introduced to Russian by Prokopovich, sustained by its Ukrainian literary tradition.

In Ukrainian it was primarily a Church and Cossacks' administrative language word, numerous in Hetmans' 'universal'. Cf. other cognate Latinisms in Ukrainian:

"antecedens" (1618-21, PalZK, 531), "intercessia" (Triod Cv., Tit, 243).

A P R O B Á C I J A (approval), L.

Russ : 18

1713-19, "i do aprobacii Vaš. Vel. izgotoviti", (PSZ, V), Smir; 18th c., "aprobácija - opyt, ugoždenie ili iskušenie kakogo děla", LVN; 1759, "čtoby ... učinitiĭ opredelenie k aprobacii ... Prezidenta", L, Filos, 541; 1759, "dlja aprobacii ego Sijatelĭstvu Ak. Nauk Gosp. Presidentu", L, MSS, 311; 1760, "pripečaty- vatĭ prezidentskuju aprobaciju", L, Filos, 560.

Uk : 16-17

1602, "A do toho času, něm aprobacija aliĭbo konfěrmacija ot ... cerkvě ... priidet" (Lviv), AZ, IV, 244; 1670, "punkty i teperišnyi aprobacii varovano", (Dorošenko, Instrukc.)AJZ, IX, 309; 1720, "prosjači o aprobaciju i potvrzenie ... paktov hadjackich", VelLět, I, 391; 1730, "dlja aprobacii ... posilany bili", Tymč.

Pol: 1564, "powstał nie czekaiaç aprobacyey" (Biel. Kr), SSrP.

Russ 18 < Uk 16-17 : < Pol 16- < Lat (approbatio)

Through Ukrainian and Polish. See other words in '-cija'.

A P R O B O V Á T Ī (approve), P, S.

Russ : 18

1717, "... korolĭ postupok svoego generala Gubernatora ne aprobuet". (Šafir), Smir; 1720 "Oprobuetsja" (Gen. Regl), Smir; 1721, "Sam e. Imper. Velič ... vse napisannoe aprobovál ... ", P, DR, 139r; 7. 5. 1724, "Čto v Ekaterině usmotrěl i approboval", P, SiR, II, 109; 18th c., "Apróbuju - chvalju", LVN; 7. 1. 1758, "... i vesĭ prožekt byl aprobovan", S, Ps, 32.

Deriv. : 1719, "aprobovanie", Smir.

Uk : 16

1596, "(Vladyki) ne smějutiĭ traktatov ... toho zŭednočenja duchovnym ..., aprobovatiĭ", ArJZ, I/1, 511; 1618-21, "nakazanie Latinov ... iže panovane papeža ... ne aprobuet", PalZK, 798; 1628, "trech ... ne aprobovanych", Gol, I, 308; 1631, "kniha Triodion ... ot vsej cerkvy ... aprobovány", (Mohila, Triod, Cv.), Tit, 242; 1634, "Potom aprobovana maet byti řeči", (Kiev Metrop), HrabLět (Prilož), 322; 1669, "Aprobuem, stverdivši pečatju našeju polkovoju ... i podpisom" (Poltava), Tymč; 1717-34, "aprobovati", Tymč; 1720, "aprobovati", VelLět, I, 392.

Pol: 1564, "aprobowali", SSrP.

A Slavonic formation in '-ovati' from Latin stem 'aprob-'; through Ukrainian and Polish in administrative Russian; in literary Russian (temporarily) it rested on its Ukrainian literary usage.

The stress '-ováti' is from Ukrainian, not from Polish (-ówać).

LVN confuses 'aprobováti' (approve) with 'próbovati' (test) semantically, formatively and by stress: 'apróbuju', by stress, belongs to 'próbovati', 'próba'. See 'p r ó b o v a t i'.

A P T É K A (apothecary, chemist store), P, Y, S.

Russ : (16-) 17

(1581, -obtekarí); 17th c. (1534). "A to estí vo abtikach". SloVRJa XI-XVII; 1630, "veli mně ... datí iz ... gosudarskoj opteki masl", AI, III, 289; 1638, "v aptekě lékarej dva", AMG, II, 82; 1661, "požaluj mene ... izlěčití v optekě", AMG, III, 286; 1666-7, "apteka i doktory", Ktš, 90; 1670, "Amsterdam nyně ... vsěm okrestnym g(o)s(u)d(a)rstvám aptýka imjanuetsja", Kosmgr, 223; 1678, "kladut ... vo abteku", "obteka", "v ... aptecě", "O aptice", DvorCT, 26, 28, 56, 34; 1677, "v novuju opteku", Zab, I, 543; 1682, "v apteku", Zab, II, 761; 1697, "... v optekě sulemanūdra ..., v spiritu", PiB, I, 153; 1701, "... apteku ... lékařstvami ... napolnití". PiB, I, 484; 1704, "Aptéka, pharma", Polik; 1700-20, "Togda vrači, napisavši recept, to estí charticu, ... posylaet v apteku", "Zavedu vas v apteku, v nich že ... zdravie polučim", Y, Prop, 55, 56, 77; 18th c., "Apotéka - dom léčebnyj", LVN; 1721, "podobae bytí v seminarium ... aptekě i doktoru", P, DR, 60v; 1725, "Smotrim ... na vra - čevskija aptéki", P, PochvPam, 9v; 1731, "Apotheck -apteka, aptečka",

Uk : 15 - 16 -

(1490, Lviv, Zubrycki) ¹⁾ 15-16th c., "... větre, ... provejte ohorodok Moj Miropoložnych apatěk dobrovonných řečej ee". (Pěsn. Pěsn., 53), Tymč; 1596, "Vračebnica ... i tyž aptýka", Ziz, 36; 1600, "naša apteka všeljakimi rečami ... uraženaja", Tymč; 1627, "Vračebnica : dom hdě léčat i tyž aptýka", Ber, 26; 1637, "Knižica apteku duši tvoej ukazuetí", (Didaskalia), Gol, II, 232; 1676, "byli aptekoju lékarskoju", (Radiv, Ohorod), Tymč; 17th c., "Apteka", SS; 1706, "Jak aptiku", Tymč; 1731, "hlavnoj polkovej apteke, Hlučovskomu hvarnizonnomu polku", (Apost.), Sud-ko, I, 160.

Mod Uk: aptéka(lit), áptýka(col).

Deriv. : 17-18th c., "aptečka", Tymč; aptečnyj, 16th c., Tymč.

WR: 16th c. (Tymč)

Pol: 1484, "w apothecze", 15th c., "apoteky", 1564, "apteka, aptika", SSP, SSrP.

OCz: "apoteka, apatéka, apatyka", Šimek; 1400, "ta apateka", SSČ; 1562, "Apatýka- Myropoleum", Dasypod. ("aptéka" - Moravian, Machek)

Weis, 37; 1756, "u menja ... sobst-
vennaja apteka". (Kom. Prid. Čud/9), S,
V, 238; 1789, "Aptéka, aptéčka: dom v
kotorom lékar. chranjat", SAR.

Russ (16-) 17 < (WR 16 <) Uk 15-16- < Pol 15- < Cz 14-15 < (NGH 14-15 <)MHG
(apotéke - 13; Kluge): MLG (abbetéke, abtêke, apotéke - Lasch) < Lat (apotheca) < Gr
αποθηκη - a store)

Although linguistic evidence for " a p t e k a " for the 16th c. Russian is rare or
lacking ²⁾, we nevertheless assume that it was known beside "aptekarí".

The spelling with "-y-", e.g. "abtyka" (quoted by ESRJa from "Alfavit inostran. reče
XVII v. "), "aptyka" (Kosmografija has other Ukrainian features), is Ukrainian. The "-i-"
in "O aptice" (DvorCT) should probaly also read "-y-", since "Ierodiakon theofan" of
Chudov m. - a Ukrainian - who translated several Polish works into Russian, lapses
occasionally into 'y/i': '(e)' confusion in spelling (cf. "janyčare: janičar" - 23, 22, 27, 48;
and "sirěči: seřěči" - 37), reflecting also other phonetic Ukrainianisms (e.g. "na šyi" -
50, "čim" - 43) in this work.

"aptyka" in Kosmsografia symbolically means - a flourishing trade centre, a
universal supply depot.

See " a p t e k a r í " for conclusion.

- 1) In 1490, doctor Alexander, the official apothecary of Lviv, had 40 Zlotys lent to him by the city's
treasury funds to set up an apothecary (Chemist) shop in Lviv. (Zubrycki, Kr. Lw, 125).
- 2) "apoteky" (and "aptekarí", referred to by Shansky - ESRJa) in the 1499 (Gennady's) Bible, as well as
several other Latin words found in it, were transliterated untranslated into Cyrillic from Vulgata: e.g. : 2
Esd. : 1/54 "apoteky - apothecas" - storehouses; 1 Esd. : 3/3 "na bazěchū - super bases", 3/5 "vū
kalenděchū - in calendis"; Judith: 2/12 "kastella - castella ", 7/11 "gusterni - cisternae", 16/1 "kastra -
castra"; 1 Paral. : 13/1 "kumū tribunisū - cum tribunis", 16/5 "lirasū - lyras", 27/1 "turma - thurma"; 2
Paral. : 20/36 "klasemū - classem" (vojsko morskoe), 26/6 "opida - oppida", 35/5 "turmy - turmas",
35/13 "ostijasū - hostias", 36/7 "vū temĭplumū - in templo", 34/16 "volumenū - volumen"; Esth. : 16/9
"jako vešči publika" - ut reipublicae", 16/13 "i neslyšanychū machiny - inauditis machinis"; Wis. : 4/2
"triumfatū - triumphat"; Jer. : 10/18 "inū akū vise - in hac vice", 46/28 "magistratomū - magistratus",
50/39 "strusy - struthiones"; 1 Mach. : 1/4 "tirannosū - tyrannos", 1/15 "gimnasiumū - gymnasium",
9/10 "krimenū - crimen"; 2 Mach. : 2/13 "biblioteka - bibliotheca". (Gorskij, A., Nevostruev, K. :
Opisanie slavjanskich rukopisej moskovskoj sinodalĭnoj biblioteki. Moskva, 1855. Otd. I. Svjaščennoe
pisanie. pp. 47-48, 57, 77, 95-98, 125-126), and Wis. : 11/8 "materia - materia"; 1 Paral. : 26/6
"prefekti - praefecti"; Deut. : 10/2 "i vpišju na Tavlu - et scribam in tabulis" (Busl PFM, 52, 56).

A P T É K A R Í (Chemist, Apothecary), P, S.

Russ : 16-

1581, "privel obtekarej i barberov" (from
England), DSnAn, II, 2; 1584, "optekara
Jakova ... otpustili ... z dochtorem

Uk : 15-

1445, "Wassil Ruthenus Apothecarius
ius civile habet". ¹⁾, Zubrycki, KrLw,
106; 15-16th c., "Jahodki lica eho, jako

Tvoim s Romanom ... " (Fedor Iv. to Elisabeth of Engl.), DS_nAn, II, 139; 1597, "doktor i obtekarī", DS_nR, II, 144; 1599, "obtekariej", DS_nAn, II, 273; 1623, "... dochtur i optekari ... govorili", SGGD, III, 259; 1678, "v toj aptecē vseгда robjat trista aptekarčikov", DvorCT, 34; 1701, "Inozemca, aptekarja J. Gotfrida... požalovati, velēli". PiB, II, 485; 1703, "abtékari ... grecy", MagnArif, 30v; 1704, "Aptékari - pharmacopola", Polik; 18th c., "Apotékari - kotoryj lēkarstvo sostavljaet", LVN; 1731, "Apothecker - aptekari", Weis, 37; 1756, "a radi tovo, čto aptekari po kitajski ne rozumějut". (Kom. Prid. Obm/9), S, V, 238; 1789 "Aptékari - kotorogo iskusstvo ... v prigotovi. lēkarstv", SAR.

Deriv.: Aptekarskij, 1615, "v optekarskiju Polatu", (1687, "skljanok optekarskich"), Zab, I, 636, 518; 1632, "Aptekarskij Prikaz", AMG, I, 383; 1666-7, "aptekariskij", "optekarskij", Ktš, 90, 96; 1677, "Aptekarskago prikazu", MDBP, V/8, 228; 1721, "Za aptekarskim ogorodom nad Maloju Nevoju", P, Doklad, 561.

zahrodki dobrovonných rěčej, posaženy ot apatekarev", "aptekarrev", (Pěsn. Pěsn., 54), Tymč; 1574, "Seniko Sidelīnik i Aptykar". (Fedorov's patron in Lviv), PočKnihopeč, 52; 1604, "v domu pana ... aptykara", Tymč; 1618-21, "ot aptykara", PalZK, 1135; 1627, "Mýrovárnik: aptýkar", Ber, 437; 1669, "aptekarja", BarPs, 88; 18th c., "Nakaždovati asafettidoju, kotoroj dostane u Židov aptiikarov", Tymč.

Deriv.: 1720, "Puzdro z fljašami ... aptekarskimi lēkarstvennimi vodkami napolneno", VelLět, I (Prilož), 34.

WR: 16th c. *(Pesn. Pesn), Tymč.

Pol: 1443, "u apatekarza; apotekarski", SSP; 1564, "aptekarz, aptikarze", "1590, medicinae - aptika", SSrP.

Cz: 1400, "apatekarzi, apatečny, apatekářský", SSČ; 1414, "od apatekarzow, apatečnikow", Hus; 1562, "Apatykář", Dasypod.

A. Russ 16- < (WR 16- <) Uk 15-16 : < Pol 15-16- : < Cz 14-15- < NHG, MHG (apotheker) < MLat (apothecarius)

B. Russ 16- < Engl (since 14th c., "apothecaries" - Chaucer; 1592, "apothecary" - Shakespeare) < OFr (apotecaire); MLG (abbetēker, abtēker, ap(pe)tēker, apotēker - Lasch).

Ukrainian, White Russian and Polish (Bulach, IstKom, 19) were the main and linguistically decisive intermediaries for "apteka", "aptekarī" in Russian; German (also LG. - Dutch, cf. Vasmer) and English ²⁾ also contributed initially towards it.

Shansky (ESRJa) rightly corrected Vasmer but simplified the problem by ignoring the Ukrainian and White Russian media, - i.e. the earliest historical and linguistic evidence for the word in East Slavonic.

In Ukrainian it is partly direct from the local Germans (e.g. in Lviv). But the apparent connection of the earliest (15th c.) form "apateka, -ri" in Ukrainian (Pěsn. Pěsn.)³⁾ with that in Czech and Polish, as well as the two spelling variants - "apteka" and "aptyka" (with "-y-", standard in 16-17th c., but colloquial in Mod Uk), also found later in (colloq) Czech and sporadically in Polish (Brueckner calls "aptyka" "ludowe" in Polish), circumstantially and chronologically point to a Czech source (where "a < ô", Geb, I, 248; "y < í < é", Machek). In Ukrainian (but not in WR, Russ or Pol) this "y" may also reflect an earlier unstressed "e: y" confusion (colloquial Uk stresses here initial "á-") or lead to Gr 'η'.

In Russian the spelling is even more varied: the "-y-" is from Ukrainian; the initial "o-" is either "akan'e" or is analogous (by colloquial preference) to "Ondrej", "otlas". The "-b-" (ob; , ab-) for etymological "-p-" points to German (High or Low) "p: b" confusion, persisting in the Russian spelling still in the 17th c.

- 1) Zubrycki, quoting from Lviv's (city) Register (Lib; 1166, p. 277), adds "był to ile dotąd wiadomo pierwszy aptekarz (i.e. Lviv)". Krypjakovyč (LRus', 20), enumerating artisans and craftsmen of Lviv, also mentions "Vasyl' Rusyn apykar 1445".
- 2) "Jakov" (James or Jakob), the first Chemist in Muscovy, was sent to Grozny by Elizabeth from England, and hence the Moscow "Aptekarskij Prikaz", lasting till 1714. There were also Dutch Chemists in Moscow, e.g. "Arend Klauzend", since 1566 (Luk, I, 22), Van Stellingswerff, in 1616. (Cf. Erik Amburger: "Festschrift für Max Vasmer", 1956, p. 28).
- 3) Florovskij (Češsk. Strui, 236, 237), points out that this "Pěsnĭ Pěsnej" was translated from Czech before Skoryna's time, in the 15th c. Gebauer (I, 248) shows that in some cases foreign "o" becomes "a" in OCz. : "varhany" (< OHG organā, Lat organum), "klašter" (< OHG Klôster), "šanovati" (< MGH schônen), "apateka" (< MLat apothecar). Kăstner (pa. 74) considers this "a" as OCz substitution for OBavarian (UG) open "ô".

A R G U M É N T (argument), P, R, S.

Russ : 18

1702-9, "daby v čem ne vozmogut-argumentom, v tom zaglušat krikom: sobrašasja vkupě". R, Slo 5, 128; 1717, "... ili logičeskimi argumentami dokazyvatĭ". (Šafir), Smir; 1721, "iže estĭ obraz arguméntami", "arguméntov", Polik RR, 21, 93; 1760 (1736), "Argumenty iz soborov dekretov i diplomov Imperatorskich", P, SiR, I, Oglavl.

Deriv.: 1750, "... v etoj bezdělĭkě mnogo děla, čto ja argumentalĭno dokazatĭ mogu". (Kom. Tresot/3), S, V, 303.

Uk : 16

1563-9, "arkhument", KA, 544; 1598, "a pripatrimsj a tvoim arŭkhu - menŭtom alĭbo dovodom i konkljuzijam", (Potij to Kl. Ostr.), RIB, XIX, 1053; 1618-21, "... boronitisja ... prez sillohizmy i argumenta", PalZK, 910; 1676, "strěly falšivych arkhumentŭv ... ", Radiv, Prop, 2; 1755, "Kakie arhumenty hovoril, kokoj fundament". (Proekt prav.), Askoč, KAK, I, 166.

Deriv.: arkhumentovati (1598), "argumentacija" (Hal Mes., 1669), Tymč.

WR: 1616, (*Vil. Unity), ArJZ, I/7, 270.

Russ 18 < Uk, WR, Pol 16 < Lat (argumentum, arguere)

A learned Latinism (common in the 16-17th c. Ukrainian Polemic literature), cultivated by the Ukrainian Latin educated classes, through which it was introduced to Russian.

A R É N D A (rent, leasehold)

Russ : 17

1649, "Arendam židovskim ... v Zaporožskom Vojsku nebyťi", (Kunak., Uk sit), VUR, II, 304, 308; 1665, "... měščane, i ich zemli ... i randy ... byli perepisany", "... čtob sela, melńicy ... stacějiam, ... i arendam ne podlegali", (Moscow-Baturyn articles), SGGD, IV, 155, 159; 1710, "v Kieve nikogda bezarendi ne bylo". (P I's charter for Kiev), UAN Zaps (VII-VIII), 351; 1720-22, "neminuvšijasja srokom arendy", (PSZ, IV), Smir; 1730, "Aréndy - otkupy", Smir; 1789, "Arénda", SAR.

Dial. : Sevs, "rénda", Preobraž. ; Dal: Južn. Zapadn.

Deriv.: arendovati, 1649, "u nich židy v maetnosiech ich arendujut", (Kunak., Uk sit), VUR, II, 308

Uk : 15-

1487, "Arenda myta luckoho židom na tri hodi". UH, No. 15; 1489, "Arenda myta volodimerskoho", UH, No. 18 ¹⁾; 1522, "prodal ... korčmy ... i na to ... list svoj ... orandu, emu dal", DiR, I, 100; 1573, "platy i z arand mytnych", ArJZ, VIII/6, 429; 1598, "arendy ... platili", Apokris, 1140; 1631, "od toe arendy" (VoIVol), VUR, I, 116; 1638, "O arendu sela Ternok", Gol, II, 158; 1641, "O arendu ... sela Markovič", VUR, I, 322; 1689, "dalismo emu mlyn ... v arendě do roku po sto kop", BarPs, 244; 1672-702, "I na Ukraině stali arendi", Samlět, 141, 169, 171; 1710, "na arendach", HrabLět, 49; 1720, "arendy na ... šinki ... horělčanye", VelLět, II, 544; 1738, "bo pėdem v orandu švidenko", UInterm, 104.

Deriv.: arendovati, 1561, Dir, II, 92; 17th c., Tymč; 1728, "dobro ... arendujut", BilChr, 326.

arendovyj, 1691, "v ratušnych arendovych šinkach", AZ, V, 245.

arendovnyj, 16th c., Tymč; 1631, "Vzjavši v posesiju svoju arendovuju ... maetnosti". (VoIVol), VUR, I, 115.

WR: 1516, "oranūdu (židu) otdal", (Mensk), RIB, XX, 898; 1561, "arendy", (Vilna), DiR, II, 91.

Pol: 1543, "zastaw ... arend", SSrP.

Cz: "arenda", Slk: "arenda", (Machek).

Russ 17- < Uk 15, WR 16- : < Pol 16- : < Cz 16- : MLat (arrenda: arrendāre) < Lat (ad-reddere)

See " a r e n d a r ě " for conclusion.

- 1) This word was common in the 15-16th c., Ukrainian; cf. additional examples: 1489, "Arenda Korčom Vručskich", UH, No. 17: 1562, "na arandu", DiR, 104; 1579, "što by ... eho na arendu pustiti", ArJZ, I/1, 101; 1580, "za ... arendu ... zaplatil", "za arendu ... kvituju", ArJZ, I/1, 134; 1584, "na arendu Černechovskuju ... list", AŽMU, 121; 1599, "Aby mohl ... sěnožatĭ arendoju deržati". ArJZ, I/9, 127.

A R E N D A R Ě (leaseholder)

Russ : 17

1648, " pasěka litovskich Ljudej ... Lukijaški ... da Ivaški Randarja". (Putivl. voevoda), VUR, II, 62; 1686, "i perevoznoe sbirajut na Kievskago polkovnika syna ... i Maksima Randarja", "i na M ... Rendarja". (Kiev voevoda reports), ArJZ, VII/1, 529 (and 517, 524); 1686, "on že Maksim Randarĭ zavodil ... selitrijanye majdany". (Uk sit), ArJZ, VII/1, 539.

Deriv.: 1631, "Getman Kazatckoj Timoška Rendarenko poslal ... listy", VUR, I, 114.

Uk : 16

1569, "Arandar požitkov eho kor. Milosti", Tymč; 1584, Žid mežirickii Avram Chaimovič, arendar Černechovskij žaloval", AŽMU, 121; 1584, "arendar Žitomirskii Zacharijaš", AŽMU, 130; 1599, "z sejmu ... traθiti ... do arendara", (Antiris), RIB, XIX, 687; 1605, "Arendarov", AZ, IV, 250; 17-18th c., "arandar", Tymč; 1736, "uže ž bo tut rospinaj, olendaru, ... tašu", (Dovhal) UlInterm, 113.

Deriv.: 1630-32, "Orendarenko T. " - Hetman of the Uk. Cossacks; "arendarka", 17th c., Tymč; "arendarskij", 18th c., Tymč.

Pol: 16th c., "arendarz", SSrP.

Russ 17- < Uk 16 - : Pol 16-

Most of the Russian examples, referring exclusively to Ukrainian situations, the period of borrowing, and its wide currency at the time in the administrative and literary Ukrainian, indicate a Ukrainian source for "arenda" (and derivatives) in Russian.

The forms ' r a n d a ', ' R e n d a r ě ' point to spoken language as their transmitting agent.

' o r a n d a ', ' O r e n d a r e n k o ' ('o-' substituted for the initial foreign short 'a-', cf. 'Oleksij') and ' o l e n d a r ' (with dissimilative 'l' for 'r', cf. 'lejstrovyj') are Ukrainian colloquial forms.

Á R É S T / A R E Š T (arrest, imprisonment), P.

Russ : 17 - 18

1651, ivy ... dali s ratuši arest". RIB, XV, 238; 1704, "v takom snosnom areště", PiB, III, 97; 1717, "... vzjav carja ... za arest, otoslal ... ", (Šafir), Smir; 1721, "takich zloděev ... pod česnym aréstrom vysylatí povolěno", P, DR, 100v; 18th c., "Árest - kogo vozmot za karaul", LVN.

Deriv.: arestánt, 1705, PiB, III, 522; 1717, (Šafir), Smir; 1722, "za ... arestantom", P, PVM, 6; 18th c., LVN; 1789, SAR.

Uk : 16

1606, "Z reestru i z areštu slušne pripalym, ... čerez voznoho eneralnoho", (VolVol), ArJZ, VIII/3, 518; 1611, 1650, 1681 ("arešt"), Tymč; 18th c., "... u arešt treba eho dati", Tynmč; 1720, "prikazalesi byl polkovniku vzjati mja pod arest". (Chmeln.), Vellět, I, 37.

Pol: 16th c., "arest, arestowanie", SSrP.

Cz: arest, (h)arest, harešt, Machek

Russ (17-) 18 < Uk 16- : < Pol 16 < NHG (arrest) < MLat (arrestum: adrestare)

The two spellings ('arešt: arest') in Russian point to Ukrainian ¹⁾ and Polish sources (found also in Czech), and reflect different manners of borrowing this word originally from German, or are due to analogies: "-št-" (with colloquial tinge) - through spoken medium, "-st-", the standard Russian (under German influence), through written medium.

The stress "arést", as used by Prokopovich, follows Ukrainian usage, cf. " a r e s t o v a t ě "

1) It is common in Ukrainian (with both spellings) since 16th c., particularly in the North Ukrainian (Volynian) courts' reports (cf. ArJZ, I/6). In Polish "areszt" is late.

A R E S T O V Á T Ě (to arrest), P, S.

Russ : 18

1705, "arestovannye", PiB, III, 523; 1717, "Poslov Rossijskich Kotolĩ za arestoval". (Šafir), Smir; 1721, "To Sýnod mošet orestovátĩ ... ", P, DR, II, 48v; 18th c., "Arestúju - za karaul sažaju", LVN; 1731, "Verhaftet, arestovan", Weis, 672; 1750, "Kak? arestovati prikaznova služiteljà?" (Kom.

Uk : 16

1583, "Tut na urjade arestuju i do neho moviti choču", ArJZ, VIII/3, 378; 1597, "Sam ... ne areštoval". (Ljublin Tribunal), ArJZ, I/6, 127; 1599, "hreka Nikifora, ... arestovano", Apokris, 1780; 1643, "aby ... tych ... areštoval", Gol, II, 269; 1681, "... areštovav dom Ivanov z dvorom". (Poltava), Tymč; 1696,

Tresot/9), S, V, 312; 1750, "Nadobno evo arestovati. Ty u menja skorjæ arestovan budeš". (Kom. Čud/6) S, V, 288.

"Kazalismo ... arištovat", Tymč; 1728, "... velěli arestovati". (Apost.), Sud-ko, I, 58.

Deriv.: 1706, "areštovnyj list", Tymč.

Pol: 16th c., "arestuje", SSrP; 18th c., "aresztować", Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk 16- : Pol 16-

'arestovati' is a neologism in Slavonic, with the '-ova-' suffixal formant, on the Ukrainian-Polish pattern. In Russian it is from Ukrainian and Polish.

'o-' (for 'a-') in DR may be a misprint.

The stress on '-ovát?' follows Ukrainian, not Polish, usage.

A R I Θ M É T I K A (Arithmetic), P.

Russ : (16-) 17

16-17th c. (before 1643), "sija kniga glagolemaja po grečeski ariθmetika". (< G), Sob VI, 91; 1681, "Musikija imëet v sebë giometreju i artemetiku", DilMus, 55; 1690, "Kniga Oriθ - metika Latinskaja", (and "arichmetika"), (Kn. Patr.), VOIDR (1583), XVI, 61 (and 66); 1699, "Kratkoe ... rukovedenie vo aritmetiku v amsterodamě, v drukarni I. Tessinga". (Kopievskij), Pek, Nil, II, No. 13; 1703, "Ariθmétika", sirěči nauka čislitel'naja". MagnArif; 1704, "Arimétika", Polik; 1721, "Ariθmétika i Geométria", P, DR, 51v; 1725, "ariθmetika", P, SiR, II, 115, 149.

Deriv.: arlθmétk: 1703, MagnArif, 41v, 17v; 1704, Polik; 1713-19, (PSZ, V), Smir; ariθmétičeskij: 1703, MagnArif, 181r, 271r; 28. 10. 1716, "uže ariθmetičeskija geometričeskija ... iskusstva", P, SiR, I, 110.

Uk : 16

1591, "oučenij ... dostižajut: dijalektiki, ritoriki, musiki, ariθmetiki, heométrii i astronomii i simi že sedmi". Adelphotes (Pravověrnyj); 1627, "Ariθmetika: čislitel'naja, nauka ličby", Ber, 349; 1630, "Ariθmétika učiti ličby", (Evch), Tit, 296; 1659, "Kto estī oratorom, filiozofom, θeoliogom, ... matematikom, aritmetikom", (Hal KIR), Tymč; 17th c., "Abysja matematičeskich nauk: aritmetiki, muzyki i inšich naučil", Tymč; 18th c.,

Deriv.: "aritmetičnyj", 18th c., Tymč.

WR: 1517, "ljubo ti est sumeti Aritmetiku", (Skoryna, Bible), BRChr, I, 107.

Pol: 1562, "Bo acz tho zowā wyzwolonemi naukami: Grammatikę, Retorikę, Muzikę, Aritmetikę, Geometrią y Astronomią". (Rej, Zwierz),

Cz: 14-15th c., "aryzmetryka", 15th c., "arismetria", 1404, "arifmetricam artem" (< MLat), SSČ.

Russ (16-) 17 < Uk, WR 16- < Pol 16 < Cz 14-15 : MHG (1489) < MLat (arithmetic) < Gr αριθμητική τέχνη - art of counting)

A learned loan-word in Russian through Ukrainian, White Russian (and Pol, Cz) from Latin ¹⁾ and Greek. The forms with '-e-' (< Lat 'e', Gr 'η') instead of '-i-' (<Gr 'η') and with '-t-' (< Lat 'th', Gr 'θ') point to this route. Cf. 'akademija', 'katedra', 'tron'.

The earlier 15th c. ChSl form 'arīθmitikija' (cf ESRJa) is from Greek.

- 1) 'Arithmetic' was a 'scientia libera', i.e. one of the seven subjects (beside theologia), belonging to the so-called 'Free Sciences' of the West European educational system, and as such was taught in the 15-16th c. West Ukrainian schools of the Quadrivium class. (Trivium class schools taught only 'Grammatika, Retorika, Dialektika'). Cf. Martel, 222; Adelphotes (Introd.), Tit, 294-7.

A R M Á T A (a cannon, artillery), P.

Russ : 17

17th c., "I posle toj trubli ... počali bití v hramaty velikija i v nabaty, ... A vse znatno, čto gotovljatsja k pristupu", AzovSid, ¹⁾ 366; 1645-76, "V lěto 6897 vyvezli iz Němec armaty na Rusí i ognennuju strěľbu, i ot togo času urazuměli iz nich strěľjati". (Golicyn. Lětopisí, 215) ²⁾ Karamzin, V (Priměč), 136; 1659, "pechoty i armaty", AMG, I, 560; (1660, "čto ja z Něžina z Armatoju i z ratnymi ljudími rušilsja", Zolotareno to Dolgoruk, AMG, III, 134); 1698, "... θortecija ... mnogimi i velikimi gramatami ží na - saždennaja", "teθartecii zělo krěpki i garmjat (sic!) množestvo". (Šeremet., Čižin. in Malta), DSnr, X, 1665, 1666; 1709, "Jako grimjat armáty i glasom i strachom", P, Stich (Epinik), 212; 1711, "Bolíšaja zlostí nastupila, Vsja armáta zagriměla", P, Stich(Prut), 215.

Deriv.: ARMATNYJ: 1665, "garmatnoj podpolkovnik Ulío", (interrog.), AJZ, V, 285; 1709 "... i na armatnyja rykanija strašnym rykom otvěščavachu gory". P, SiR, I, 36. **Armatura:** 21. 10. 1717,

Uk : 16

16th c. (1494), "vsjuda po městach byto z harmat", (Ops mira), AJZ, II (Pribavl), 112; 1595, "armatu", Tymč; 1598, "z armatoju, jako do vojny", (Klir. Ostr.), RIB, XIX, 529; 17th c., "ale harmaty im zostavil". (Lviv Lět 1630), Bilodid, 86; 1680, "ot šancov že i ot ... armat", Sýnops, 150, 152, 154; 17th c., "u Turkov polnyi harmatki otnjali", Tymč; 1672-702, "armat bolšich dvěstě štuk uzjali", "banket učiniviši, z harmat bili", SamLět, 200, 54; 1710, "pri armatach", HrabLět, 22, 53; 1720, "tri armatki", "armati sečovie", VelLět, II, 82, 366.

Deriv.: armatnyj: 1629, 1633, 1645, 1649, 1686, Tymč; 1654, "statíja 4. na choružeho armatnoho 50 zolotyč", (Chmeln.), AJZ, X, 479; 1720, "bez hromov armatnych i mušketnych", VelLět, II, 366; 1725, "armaš" (gunner), Tymč.

WR: 16th c., "armatu alíbo streľibu na zamku", RIB, XX, 1173.

Pol: 16-18th c., "armata" - armada, flota, armia; "armatny" - zbrojny, Reczek.

Russ 17- Uk (WR) 16 : < Pol 16 < Ital (armata) < Lat (armata, armare - armed)

The prothetic 'h-' (cf. Azov Sid and Čižinskij, Malta), which is a Ukrainian colloquial feature, as well as the specialized meaning 'armata' - a cannon (often in plural) ³⁾, rarely - artillery, that probably developed on the Ukrainian territory as the Cossacks' military terminology ⁴⁾, both point to a Ukrainian source for this word in Russian. The Russian word since 14-15th c. is "puška".

The metathesis "gra- < gar-" may be due to Russian scribes who confused it with "gramota".

- 1) The Don Cossacks maintained close relations with the Zaporozhian Cossacks, often jointly undertaking campaigns, e.g. against the Crimea in 1515 (DSnKT, II, 140-4); in August 1634 the Zaporozhians with artillery and with a 100 Don Cossacks besieged Azov; there was a similar expedition in 1637 (VUR, I, 143, 177); the Zaporozhians also participated in the "Azov Sidenie" in 1641. (Gudzij, Chr, 370; cf also Orlov, RFV, 55, 56).
- 2) 'Golycynskaja Lětopis' was written or compiled during Aleksey Mikhaylovich's reign (1645-76), the period of close Ukrainian-Russian political and cultural relations; both 'armaty' and 'čas' in this example are semantic Ukrainianisms.
- 3) In Polish 'armata' - działa, cannons, not before 18th c., cf. Brueck, Linde.
- 4) Cf. the Ukrainian Cossacks' song: "Huknemo z hakivnyc', vdarymo z harmaty" - still sung by Ukrainians - refers to one cannon.

A R T Í K U L (paragraph, rule, law), P, L.

Russ : (16) 18

1599, "podal arcykul, napisano dva artykula", DSAn, II, 278; 1702, "i dat' emu na pismě dolžnosti ego, takže i artikul", PiB, II, 11; 1714, "Instrukcii i artikuly voennye". (SPb), Byk (Grž), No. 147; 30. 8. 1718, "ty i dělom pokazal esi artikul sej", P, SiR, II, 18; 18th c., (beg.), "artikul" (Povarn. kn.), Sob, 115; 1721, "lbo moščno im artikulami opredělit', čego učit' budut", P, Doklad, 563; 1722, "sjudy smotrili i starinnyja artikuly monašeskija", P, PochvPam, 13v; 1744, "artikul", Kant, II, 350; 1755, "obučit' novomu artikulu, zavesti ... artileriju". L, Slo(PochvPV), 23; 1789,

Uk : 14-

1388, "Vsi kotorye artykuly dali esmo im, na tom privileii ... potveržaem". (Luck, Vitold), AZ, I, 26; 1507, "artykuly", AJZ, II, 113; 1563-9, "najholovnějšoho artykulu věry", KA, 4; 1580, "Artykul šostyjnadcjat' ... pišet", "artikul ... pozvoljaet", (Luck), ArJZ, I/1, 146, 148; 1584, "vse artikuly, v sem lište ... pomenenye", A) MU, 149; 1587, "Artykul věry", KaIRN, 259; 1597-8, "artikuly" (do Episk), Viš, 60; 1624, "Artikuly", "Artykul 2", PVK, I/1,83; 1649, "artikuli", Tymč; 1710, "artikulov pravnych", Orlyk, 255; 1728, "artikuli inačej tolkuet". (Žurn. Apost), Sud-ko, I,

"Artikul - zri člen, statija", SAR.

116.

WR: 1529, "Artykuly", Lit Stat, I/1, 70.

Pol: 1564, "artikul, o artikuliech", SSrP; 1606, "Na artykul o jezuitach". (Skarga), Linde.

Cz: 1414, "artikul", Hus; 1578, "ctyři Artykule pražske", Geb, III/1, 79.

Russ (16) 18 < Uk 14- (> WR 16 < Pol 16-) < Lat (articulus - part)

From Ukrainian and Polish. The earlier 'y: i' vacillation in spelling in Russian points to Ukrainian ¹⁾ and Polish sources; in Ukrainian the 'y: i' confusion here is graphic, both 'y' and 'i' are pronounced as Ukrainian 'y'; in Polish this 'y' is a positional variant of 'i'. The standard Russian returns to the etymological spelling with 'i'.

'Arcy-' for 'arty-' reflects confusion with the Polish Czech prefix 'arci-'.

1) This is an old Ukrainian feature, according to Krym (UH), I, (206), 208η, already in 11th c.

A S S I S T E N C I J A (assistance), R.

Russ : 18

1701-2, "Iměēt i assistenty svoja znamenitye po podobiju assistencieju maestatu gornemu", R, Slo, I, 53;

Deriv.: **assistent** : 1701-2, R, Slo, I, 53; 1724, "E. I. V. s dvumja assistentami", Smir.

Uk : 17

1676, "ne byvaet provožen ... z tak velikoju assistencieju Christos ... do Ierusalimu", (Radiv.), Tymč; 17th c. (end), "Vsja eho assistencija ... vstala s kresl svoich". (R, Prop), Tymč; 1720, "assistencija", Vellět, I, 11; 1728, "vojšli so vseju Monaršoju assistencieju". (Žurn. Apost), Sud-ko, I, 53.

Deriv.: 1720, "potockij ... slyšal i ot asüsistentov svoich ... pochvaly", Tymč; 1728, "assistovali", Sud-ko, I, 49.

Pol: 1769, "assystencya, Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk 17 : (Pol) < MLat-Baxter, L. 1934 (assistencia) < Lat (adsistere, adsisto).

A learned Latinism temporarily in Russian through Ukrainian. 'assistent', on the other hand, may be direct (partly) from NHG (Assistent) < Lat (assistens, -tis).

A F F É K T (emotion, feeling, passion), P, L.

Russ : (17-) 18

1657, "Ego C. Vel ... poslannika velěl prinjati ... ", "A vaše dobroe tščenje ... prinimaet dobrym afektom", (Čemodanov, Venice), DRV, IV, 242; 1717, "Korolī poslédoval svoim aθektam daby ... vobzuditī Turkov protiv svoich neprijatelej". (Šafir), Smir; 18th c., "Affékt", LVN; 1724, "Serdečnyj ... afekt", Slava, 20; 1726, "Raznoj pazor byl pečali, poroznosti čaju natur, a ne afféktov", P, OSmPov, 4r; 1731, "Aθektom serdečnym", (Kaleandr), Per, RDP, 144, 149; 1739, "iz Choreev i Daktilev ... stichi k izobraženiju krěpkich i slabych Affektov". (Ross. stich), L, I, 19.

Deriv.: 18th c. (beg.), "O affekcijach ili svojstvo globusa zemnago". (Mat. Geogr), Sob, 67.

Uk : 16

1596, "bezstrastie ... neznevole - nie ot afektov", Ziz, 29; 1598, "bez afektov suditi dasti Boh", Apo - kris, 1012; 1627, "Strasti: áfekt; ot aféktov", Ber, 236; 1625, (Kazan. ZK), 1637 (Uč. Ev.), 1644 ("afekt"), Tymč; 1634, "Otec Josif rekl z affektom", Gol, II, 89; 17th c., "afekt - strasti, dviženie serdečnoe", SS; 1657-9, "toho afektu i milosti ku cerkvi Božej", (Lviv Stavropig.), ArJZ, I/12, 569; 1720, "djakujuči emu za dobrij affect ku sobě". Tymč.

Deriv.: 1633, "za afüfektacieju panee", Gol, I, 544; 1628, "zrozuměvši čoho affektuet i o što pro - sit", Gol, I, 308.

Pol: 1557, 1595, "afekt" (Rej, Górnicki, Skarga), SSrP.

Russ 17-18 < Uk, Pol 16 < Lat (affectus : af-ficio < ad-ficio)

A learned Latinism through Ukrainian. Cf. Vinogr. Oč, 20.

B A N D Ú R A (Bandura)

Russ : 18

20. 10. 1722, "dano Danilě na banduru novuju 4 r. 16 alt. 4 d. ", Zab, II, 773; 5. 1. 1723, "v preobraženskom dano Danilu banduristu za novuju emu banduru, kotoruju povelěno ukazom sdělati, 2 r. 16 alt. 4d. ", Zab, II, 774. 1780, "bandúra, bandúrka", SSR; 1789, "Bandúra, -íst", SAR.

Uk : (17-) 18

1717-34, "Banduru dalem maljarevi pomaljuvati". (Dn. Mark.), Tymč; 1717-34, "otdalem knjazevi bandurku maloho svoeho", Tymč; 18th c. (ca 1730-50), "Bandura moja zolotaja, malíovanaja, Družino ž moja virnaja". (Duma pro Mamaja), Find, I, 231; 1740, "Züroblina bandura 1740 hody Markom Haras.

Nydbajlom ... " (Muz. Ist. Muzej, Leningrad, No. 1127), Find, I, 232; 1770- "Hej, banduro, moja zolotaja! Koli b do tebe žinka molodaja". (Vertepn. drama, 10), BilChr, 81.

Pol: 18th c. (1784), "Na bandurze brząkać", Linde; 17th c., "pandora", Brueck.

Russ (17-) 18 < Uk (17-) 18 ≈ Pol (18 bandura; 17-18 pandura) < Ital (pandora, pandura) : Fr (mandore) : Span (bandurria) < Lat (pandūra) < Gr πανδουρα - zither, or τριχορδος -)

Both as an instrument and a word denoting it, 'bandura' was introduced to Russian from Ukrainian at the end of the 17th ¹⁾ - beginning of the 18th c. by the Ukrainian singers and musicians who, aided by the prevailing fashion among Russians for things Ukrainian, found a favourable reception at the Russian court (Moscow and SPb), and among the Russian educated classes ²⁾. As an instrument 'bandura' developed from an older and simpler Ukrainian eight-stringed 'kobza' (< Turkic Osm. 'kopuz' - one-string instrument), replacing the latter as a Ukrainian national instrument³⁾ in the 17-18th c. (basically it has the neck and the body of a lute and the strings (over 30) arrangement - these are plucked - of a zither); as a word ' b a n d u r a ' (and in Ukrainian and hence in Russian it is known only in this form) goes back through Polish, Romance languages and Latin to πανδουρα in Greek (equally loan-word from oriental languages; originally Greeks called this instrument τριχορδος)

The voiced plosive '-b-' (< '-p-') was reflected already in the 15-16th c. Romance languages (Span: 'bandola, bandurria'; Portuguese: 'bandurra'; Fr: mandore < mandole; Ital: 'mandola, pandora, pandura'). Cf. also the 16th c. Engl: 'bandore, bandurion' and corrupt (Negro) 'banjo'.

The manner and period of borrowing and the character of the thing itself do not support Shansky's and Vasmer's view that 'bandura', 'bandurist' in Russian were borrowed direct from Polish, for in Polish, where 'pandora' was used ⁴⁾, the forms 'bandura', 'bandurzysta' appear late and are linked with the Ukrainian territories (e.g. with the Ukrainian Cossacks and the magnates' estates in Ukraine), hence in Polish 'bandurzysta' is frequently synonymous with a (Uk) Cossack (Linde). Dal and Preobažhensky consider it "malorossijskij instrument".

'Bandura' and derivatives ('bandurka', 'banduriv', 'bandurčyn' are found frequently as Ukrainian surnames.

1) Find, I, 193, 232, 234. The picture in K. Istomin's 'Bukvarī 1692' which, beside 'gusli', 'truba', portrays a Ukrainian 'kobza-bandura', indicates that this instrument was seen in Muscovy at the end of the 17th c. The 'Bukvarī' shows also musicians in Ukrainian dress, and the Kievan lineal music - hence Findeyzen calls the whole ensemble Ukrainian.

- 2) Elizabeth's reign (1740-61), which Derzhavin called "vekom pesen" (Findl, 39), and the Empress herself, were favouring Ukrainian music and singing in Muscovy ('bandura' becoming a privileged instrument at her court). See "bandurist".
- 3) 'Bandura', having replaced 'kobza' (hence they are synonymous in Ukrainian), became characteristically popular with the Zaporozhian Cossacks, closely associated with their epos ('Dumy').
- 4) Find, I, 228, 'pandura', 'pandora', 'Bandura', sometimes called vaguely 'panskaja bandura', was a smaller, simpler ("trzystrunowy instrument ..., rodzaj lutni" - Karłowicz) Polish instrument (of WEurop., Ital. origin), similar to Russian 'torban'. Brueckner's general assumption of a Polish source for it in Ukrainian ("do niej od nas w 17w. przeszło") may be valid partly for the word only: this is clear from his subsequent qualifying phrases - "bandura, bandurzysta - dziś tylko na Malej Rusi", while "u nas (e.g. in Poland), jeszcze w pierwotnej postaci pandora".

B A N D U R Í S T (bandurist, bandura player)

Russ : 18

21. 3. 1722, "Za vzjatoe sukno krasnoe trem banduristam, ... po 2 r... "; 13. 4. 1722, "dano k prazdniku banduristu Ivanu Tarasoviču dva kaftana, kotoroe platie dělal ... grafa Gavr. Golovkina bandurist Matvěj Bedrickij", Zab, II, 770; 1722, "dano ... banduristu ... Matvěju Bedrickomu 10 r ... na vsjakija pokupki banduristu eja velič. Iv. Aleksěevu 20 r ... ", Zab, II, 771; 20. 10. 1722, "dano Danilě banduristu na struny 2 r. 16 alt. 4 d. ", Zab, II, 773; 27. 12. 1722, "dano ... dvum banduristam ... po 2 r. za slavlenie", Zab, II, 774; 5. 1. 1723, "v Preobraženskom dano Danilu banduristu za novuju emu banduru ... 2 r. 16 alt. 4 d. ", Zab, II, 774; 17. 1. 1723, "dano banduristu Malenīkomu Ivanu Aleksěevu na dvě pary sapogov čerkaskich 1 r. 16 alt. 4 d. ", Zab, II, 774; 22. 1. 1723, "v Preobraženskom bandurščiku slěpomu Petru Jakovl. Basovu dano 10 r. ", Zab, II, 774; 292. 1724, "dano Semenu banduristu Tarabanovu na ego nuždy rublī". Zab, II, 775; 1746, "banddurist Ermolaj Sankevič", Find, II, 26; 1789, "banduríst", SAR.

Uk : (17-) 18

1719-23, "Byli u nas dvorcovyj bandurist slěpyj i dva skripcisty". "Zachodili do banduristy Slěpoho M.θ. " (Dn. Chanenko), Tymč; 18th c., "Byl u nas že i bandorist slěpyj", Tymč.
Pol: 1766-, "Bandurzysta gra, spiewacy pod oknem spiewają, po calych tancują nocach". Linde. (Ze najwiecej bandury używają Kozacy na Ukraine, stąd-bandurzysta - Kozak, ein Kosak", Linde).

'B a n d u r i s t', from 'bandur-a' with the WEurop. formant '-ist' (< Lat '-ista' : Gr "ιστης") - cf. 'bassist', 'tenorist', 'dyškantist' - came to Russian together with 'bandura' from Ukrainian 1).

'bandur-ščik', with a typical Russian formant "-ščik", shows an attempt at Russianizing and integrating it linguistically. Cf. 'buntovščik'.

As seen from Zabelin's examples, Ukrainian bandurists were popular at the Russian court since Peter I, becoming a privileged class of artists at Catherine I's, and, in particular, at the court of Elizabeth. Apart from the Ukrainian singers, composers, orchestra and theatre leaders - Petrov, Mironovič, Poltorackij, Sěčkarev, - Elizabeth had at her court the celebrated Ukrainian bandurists: Sankevyč, Belogradskij, Ljubistok, Niževič, Fedorov. (Find. II, 25-6, 27, 38).

1) 'banduristy' were a characteristic (baroque) feature of the Ukrainian nobility's (Cossacks' šljachta) manors. This custom was also imitated by Polish and Russian nobles- e.g. ca 1721 Prince Kantemir, Princess Cherkasskaya (Duchess of Macklenburg), Ekaterina Ivanovna, Count G. Golovkin had Ukrainian bandurists. (Find, I, 232, 359; Zab, II, 770). In Russia this custom degenerated later into a commercial attraction: better restaurants had 'bandurists' almost till the end of the 19th c.

B A N I T (exile, banished, proscribed), P.

Russ : 17-

1649, "maestnosti ... šljachty, kotorye učineny byli banitami ... 6000 čelověk. A šljachta de banity pače vseh B. Chemlnitckogo k vojne na Poljšču nagovarivajut". (Kunak. Uk. sit), VUR, II, 312; 1722, "ne toľiko iz domu izgnal, no i bani - tom zdělal", P, PVM, 51.

Deriv.: 1653, "podkanclěr ... ot korolija banitovanyj", AMG, II, 310.

Uk : 16

1597, "Kidrojt zo vseh panstv vyvolan i věčnym banitom estī". (Ljublin Trybunal), ArJZ, I/6, 127; 1598-9, "banūnitovi", (Antiris)RIB, XIX, 859; 1600, "stalsja banítom", ArJZ, I/6, 285; 1618-21, "i hdy baněciju ukažemo banětovi, ... bolš? ... u sudu stojanja ne maet", PalZK, 910.

Deriv.: banicija: 1598 (Luck), ArJZ, I/6, 215, 217; 1618-21, PalZK, 910; 1720, "baněciju poznošeno", Tymč; **banitovati, baníovanie**, 16-17th c., Tymč.

Pol: 1500, "banita - proscriptus", SSP; 1587, "banit, banicyja", SSrP.

Russ 17- < Uk, WR 16 - < Pol 16 < MLat (bannitus, -ire)

Its sporadic appearance in the administrative¹⁾ Russian is characteristic of individual authors only and it depends largely on its Ukrainian (originally legal language) usage

tradition. In Russian as in Ukrainian it preserves its learned tinge.

- 1) There were other cognate words in Russian, e.g. 1713-19 "kotorye banizirovany ili prokljaty" (PSZ, V), Smir; 18th c., "nadležit (korolja švedskago) bandirovatí vesíma iz Imperii" (Kurakin), Smir, reflecting different - German and Italian - sources and cultural relations.

B A N K E T (banquet), P.

Russ : 17

1634, "i bojarin ... Šein byl na banketě u Getm. Radivila", (interrog), AMG, I, 581; 1660, "byli u Glěboviča na banketě komisary" (interrog), AMG, III, 80; 1697, "A veršilsja u nas banket ... i potpivali dobre", (Golovin), PiB, I, 592; 1698, "prosil ... boljarina ... na banket". (Šeremet., Čižin., Malta), DSnR, X, 1668; 1699, "v banketach ... muzykach", (Šeremet), DSnR, X, 1695; 1720, "banket" (Ust. Mor)Smir; 1722, "I byl velikij banket v domu gubernatorskomu". P, IstPV, 153; 1722, "i po tom obmanom ... na banketě byl svjazan, oslěplen, i lišen obščestva korolevskago", (P.), Istgr, 317; 1731, "chotěl bylo brak z banketom činiti", (Kaleandr), Per, PRD, 51 (and 148, 217, 341).

Dial. : Don Region - "benkét, biníkét", Vasm.

Deriv.: 1649, "posly ot Chmelnickogo banketovatl 3 dni". VUR, II, 311, 305; 1697-8, "bankketovali s pannami", "banketstvovall" (Šerem., Čižin), DSnR, X, 1593, 1665; 1722, "bankětovalo po tri dni", (P.) Istgr, 48.

Uk : 16

1598-9, "ne ezdjat na banükety", (Antiris), RIB, XIX, 599; 1619, "ot tak sja ja v nebi milem na banketi", (Gavat), UInterm, 47; 1620, Tymč; 1627, "Hostítva: bánket", Ber, 36; 1646, "pri banükětach panskich", Trank (Perlo), 165; 1688, "zaprosil ... lis žuravlja na banket". (Hal, Věn. Chr), SUP, 308; 1672-702, "na banketě", SamLět, 28, 54; 1710, "na vesele albo na banket jakij ... vibiralisja", HrabLět, 56; 1720, "(Chmelnickij) potom učinil banket", VelLět, I, 70; 1720, "(Sěrko) učinil ... eneralnij so vsěm vojskom v Sěči banket", VelLět, II, 377.

Deriv.: "banketovati, benketovati, banketovcl", 17th c., Tymč.

Pol: 1573, 1579, "bankiet", "bankietowal", (Skarga), SSrP.

Russ 17 < Uk, WR 16 < Pol 16 < NHG 15 (ca 1500 "pancket", Kluge) < Ital (banchetto) MHG (banc - Kluge) (H. Smotr.) 1625 (ZK Kazan), "banket"

The earlier examples in the administrative Russian, although referring generally to Polish - GDL situations lead, nevertheless, through the interrogated prisoners to Ukrainian, White Russian sources. Its increased currency towards the end of the 17th c., also in literary Russian, is explained by the closer Russian-Ukrainian relations.

In Ukrainian it has been common in literary and colloquial ¹⁾ since 16th c.

The Don Region has it (cf. the form 'benĭkét' from the Zaporozhian Cossacks through spoken medium.

The stress in Russian, as in Ukrainian, influenced by the oblique cases, was later standardized on '-ét' ²⁾, although it could alternate in Ukrainian.

- 1) Bilodid, 100. ("z ... Chmelnyckim ... benkety vĭinjaty" - Duma pro Chmeln. i Barabaša - 17th c.).
- 2) Vasmer and hence Shansky (ESRJa) do not mention Ukrainian and doubt Polish intermediary on the ground of its stress in Russian, and connect it directly with German. Shansky quotes Berynda for Russian.

B A R Ý L J A (barrel, cask)

Russ : (17-) 18

1703, "Bočka vengerskaja dolžne v sebě iměti 3 baryli. Barylja ... 24 garnca krakovskich". MagnArif, 36v.
Dal, Preobraž. : "barĭlo, barĭlko, barĭlce; barĭlok, barĭlice", - južn., zapadn.

Uk : 15-

1495, "da pomynka privez četyre barely vina" (Kn. Rusalka in Vilna, GDI to Iv Vas. re Elena), DSnPL, I, 185; 1552, "fasočka polnaja, jako by pol baryli", ArJZ, VII/1, 143; 1571, "A v pivnici vina baril dvě, malmazei polbarila". (Luck), Tymč; 1597-8, "bočki s pivami, barila z medami, barilka z vinami". (do Ostr), Viš, 42; 1699, "Horelku z barila ..., Ja vzjal barilo horilki ... z jahodami", Tymč; 1725, "Baril alembikovej vodki ... perehnati zo tri", Tymč.

Deriv.: 1597-8, "barilka z vinami", Viš, 42; 1565, "Poslal ... děvku ... do budy po barylce" (Luck), 1756, Tymč; 1748, "barilcja z horělkoju", Tymč.

Mod Uk: "barýlo, barýlka, barýlce" Hrinč.

Pol: 1420, "ne wszyani barili piwa", SSP; 1560, "na baryle", "Barylek", 1594, "w Bärele", SSrP.

Russ (17-) 18 < Uk 15- < Pol 15 < Ital (barile) < Lat (barillus)

This is a rare word in Russian; neither SSR nor ESRJa give it. Ukrainian

intermediary is supported by the 'y: i' in spelling as well as by the characteristic Ukrainian forms in Russian quoted by Dal and Preobrazhensky.

B E S T I J A (beast, animal), Y, S.

Russ : 18

14. 4. 1717, "čelověk ... vsjakija bestii nesmyslennějšij byvaet", Buž, Prop, II, 22; 1717, "Ne choču bavitisja istorijami, otkudu taja vizantijskaja bestija rodilasī", Y, Slo, IX, 141; 1731, "Čto vy za bestii, čto že za tirany", (Kaleandr), Per, PRD, 169 (and 76, 234, 377); 1750, "Gospodin Barmas, čto eto za bestija?", (Kom. Čud. 4), S, V, 257.

Deriv.: "Bestijalīskij", 12. 3. 1761, "... tē gadkie ljudi ... dlja svoej bestijalīskoj polīzy staralisja menja s Evo Sijatelištvo smutitī". S, Ps(20), 46.

Uk : 16

1563-9, "Machomet, taa bestyja", KA, 632; 1588, "ni Līvov i pročiich bestyj", (O věřē edin.), RIB, VII, 88, 89, 901; 1596, "Bezslavesnoe - béstija", Ziz, 31; 1598, "bestija", (Klir. Ostr.)RIB, XIX, 394; 1608, "nemye bestyi", AZ, IV, 283; 1627, "Bezslavesnoe : Bestia", Ber, 4; 1634, "Taja ... béstiom okrutnym roskazuet", (Paramif), Tit, 313; 1659-65, "Ehiptjane měli za bohov béstyi". (Hal, KIR), Tymč; 1669, (Hal. Mesia), 18th c. ("bestija"), Tymč.

Mod Uk: bestija', Hrinč.

Deriv.: "bestijalīskij", 1627 (Triod. Postn), 1659-65 (Hal. KIR), 1670 (Timof. Ev), Tymč.

WR: 17th c., "po zemli ... jako inšii bestyi chodili", AI, 116.

Pol: 1535, "kon, osiel, wól i inne bestie" (Bielski), SSrP.

Russ 18 < Uk 16- < (Pol 16) Lat (bēstia : bestial)

It could have developed in school jargon, as Preobazhensky, Vasmer and Shansky (ESRJa) on the basis of S. Zelenin's views (Seminar. slova v r. jaz., RFV 54, (W. 1905) p. 113) suggest, but chronological evidence points to the Ukrainian (Latin orientated) schools, from which, through Ukrainian education, it found its way to the Russian schools and language. Ukrainian literary works also contributed towards sustaining it in Russian.

Shansky (ESRJa) mentions a 17th c. example 'bestija' from "Alfavit inostr. rečej" (cf. also Find, I, 190). In Ukrainian it is both literary and colloquial.

' b e s t i j a l i s k i j ', late in Russian, also rests on its Ukrainian literary tradition.

BIBLIOTĚKA (library), P.

Russ : 17-

(1499, "biblioteka - knižnyj dom") ¹⁾; 1678, "a na lěvoj rukě ... estī dvě biblioteki", DvorCT, 33, 48; 1717, "v Bibliotekě svoej", Buž, Prop, VII, 101; 1721, "pri školach nadležit byti bibliotékě dovolnoj. Ibo bez bibliotéki, kak bez duši Akademija", P, DR, 49v, 50r; 1721, "i na školu i na biblioteku města dovolino", P, Doklad, 562; 1725, "Predislovie na biblioteku Apollodora", P, SiR, I (Ogl); 1731, "Bibliothek: ... biblioteka", Weis, 96; 1744, "biblioteka", Kant, II, 353; 1748, "Bibliotečka", Tred (Ort), 454.

Deriv.: bibliotekarī; 1710, "tščan. Biblio: Vasi: Kuprjanova", (Briusov Kalendar < Lat), Obn, II/1, 55; 1722-25, "bibliotekari", (PSZ, VII), Smir.

Uk : 16

1588-9, "i v bibleotekach zacnych, jako u Vatykhanskoj ... (polno estī)", (Potij to Klir. Ostr), RIB, XIX, 1105; 1627, "viděch ... v Vivlio θicē ... v množestvě knih", Ber (Posleslov), 476; 1669, "hde knihi uvjazanie pod běblēote - koju", ArJZ, I/11, 359; 1699, "Ad - rian ... měl svoju biblioteku", Tymč; 1720, "krolevskaja v Litvě ... biblioteka žeby emu byla otdana", VellĚt, I, 446; 1723-47, "biblēoteka", (Barskij), Tymč; 1765, "O biblioteko, ty moja izbranna". (Skovoroda, Pěsnī 24), BilChr, 463.

Pol: 1563, "księgi ... w Bibliotece", 1594, "biblioteka Akademijej Krakowskiej", SSrP.

Russ 17-18 < Uk, WR, Pol 16 (NHG Bibliothek - 1531, Kluge) < Lat (bibliotheca) < Gr (βιβλιοθηκη: βιβλιον - book, θηκη - store)

With the increase of the Ukrainian learning of West European (Latin school of thought) character in Muscovy, apart from the West European direct influence, 'biblioteka' ousted the earlier Greek imitated archaic form 'vivlioθika' that was used in Russian (under the Greek school of thought influence). The new form successfully competed against the ChSl ('knigochranitel'nica' - P, PVM, 5) and Russian calques ('knižnyj dom', 'knigopoložnica').

Cf. other words in which 'e' (< Lat 'e', 'oe') < Gr 'η'

See 'akademija', 'ekonomija'.

1) Cf. S.v. 'apteka' (footnote 2) for the transliterations from Latin in Gennady's Bible.

BOG Á Č Ī (the wealthy one, prosperous), R, L.

Russ : 17

1678-80, "Jako bogačī Lazarja ... smotrjaše". (Vertograd), Polockij, 65;

Uk : (15) 16-

1432-48, "na imja 1563-9, "sud Božij bohačom", KA, 172; 16th c., "molvil tak

17th c. (end), "O pogibeli nekeogo bogača", Zerc, 235; 1701, "bogači věrnyj", "Proči, proči, o nišče! ... Koeli pričastie nišču s bogačami". "bogač", Učlzměna,¹⁾ 6, 14, 34; 1702-6, "Ja bogač, v načalě imeni moego bog". (Rostov. šk), Šljapkin, 360; 1702-9, "Pečalitsja bogači ev(ange)liskij, emuže ougobzisa niva", R, Slo5, 109v; 1704, "bogatyj, bogáčĭ - opulentus", Polik; 1731, "Begeldert - bogač", Weis, 72; 1751, "Ne velikij li i drevnego Kreza ... bogačĭ nasytĭl alčnoe srebroljubie?", L, III, 26; 1759, "bogači", (Morsk Putĭ), L, III, 203; 1789, "bogačĭ" - (colloquial), SAR.

tot bohač", (Uč Ev, MS), IzvORJaS, (1905), X, 49; 1598, "H(ospo)ďĭ ... trapitĭ pravednikov, a bohačom dodaet ... maetnostej", Tymč; 1599, "na bohačovo mestce". (Potij), RIB, XIX, 1047; 1633, "Ivana šurina, albo švakhra Bohačovoho vzjal", (Luck), ArJZ, VI/1, 493; 1651, "poslal pod Bar ... polkovnikaž Čihirinskoho Ilĭjaša Bohača", AJZ, III, 454; 17th c., "tych bohačov", Tymč; 1688, "edin ... bohač zhubil ... mešok", "otdast bohačevi". (Hal. Věnec), SUP, 307; 18th c. (beg.), "Či tym že bohač carstvo možet kupovati". (Klim. Zinov., Virši), BilChr, 207.

Pol: 1438, "bogacza", SSP; 1549, "Spiewa bogacz nedznik płacze",

Cz: 14th c., "bohatec", SSČ.

Russ 17- < Uk 15-16 : ORus' "bogatŭ" : WSI (Pol, Cz)

Ukrainianism in literary Russian as opposed to the Russian preferred form 'bogátjy', 'bogatéj', words in '-ač' are known in WSI (in Polish since 15th c., 'rogacz' - LehrGHJP, 201); in Ukrainian they are found in 14th c. (e.g. 'klepačŭ', 1386, R18), and in ORus' period (cf. SrMat). But 'bogačĭ' is not recorded in the ORus' texts.

1) Of Ukrainian origin, this 'school drama' was staged in the Moscow 'Slavjano-greko-latinskaja akademija' in Nov. 1701. (DRV, IX, 402). See 'č ě ĭ ĭ'.

B Ú D A (a hut, wooden hut, shed; a hut-shaped wood pile for burning of potash)

Russ : 17

1618-19, "buda, a hut or house of bowes" (R. James 73), Larin, 199; 1621, "litovskie budy sta radubcov", "budy postavili i zolu žgut". (Uk, WR sit), RBRS, 76, 75; 1634, "slobody i budy litovskich ljudej žgli". (Uk sit. in Putivl Region), AMG, I, 600; 1648,

Uk : (14-) 15-16

(14) 15th c., "vložimy i (A. Bogoljubskogo) ljubo si v budi¹⁾ (ljubo si v) hrobŭ ... ", Ipat 6683, p. 591; 1530, "aby nĭchto ne směl, ... tam, bud ... popelnych robyti". (Hornostaj Pisariĭ, Krak), DiR, I, 175; 16th c., "maechavši ... na vlastnyj khrunt moj ... budu spaliti

"Černigov ... poimali ... i s bud budniki ... k kozakom pristajut". (Novgor. Siversk), AMG, II, 225; 1649, "gdanske kupcy ... otkupili ... v severskich gorodech ... na budach ... potaš", VUR, 11, 315; 138; 1654, "veleno nam ... budy zavoditi, i potaš i smalčuga delati". (Šklov), AMG, II, 390; 1659, "i budniki s bud našich (in Olesno) rezběglisja v čerkasskie goroda" (Rtiščev), Luk, II, 23; 1666-7, "učineny budy v carskich ... lěsach, na Ukrajně". Ktš, 120; 1674, "... potaš Sergackich bud". (Morozov), Luk, I, 228; 1681, "a potaš dělati na potašnych budach". (Peter I), Luk, II, 35; 1731, "Wachhauslein, karaulinaja "butka", Weis, 731.

Dial. : 'búdka - šalaš' ("i s budki sorvalo solomu"), Kursk, Rylsk, Novgor., ObiSlov.

kazal", Tymč; 1582, "... na vročišču Banevščine budu, to est' hridnju ... i stajnju spalili". "budnikov ... v toj bude ... pozbival", AŽMU, 39, 40, 43: 1627, "Sěni, skinja, ... búda, Šopa", Ber, 253; 1702, "Rubovali derevo budniki do budy", Tymč; 18th c., "Sich čas est' budišč mnoho, hde budy buvali". (Klim. Virš), Tymč; 1737, "Hrjademo, moscě pane, z Serednoi Budi". (Pivorizy, Dovhal.), UInterm, 134;

Mod Uk: 'buda' (Hrinč).

WR: 1552, "buda popelínaja", Lappo, PReviz, 33, 42.

Pol: 1445, "que buda fuit", SSP; 1528, "Buda albo Kuczka", SSrP.

Cz: 15th c. (beg), "Lidé bydlé u budach z plsti", SSČ.

LLus, ULus: 'buda', Machek

Russ 17 < (WR 15-16 <) Uk (14) 15-16- < Pol 15 < Cz 14-15 (búda) ≠ MHG (buode; Bude, Baude - Kiparsky, 143; Machek)

See " b u d n i k " for conclusion.

- 1) Shakhmatov's version is: "Otomíknite mi božnicju. da otopju nadí nimū. vložímy i ljubo v budi hrobū ... ", 6683 (1175), P. 591. Chlěbn. spisok has: "... ljubo si v budi ljubo si v hrobū". The context of the phrase points to 'buda' as meaning 'a shed, a hut', for Bogolyubsky's body was kept for two days and nights by 'spi' - a hostile mob (accomplices of murderers) "v' pritvorě (ou božnici)" and not in the church, because "a spi ni v' crkví ne veljat' vložití". It was not until the 3rd day that "igumen Arišėnii" ventured to bury his body temporarily in some kind of shed, till "da koli prestaneť zloba si da tohda ponesut' i v Volodimer", 6683, p. 591-2. (He was put in "hrobū kamen" and later transferred to Volodimer).

B U D N I K (a potash worker, a hut user or dweller)

Russ : 17

1621 "v Putivliskom uězdě budmiki zolu žgut". SGGs, III, 228; 1648, "Zaporožskie kozaki Černigov i Něžin ...

Uk : 16 -

16th c., "a budnikov pobil", Tymč; 1582, "... vsich budnikov i bondarov ... v bude i v lesach panevskich pobito". (Žitomir),

poimali ... i s bud budniki ... k kozakom pristajut". (Uk. sit), AMG, II, 225; 1653, "kupil tabaku u budnika". (interrog.), AMG, II, 319; 1659, "i budniki s bud našich rozběglisja v Čerkasskie goroda". (Rtiščev to the Tsar), Luk, II, 23; 1720, "2 četverti derevjannye v kotorych u budnikov zolu prinimajut". (Inventory of Arzamasky majdany, Nižn. Novgor.), Luk, II, 111-112.

Deriv.: budnyj, 1659, 1675, Luk, II, 24, 26-27; budnickij, 1720, Luk, II, 111-112.

AŽMU, 42; 1654, "atoman Petr Budnikov" (Něžin), AJZ, X, 825; 1672-702, "naruhanja ... ot hulitajstva ... ot brovarnikov, vinnikov, mohil'nikov, budnikov najmitov", SamLět, 13; 1702, "Rubovali derevo budniki na budy", Tymč; 18th c., "tye budniki ... ščo potaš Turkam sukna chvarbovat virobljajut". (Klim. Virši), Tymč; 1720, "O budnikach i vinokurach", Tymč.

Deriv.: budnyj, 1530, DiR, I, 175; 1582, AŽMU, 43; budnickij, 1582, AŽMU, 42-3.

Pol: 1433, "Andreas budnik", SSP; 1564, "Institor, ikramar, budnik", SSrP.

OCz: "budnik", Šimek.

Russ 17- Uk (WR) 16-17- : < Pol 15- : < Cz 15-

Both 'buda' and 'budnik' (and other derivatives) are West Slavonic and Ukrainian ¹⁾ and White Russian words that penetrated the Russian language from Ukrainian and White Russian ²⁾ as most of our Russian examples indicate.

In Ukrainian (and White Russian and Polish) their meaning is generally wider, including that of 'any hut', 'a kiosk'. In Russian - except in the first example (R. James - 'buda') and the surviving colloquial 'búdka' (Kursk, Rylsk, Nižn. Novgorod dialects have it from Ukrainian and White Russian) that have the wider Ukrainian - Polish meaning - 'buda' and hence 'budnik' (primarily - 'gdě potaš dělajut') are limited semantically to the Potash production terminology. This terminology was enlarged by Russian formed expressions by means of the borrowed derivatives 'budnyj', 'budnickij' (1659, "rubiti lěsa na budnoe dělo"; 1668, "vedati emu ... budnye stany" ³⁾; 1675, "na potašnoe i smolčuznoe dělo ... zavesti budnye majdany"; 1720, "dva budnickich topora"; Luk, II, 24, 26-7, 111-112), reflecting lexically and semantically the Ukrainian and White Russian influence ⁴⁾ on the initial but flourishing stage in the Russian chemical (potash) industry development.

The appearance of more modern 'Potašnye zavody' in the 18th c. (cf. Luk, II, 80) made the 'budy' system 'budnye stany' obsolete, gradually obviating the need for the word's currency in Russian.

See ' b u d o v a t ě '.

1) It is plausible that 'buda', with its general meaning - 'a hut' (as in Polish and Czech), existed (from Czech?) in the 14-15th c. Ukrainian (cf. Hyp, 1175). Ukrainian - literary, colloquial and dialects - has fully incorporated 'buda'. Cf. other Ukrainian derivatives: 'budlšče', 18th c., Tymč; "budka" - "Kušča, Kučka: budka", 1627, Ber, 67; "budka - koliba", 17th c., SS; 18th c., Tymč.

- 2) Thörnqvist (Nord. Lehnw. Pa. 172), Unbegaun (Annals, VII, 83-4), Larin (R. James, diary 1618-19, p. 199) consider that 'buda' came to Russian through Ukrainian (and White Russian).
- 3) Luk'janov (II, 14) states that "V vostočnoj Rossii 'budnyj stan' nazyvalsja 'majdanom'". Cf. also the 16th c. Ukrainian Potash production terminology (Kiev, Žitomir regions): 1530, "z ich robot **budnych**", DiR, I, 175; 1582, "na fury dlja vyvoženja popelov i inšich **potreb budnych**", "dal otec ... na robotu **budnickuju** kop dvadcat litovskich", "i ponrabili petdesjat sokir budnickich", "hotovoj falby pjat", osm **laštov popelu**", AŽMU, 43, 42, 43; Ukrainians in the 16th c. called potash ' -p o p e l ' : 1525, "vo vsem pověťě Dorohickom, so vsemi rabotami lěsnymi popelom i z smoloju", DiR, I, 132.
- 4) Numerous 'budy' existed in the 16-17 (18) c. in the North Ukrainian forests (Černihov, Novhorod Siverskij) extending to White Russian parts, where 'potaš' was made, and these are often referred to in the Russian government documents. In the 17-18th Morozov (1651-68), Rtiščev (1663-69), Menšikov, Hetman Skoropadskij (1718-21) owned large 'budnye stany' on Russian and Ukrainian territories, exporting the bulk of their 'potash' through Archangelsk. (Luk, II, 20-50).

B U D O V A T Ě (to build), R, P.

Russ : (16) 17-

1581, "i gorod Sebež na zemli Polockoj zbudovanyj včinił esi", Groz, 214; 1581, "ino pravda estĭ, čto my ne Moskviči, ... Moskva gorod zbudovan posle togo ...", (Grozny to Possevinus), DSnr, X, 229-30; 28. 10. 1716, "isprazdnisja onaja drevnaja poslovica Sarmatskaja: ne razom Krakov budovano" P, SiR, I, 113; 18th c., "buduj" - imperative mood. (Astrol. Sb), Sob, 142.

Uk : 15-16-

15th c., "c(e)rk(o)vĭ b(o)žĭju boudoval", ZRSb, 269; 1494, "i dvory by tyi ljudi mohli sobě zbudovati z ohorody". (Alex. charter), AZ, I, 143; 1503, "i cerkvi čto ... chočet tot ... buduet" (GDL-WR-Uk lang.) AZ, I, 348; 1563-9, "buduju tyi reči", KA, 409; 1596, "Žiždú, budujú", Ziz, 48; 1609, "... cerkovi ... razum zbudovala" (Začapka), Viš, 179; 1627, "Sūzidaju: ... budúju", Ber, 245; 1659, "pohane zbudováli jej božnicu", Gal KIR, 188; 17th c., "buduju-žiždu", SS; 1672-702, "roskazal i cerkvi budovati", SamLět, 190; 18th c., "budovati", Tymč. Deriv.: "budovanie", "budovnik", "budynok" - 15-16th c. ¹⁾

WR: 1549, "budovati", Stang (Polock), 131-6.

Pol: 15th c. (beg.), "buduje", (Psi FI), 1471, "budować", SSP; 1561, SSrP.

Cz: 1404, "budovatise", SSČ.

Russ (16) 18 < Uk (WR) 15-16- : < Pol 15- : < Cz 14-15 -

A Ukrainianism ²⁾ used sporadically in Russian by individual authors. Etymologically 'budovati' - a Slavonic neologism - is derived from 'buda' with the Ukrainian - Polish -

Czech formant '-ova-' (formed probably in Czech); it is related to MHG 'būwen', NHG 'bauen' (to build).

It is not a Russian word. Russian preserved the old 'so-zdati' (< *sū- zīdati), '(so-) zdanie' (< * sū - zīdanie) and the newer 'stroiti' (stroenie) as the centre of the semantic area '-build'. In Ukrainian, on the other hand, no other word is used to denote 'to build'.

- 1) 1410, "Městce... na butovanie dvora", SSUM; 1500, "dozvolili esmo emu na budovanie domu ... derevo brati", AJZ, I, 25; 1588, "budovnik abo tvoritelí", (O věrě), RIB, VII, 697; 1599, "budynok", ArJZ, I/11, 102; 1618, (Viz. Cn) Tit, 15; 1689, BarPs, 67.
- 2) Vasmer and Ohienko (RFV66, p. 361) consider 'budovati' as coming to Russian through Ukrainian (and White Russian).

B U K V Á R Ě (abecedary, primer)

Russ : 17

1657, "Bukvarí" (S. Polockij Knigoizd, Nauka, M. 1982, 96;) 1664, "Bukvarí jazyka slavenska sirěči učenija dětem chotjaščym učitisja čteniju pisanij. Povel. blag. g. c. i v. kn. Aleksia M. v Moskvě 1664". Pek, NiL, I, 169; 1679, "Bukvárí jazyka slavenska, sirěči načalo uč. dět. chotjaščym oučit. čt. pis. Povel ... Œeodora Aleks ... v gr. Moskvě 1679". Pek, NiL, I, 170; 1681, "Abecadla sirěči bukvari ... vpredi knigi seja", DilMus, 53; 1692, "Bukvarí Slaveno-Rossijskich písímen, ustavných i skoropisnych, Grečeskich, Latínskich i Polskich". (K. Istomin, Moskva), Sopikov, No. 168; 1694, "Bukvárí slavenorossijskich písímen ..., ieromonach sčini se Karión", "v bukvaré uspěšnyj". (Moskva), Byk(Kir), No. 2; 1696, "Bukvarí jazyka slavenska, chotjaščym dětem učitisja čtenija pisanij". (Moskva, Kar. Istomin), Byk(Kir), No. 5; 1701 "Vo slavu B(o)ga otca ... izdadesja sija kniga bukvarí slavenskimi grečeskimi rimskimi písímeny učitisja chotjaščim ... v c. gr. Moskvě 1701". (Œ. Polik), Byk(Kir), No.

Uk : (16-) 17

1612, "Bukvarí jazyka slovenska, pisanij čtenija učitesja chotjaščim v poleznoe rukovovenie". (Lviv, Stavropig.) ArJZ, I/12 (Predisl) 104; 1627, "Bukvaré: azbučniki", Ber, 15; 1636, "Bukvarí jazyka slaveniška". (Mohilev), Undol, No. 417; 1640, "Bukvarí i-azyka Slavenska pisanij čtenija oučitisja chotjaščim ... v Koinovii Vilenskoj ... vlěto 1640". (BM); 1652, "Bukvarí jazyka slavenska pisanij čtenija učitisja chotjaščim v poleznoe rukovoženie ... v koinov. Vilenskoj", Pek, NiL, I, 169; (ArJZ, I/12, -Predisl-63); 1664, "Bukvarí jazyka Slavenska, pisanii čelověkom učitisja chotjaščim ... Vsv. vel. Čud. Kievo-peč. Lavrě. Vlěto 1664". Pek, NiL, I, 169; 1670, "Bukvarí jazyka slavjanska". (Kiev), Sopikov, No. 176; 1671, "Bukvarí jazyka Slovenska pisanij Čtenija učitisja chotjaščym ... v Lvově v drukarni bratskoj 1671". (Stef.Polovec., reprint-1692, 1700), Pek, NiL, I, 170; 1680, "Bukvarí Slavenskij", (Černihov), Sopikov, No. 177; 1692, "Bukvarí jazyka slavenskaho". (Lviv), Sopikov, No. 170; 1710, "Bukvárí jazyka

15; 1704, "Bukvářĩ, αλφαβηταριον, abecedarium", Polik; 1704, "Bukvarĩ jazyka Slavenska, sirěčĩ načalo učenija dětem chotjaščĩm učitisja čteniju pisanij". (Moskva), Pek, NiL, I, 177; 1708, "Bukvarĩ jazyka Slavenska. (reprint of Bukv. 1704), Pek, NiL, I, 177; 1759, "Bukvarĩ Slavenskij". (soč. Œeodosia Episk. Pskovskago. Moskva), Sopikov, No. 178.

slovenska, Pisanij, čtenija, učenija chotjaščĩm v poleznoe rukovoždenie". (Lviv), Pek, NiL, II, No. 176; 1743, "bukvarĩ ... ", (Černihov), Sopikov, No. 165; 1775, "Razhovor, nazyvaemyj alfavit ili bukvarĩ mira". (Skovoroda), BilChr, 474.

Croatian: 1561, "Azbukvar" (in cyrillic and glagolitic), Urach, Fedorov Azb (Jakobson), 7.

Russ 17- < Uk (WR) 16-17 : (Cr 16-) : Kiev Rus' 13 ('boukarĩ): OCS (boukarĩ: bouky, boukũve): Goth (bōk-a - print, letter): OHG ('buoh' - book)

'B u k v a r ĩ ' (primer, abecedary), the word and the book, came to Russian mainly with Ukrainian education; both the Ukrainian primers that were being used, reprinted, imitated, or sold ¹⁾ in Muscovy, and the Ukrainian teachers were the transmitting and sustaining agents for it in Russian. It is significant that the headings of the 'bukvars', in Ukrainian and in Russian, remain almost the same for over a century.

'Buk-v-arĩ' - an ESI and SSI (of OCS period) word - is derived from "buk-v-a" (a letter) of consonantal '-v-/-ũv-' stem (historically 'bouky' fem. g. 'ũ' stem < IE *-ũs ending) by means of the '-arĩ (< *-arius) formant, which found a wide expression in Ukrainian.

Originally 'bukvarĩ' (OCS 'Boukarĩ') meant 'scribe' ²⁾, the modern morphological formative ('bukvarĩ') and semantic (primer) innovations in ESI occurred in the 16-17th c. The earliest known printed primer bearing the name 'bukvarĩ' in Russian is not Burtsov's (Moscow 1637) primer, which sometimes is, misleadingly, quoted as 'Bukvarĩ' ³⁾, but the Moscow 1664 Primer, edited probably by E. Slavnetsky. Burtsov's (1637) primer, like its original, i.e. the Vilna 1621 (< 1618) primer (from which, with some changes, it was reprinted) has no name 'bukvarĩ' (primer). Entitling it "Načalnoe učenje ...", Burtsov himself calls it "azbuka" or "alfavitica" ⁴⁾.

In Ukrainian, on the other hand, the 1612 Lviv (Stavropegial Confraternity) primer is called "bukvarĩ", perhaps parallel to the Croatian (Urach 1561) "Azbukvar" ⁵⁾.

Other words synonymous with 'bukvarĩ' were: ' a z b ú k a ' (13th c., old and popular name) (< azũ bouky); ' a l f a v i t ' (15th c.) (< Gr αλφαβητος < αλφαβητα); ' a z v ě d ĩ ' (17th c.) - a calque from Greek (αβ), i.e. Gr β (ητα) is rendered by Sl "v(ědi)" ⁶⁾. This interrelation is seen from a MS (1654) Azbukovnik, (Busl, 1111): "Azbukovnik ili az vědi po grečeski glagoletsja alfavit rekše az vědi a po slovenski azbuka".

West Slavonic, with Latin script, use 'abecadlo' (Pol. 1440, SSP), 'abeceda' (Cz. 1348, SSČ)

- 1) Ejng, IV, 866-7, 870. (in 1672-3 the KPL booksellers, Kušva and Musič, sold 'bukvari' in Moscow). The Moscow 1679 'Bukvari' contains "Besědy o pravosl. věřě" by S. Zizany, taken from L. Zizany's Vilna 1596 Primer ("Nauka ku čitaniju"). According to IRL, II/2, 360, the rhymed primers (cf. 1694, 1696 - by K. Istomin) were composed with the help of the Ukrainian teachers.
- 2) Cf. SrMat. ("Aščeli vüprosiši slovenskyja boukarja, g(lago)lja, kto vy pisīmena stvorilū estī" - Chrabr, O pism). This is repeated in the 1618 Vilna Azbuka ("ašče li že voprosiši slov. bukvarěj ... "), SIGram (1618), 70; and, consequently, in Burtsov's (Moscow, 1637) primer ("aščeli že voprosiši slovenškich bukvarěj ... "), Burcov, Azb, 12/16.
- 3) e.g. IRL, II/2, 16, perhaps following Sopikov (I, No. 160), who quotes it as "Bukvarī jazyka Slovenska, sirěčī ncalo učenija ... ". This, however, is not supported by Burtsov's primer (1637), which bears the title: "Načálnoe učenie čelověkom čotjaščim razuměti Božestvenago pisanija". "Načaty byša pečatati sija knigi azbuki v c. g. Moskvě v... 1637 ... Sniskaniem i trudy mnogogrěšnago Vasilija Ťeódorova syna Búrcova ... ", Burcov, Azb, 2/7 (and the last page).
- 4) e.g. "Predislovie Vkratčě pervoučěbněj sej málěj knižicě, azbucě". "Sija ... málaja knižica Porečěnnomu alfavitica napečātana bystī po carskomu velěniju. "A sija azbuka ot knigi osmočastnyja, sirěčī grammatikii". Burcov, Azb, 1/1, 1/13, 3/10.
The earlier known printed primers in ESI (UK, WR) were not called "bukvari": 1. "Asija azbuka, ot knihi osmočastnyja, sirěčī hrammatikii". "Vydrukovano Volvově roku 1574". Fedorov Azb (Jakobson), 9, 70; 2. "Sija Khramatyka Slovenška jazyka z hazoθilakii slavnoho hrada Ostroha ... vydrukovana v městě Vilenskom. v roku ... 1586", ZNTŠ, Vol. C., p. 12; ArJZ, I/12 (Predisl), 66; 3. "Nauka ku čitaniju i rozuměniu pisma slovenskoho tu tyž i o svjatoj trojci". (contains "Izloženie o pravoslav. věřě" by S. Zizany); 4. Ostroh Primer 1598, Fedorov Azb (Jakobson), 29; 5. "Bukvarī jazyka slovenska" (Lviv) 1612, ArJZ, I, 12 (Predisl), 104; 6. Hrammatika albo složenie pismena, čotjaščymsja učiti Slovenskago jazyka. mladolětnym otročatom. v Vilně 1621. (both the 1618 and 1621 and consequently Burtsov's 1637 primers contain the phrase "a sija azbuka ot knigi osmočastnyja, sirěčī grammatikii".), Pek, NiL, I, 168.
- 5) Fedorov Azb (Jakobson), 7;
- 6) "Azbuka" (azbouky), already in the 13th c. Pater. Pečerskij, ESRJa; alfavit: 1431 (Novg. Slovar), ESRJa; 1705, "Alfavit ... riθmami ... " (Maksimovič, Černihov), Byk(Kir), No. 48; 1710, "Alfavit duhovnyj" (Kiev), Sopikov, No. 47; Azvědi (Kormča Kn., 1620), ESRJa.

B U L A V Á (hetman's mace, baton; cudgel, club), P.

Russ : 17

1607-8, "na sedlě palaši i bulava okovany serebrom": (refer. to Prince Sokolinsky, GDL), DSnPL, IV, 419; 1609, "Dmitrej Carevičī pisal do nich (to Zaporozh. Cossacks) ... poslal im chorogovi i bulovu". (letter from a spy in Smolensk), AI, II, 201; 1611, "4 bulavy ... zoločeny". (Mosk. kazen. dvor), Zab, II, 617; 1619, "bolava", Larin (15-19), 87; 1632, "korolī prisal k Getmanu Kulagě znamja, i litavry i bulavu". (interrog., Uk sit), AMG, I, 346; 1640, "Bulava opravlena serebrom". (Oruž. c. Mich. Ťed.), SrMat; 1648, "toj

Uk : 16

1570-85, "Skipetra, sceptrum ili bulava", Leks prosto; 1576 ¹⁾. ("bulava"), HrabLět, 23; 3. 4. 1593, "Nad hrobom propor visit i bulava". (VolVol), ArJZ, I/1, 367-8; 17th c., "Aby Čehryn, otčizna Chmelněckoho ... pri bulavě Vojska Zaporožskoho ... zostaval". (Lviv Lět), Tymč; 1669, "Hetmanska bulava", BarPs, 70, 72; 1673-4, "Ja krěsla senatorom, bulavy hetmanom daju". (Aleks. Č. Bož), BilChr, 241; 1674-88, "bulavy Hetmanskoj", Radiv, Prop, 12; 1672-702, "Zolotarenkově na - kaznoe hetmanstvo vručil, davši emu bulavu i

pan Chmělňickij ... listy i bulavu ... pobral". (interrog), AMG, II, 212; 1649, "na bulavu". (Kunak. Uk sit), VUR, II, 303; 1654, "... i otdavaja bulavu govoril: ... bulavu siju, ... Aleksěj Mich ... tebě posylaet", "a sam (Chmeln.), šol za znamenem ... z bulavoju pěš". (Buturlin's embassy to Ukraine), VUR, III, 469; 1654, "znamja i bulavu dali". (Uk sit), SGGD, III, 498; 1654, 1656, (GDL, Uksit), AMG, II, 276, 495; 1677, "(Dorošenko) ... klejnody i bulavu ... otdal". DRV, XVII, 286; 1678, "dati ... bulavu serebrjanuju ... da sedlo". (Golochvastov), MDBP, IV/61, 193; 1684, "klejnoty vojskovye i dvě bulavy". (Uk sit), SGGD, IV, 483; 1687, "... bulavu ... Getmanu (Mazepě) otdal", DRV, XVIII, 358; 1710, "na urjad Getmanskoj i na ... bulavu ... gramotu ... gotoviti". (Golovkin), Sud-ko, II, 153; 1722, "obran na getmanstvo ... i prinjal iz gosudarskich ruk bulavu", P, IstPV, 188; 1731, "Regiments Stab, bulava, polkovničeskaja trosti, žezl", Weis, 498; 1734, "Getmanu na bulavu i na kuchnju" (Shakhovskij), Sud-ko, I/3, 3; 1789, "bulavá", SAR.

bunčuk ... ", SamLět, 37, 50; 1710, "Prisla im korohov, ... i bulavu", HrabLět, 21, 90; 1720 "... bulava srěbnaja", Vellět, I, 51-2; 18th c., otamanu panu, po - daj bulavu", Tymč; 1728, "i smotrěl (car) bulavi i bunčuka, jakie na stěně vėsěli". (Z/urn. Apostola), Sud-ko, I, 34.

Pol: I. buława - maczuga, 15th c. (1448, "cum pharatico als s bulawa", 1483, "Bacellum ... vlg. buława") SSP.

Pol: II. Hetmańska odznaka - 16-17th c., 1562, SSrP; 1613-20, 1681, Linde.

Russ 17 (hetman's mace) < Uk 16-17 (WR 17) : Pol 16-17

The semantic change from 'bulava' - cudgel, club (originally a weapon, cf. Russ: 1664, AMG, III, 573; 1704, Polik; Uk: 1659, Hal KIR, Tymč) to a narrower, specialized meaning of 'bulava' - (Ukrainian) hetman's mace of office, baton, began in Ukrainian-Polish ²⁾, finally crystallized and was popularized in Ukrainian by the Zaporozhian Cossacks through whom it found its way to the administrative Russian.

The first and the 1678 (Moscow spoken) Russian examples denote 'Commander's (Colonel's) baton' (cf. also Weis), while the 1611 (Zabelin) and 1640 (SrMat) examples refer to the Tsar's baton (žezl). 'bolava' - 1619 (R. James 15-19, Larin, 87), which Unbegaun (Annals, 83) considers 'a Ukrainianism', is not clear semantically.

Russian derivatives - "bulavka" as well as the surname "Bulavin" ³⁾ (unlike Uk. "bulavnyj" - hetman's chief of staff) semantically belong to "bulava - cudgel, club". Cfr.

also 1495, "Ivaška Bulava" (Tupik, 68).

- 1) The king (S. Batory) in 1576 officially presented 'bulava - mace of office' to the Hetman of the Zaporozhian Cossacks, equating him with 'Hetman koronny' and 'Litovskij'-GDL. (HrabLět, 22). Also Sigismund (Cracow, 12. 1. 1622), after the battle of Khotyn 1621, sent 'bulava' to Sahajdačnyj: e.g. "Milemu ... woyska naszego Zaporoskiego Hetmanowi ze wszystką starszyzną y z całem Rycerstwom Kozackym Ukrainyskym laska y pozdrowienie Nasze Królewskie ... Tudzież ... Wam Hetmanowi Naszemu Kozackiemu posyłam... bulawę ceną w try tysięcy talerów. Sigismundus Rex". VelLět, I, (Prilož), 42.
- 2) Brueckner cautiously expresses doubt here, e.g. "odznaka hetmańska - bulawa tylko u nas i na Rusi" (Ukraine); "od niej donas czy obrotnie".
- 3) Obn, II/1, 113 (1708, "kondraška bulavin ... vo ukrainskich goroděch i v donskich kazakach"). Through the Zaporozhian Cossacks 'bulava' and 'bunčuk' were known among the Don Cossacks, too. Stress in UK is on final '-á'.

B U N T (rebellion, uprising, mutiny), Y, P, L.

Russ : (16) 17

16th c. (1539-42), "aki v drevnii bunt", (Nik. Lět, 6908) ¹⁾, SrMat; 1611, "nameren ititi k Moskvě protiv bunta". (charter for voev. Elagin), Čern, RIL, 204; 1657, "čtoby ot universalov ne učinilsja kakoj bunt". (UK sit) AMG, II, 565; 1659, "čtob oni (zaporozskie polki) buntov ne vsčinali", SGGD, IV, 44; 1660 "Čtob idti v Něžin ... i... bunty ustroiti", "v Čerkasskich goroděch bunty i šatosti", AMG, III, 252; 1665, "bunty usmirjajutsja", (Kuranty), Busl, 1143; 1678, "... nět-li kakich zgovorov ili buntov", DvorCT, 57; 1698, "velikie bunty vostali". (Švejkovskij, Čižinskij < Lat), DSnR, VIII, 1173; 1702, "... na carja Davida ... buntom vozstali Izrailitjane", "i za bunt pade ... 20 tysjaščiči", Y, Slo, X, 119; 1703, "budto ... zaporošskie kazaki priměšalisja k buntom Samusevym", "čtob tot Bildjukevičiči s Ukrainy ot ... buntov byl otvėden", PiB, II, 132; 1704, "Bunt, factio, rebellio", Polik; 1708, "bulavin umyslil vo ukráinskich goroděch i v donskich kazakách učiniti bunt", (Vėd.,

Uk : 16

1537, "pišet o buntovaniju i zbureniju Čerkascov i kanevcov, naprotiv starosty tamošneho" (4 times), ArJZ, III/1, 3; 1563-9, "bo sja nam ne hodit činiti buntov", KA, 107; 1598, "bunty i rozruchy", Apokris, 1772, 1654; 1599, "Dekret ... vydav, ... aby ... bolše svarov ... aně ... buntov ne stroil", ArJZ, I/11, 66; 1610, "jako bysmy bunty nijakiesič vsčynati ... mēli", (Kiev) AJZ, II, 61; 1627, "Kramolà: rózruch, bunt", Ber, 102; 1667, "bunty včinju na eho milostič p. Hetmana". (Perejaslav), Tymč; 17th c., "Buntyvozmuščenje, raskol, kramola, razdor", SS: 1699, "Pompeus ... uspokoil bunty", Tymč; 1672-702, "bunti počali vstavati", SamLět, 94; 1710 "Buntov Ljachi ne spominati ... vo věki", HrabLět, 110; 1720, "Vojsko ot šemranja i buntu utichlo". VelLět, I, 132;

Mod Uk: bunt - Hrinč.

WR: 16th c. (end) (1511), "jako on (Hlinskij) pričinoju do buntov ... byl", (Paškevič' heading), RIB, XX, 1196; 1633, "O bunt", (Polock), RBRS, 15.

20. 7.)Obn, II/1, 113; 21. 3. 1712, "i stali mene ... obličati ..., budto na bunt narod vozmuščaju", (to PV), Y, Ps, 62; 27. 6. 1717, " "bunty ... Donskii", P, SiR, I, 154; 1718, "O ... buntě sluch prošel", "na ego... bunt podnesli", P, SiR, I, 255, 263; 1720, "bunty "Židovskii", P, SiR, II, 33, 32: 1721, "i ... otložit nadeždu iměti pomoščī k búntam ... ot čina duchovnago", P, DR, 8v; 22. 1. 1722, "bunt ili mjatež", P, SiR, 87; 1722, (P.), Istgr, 317; 1722, "... strelecki polki davno k buntu ... gotovy byli", P, IstPV, 2, 160, 203; 1725, "bunt Donskij", P, PochvPam, 6r; 7. 5. 1726, "Izměnu ili bunt na gosudarja zatěvati", P, SiR, II, 181, 183; 1731, "Aufruhr, seditio, bunt", Weis, 47; 1739, "bunt, rokoš, mjatež", RukLeks; 1756, "sim slovom derzkij bunt byl ... umalen", (Poema PV I), L, II, 22: 1760, "Bunt usmiren ssylkoju Běliškago", L, Lět, 34; 1789, "Bunt - 1) svjazka; 2) kramola", SAR.

Pol: 15 (end)-16th c., "Bunthowanye yakye - machinatio aliqua", SSP; 1577, "... wielkie zamieszania y bunty miedzy Hetmany y ludźmi ... bywaią" (Modrzewski), 1597, "bunty y znowy", (Skarga), 1583, "buntow heretyckich", (Czechowski), SSrP.

Russ (16) 17 < Uk (> WR) 16 ≠ Pol (15) 16 < (NHG Bündnis <) MHG (bunt, bundes: bundle)

Most of the documentary evidence before us indicates that 'bunt - rebellion' in Russian is from Ukrainian. However, the problem is manifold and needs closer scrutiny.

Scholars agree on the German origin of the form 'bunt' in Slavonic languages, but vary in their views as to its route from German to Russian and on the place and origin of its semantic change, i.e. from 'bunt - bundle' (NHG Bündnis - alliance) in German to 'bunt - rebellion' in Russian.

Grot (FilRoz, I, 609-12), Brueckner and Vasmer, also ESRJa, mention and stress only Polish intermediary for Russian; and it may be partly correct in the case of 'bunt - confederacy ("so-edinie)". Preobrazhensky links it directly with German 'Bund - alliance'. Chernykh (RIL, 204), however, suggests direct contacts with the German soldiers in Russia (mercenaries, or in the Novgorod region) as a possibility; and for 'bunt - alliance' it is plausible, too. Shelud'ko (NEI) considers 'bunt - rebellion' in the 16th c. Ukrainian as from German through Polish; chronologically it could hardly be possible, since Brueckner states that in Polish 'bunt - rebellion, revolt, sedition' did not appear until 17-18th c. ("i tylko u nas od 17. w. nabrał znaczenia spisku ... rokoszu",

before that 'bunt znaczył tylko związek, wiązka, np. buncik korali, trawy'), and Linde supports this view, e.g. 'bunt - sojuz (alliance) 1563', but 'bunt - rebellion' not before 18th c. (e.g. 1760). Cf. also 1630, '... przeciwko tym rebelizantom kozackim ...' (Rotmistrz reports), ArJZ, III/1, 300 (and 339).

Nevertheless, despite Brueckner's and Linde's evidence we may, on the basis of other evidence, admit a possibility that in some cases 'bunt - rebellion', or a meaning very close to this, existed in Polish earlier than 17th c. Cf., for example, a) 15-16th c., "Bunthowanye yakye machinatio aliqua", SSP, (its meaning is rather obscure; Nitsch translates it 'concitatio', but it seems closer to 'a kind of trickery'), and there are several examples of 'bunt' with a meaning close to 'rebellion' in the second half of the 16th c. in the works of Rej, Górnicki, Budny, Skarga - the authors who were in many ways connected with Ukrainians (SSrP); b) (an episode during the Ukrainian Cossacks' rebellion (Nalyvajko) in 1596: Poles hanged three Cossacks (Bohun, Vojnyč, Sutyha) with the inscription "Kara buntowcom" (Istorija Russov)²⁾, BilChr, 482; c) Ukrainian-White Russian translation (Vilna, 1597) of Skarga's 'Synod Brzeski (1596)' renders Polish "tylo tyranstwem y sedycyą" by "tolko tiranstvom i bunūtom", (RIB, XIX, 209-210), but Polish translation (by Łanczycki in 1600) of Ukrainian 'Antirisis (1599)' renders "takowych svovolīnikov, bunūtovnikov i bljuznercov" by "... buntownikow y bluźniercow" (RIB, XIX, 939-940); the new semantics could have originated in Ukrainian or Polish but on Ukrainian territory.

A closer analysis of its movements and semantic changes in Slavonic languages chronologically, substantiated by reasons for the change in the light of historical and social factors, may indicate the place of the change - the centre of dissemination of the changed semantics, thus throwing more light on the problem of the source for its borrowing by Russian. We are primarily concerned here with 'bunt - rebellion'.

In Russian 'bunt - confederacy', 'bunt - rebellion' as active lexical units appeared sporadically at the beginning of the 17th c. (1611) during the Time of Troubles and began to compete with Russian words of similar meaning: 'volnovanie, soedinenie' - 1647, 'smuta' - 1610 (Čern, RIL, 204, 194), also Ukrainian-Polish 'razruch(a)' - 1611 (Čern, RIL, 204), 'mjateži' - 1648 (AMG, II, 218, 219; 1662, "v Moskvě učinilsja mjatež", AMG, III, 501, 496), with Polish-Hungarian 'rokoš' (< Hung. "Rákos - crowd) - 1606-7 (DsnPL, IV, 308) and 'konfederacstvo' (1666-7, "i palcy otsėkajut za konfederacstvo, ili smutu", Ktš, 95) later as their main competitor. To compete successfully against the Russian est. words it needed external support for some time to sustain it. 'Bunt - rebellion' had it from Ukrainian; Polish 'rokoš' or 'konfederacstvo' had little or none.

The majority of the documents in Russian containing 'bunt' with a clear meaning of 'rebellion', and in the second half of the 17th c. they increase in number, reflect either Ukrainian influence or refer to Ukrainian situations, thus pointing (geographically) to Ukrainian as the main source of dissemination of this meaning. Historical events and chronological data support it: (i) False Dimitry began his career in Kiev and, supported by Ukrainians and Poles, started his march on Moscow from Ukrainian territory; (ii) Bolotnikov started his revolt from Putivl' (1606) and other North Ukrainian towns

(Černihov, Novhorod Siversk, Moravsk, Starodub, Počep, Kursk) and the Don Cossacks took part in it (Bolotn, 256, cf. map); (iii) during the Time of Troubles, beside Polish detachments, at one time (i.e. in 1609) about 40, 000 Zaporozhian Cossacks wandered about in Muscovy (Hrushevsky, History of Ukraine, Yale, 1948, p. 226); in 1604, there were 12, 000 Zaporozhian Cossacks near Rylsk (RIB, I, 388-9, 367-8); (iv) in Ukrainian 'bunt - rebellion', attested in the 16th c. documents, was probably used during M. Hlynsky's revolt (1507-8, AZ, II, 24-5; see s. v. 'buntovati'), increasing its currency in the 17th c. during the period of numerous revolts, Ukrainian-Polish wars, when it appears also in Polish and Russian. For the meaning 'confederacy, alliance' Ukrainian used the word 'konfederacija'.

Comparative chronological evidence (Uk, WR 16-; Russ 17; Pol 16-17; also in Mod. Bulg and SCr), the nature of the documents containing it and historical factors allow us to conclude that the semantic change from 'bunt - confederacy, alliance' to 'bunt - rebellion', although it might have been initiated in Polish, had finally crystallized in Ukrainian, on the linguistic territory where the actual 'thing' (happening), the constant rebellions, existed abundantly; and from Ukrainian it spread to Russian and back to Polish ³⁾. In the 18th c., mainly through Ukrainian influence, it penetrated the literary Russian, too.

- 1) 'bunt - rebellion' in Nikon's Chronicle, compiled in the 16th c., is an isolated example of the same origin as other Ukrainianisms in Grozny's period. Cf. 'rada'.
- 2) The reliability of this work (partly literary) as historical evidence is sometimes questioned (BilChr, 480).
- 3) e.g. 21. 5. 1630, "... gwoli ugaszenia sweywoli y buntów kozackich". (Col Kalinowski's letter), ArJZ, III/1, 307.

B U N T (bundle, 15 pieces)

Russ : 17

1672, "10 buntov pomětkov prostogo Galunu, bunt po 10 zolotych" (Kiev vovoda, report), AJZ, XI, 23; 1694, "5 buntov drotu cynbalínogo", MTamožnja (Maloros. Kniga), 78; 1705, "bunt pěniki", Christiani, 44; 1789, "bunt 1). svjazka", SAR.

Uk : 17

1660, "ot bunta lisic zolotych dva", Tymč.

'B u n t - bundle' in Russian is a commercial term from NHG 'Bund' and is partly through Polish and Ukrainian medium. ESRJa gives 1648 - an earlier example for Russian.

Etymologically it is identical with 'bunt - rebellion', but semantically it is hardly related to it.

B U N T O V Á T Ě (Incite to rebellion, agitate), P, L, S.

Russ : 17

17th c., "uže ne bojare li vzbuntovališ" (Russ. folk song), Bolotn, 503; 1656, "vzbuntujut", AMG, II, 496; 1657, "čtoby ot těch listov ne pobuntovalisja", (i.e. Chmel'nitsky's letters), AMG, II, 565; 1660, AMG, III, 69; 16.3.1669, "a tot ... Petronij ... vsju bratiju buntoval", "učnet buntovati". (Filofej, Archm. Iversky m.), RIB, V, 743; 1700, "zabuntovav ... ne otdali". PiB, I, 682; 1704, "buntovati", Polik; 1718, "zakon ... buntovatisja ... zapreščaet", P, SiR, I, 256; 1721, "buntovati ... ne moguť", P, Doklad, 563; 1721, "buntovatisja derzajut", P, DR, 7r; 1722, "vzbuntoval Ivanko", (P.), Istgr, 321; 1722, "i strelicy ... zabuntovali", "stali buntovati" P, IstPV, 111, 123; 1725, "buntovati", Kant, II, 360; 1731, "Empören, buntovati", Weis, 161; 1756, "... krově siju proliv prestali buntovati", (Poema PV, I), L, II, 23; 1740, "ne buntuj polnočnyj větr", (Ody 1), S, II, 3, 9; 1755, "Buntujte vozduch, ogně i vody" (Ody 2), S, II, 14.

Uk : 16

1584, "zbuntovavšisja i, ... našedši na cmyntar kostela ... lajali", ArJZ, I/1, 186; 1590, "Meščane Belocerkovskie ..., jako pered tym buntovalisja", ArJZ, VIII/5, 253; 1627, "Vüzmuščāju: buntuju", Ber, 30; 17th c., "buntujusja", SS; 1677, "Dumitraško nachvaljavsja iti v Zaporohi i tam buntovati: buntujte ž Zaporozcov i Dorošenka jak možete", Tymč; 1672-702, "usja Ukraina protivko nemu buntuetsja", SamLět, 84 (and 41, 129); 1720, "... Kozaki ... protiv Vihovskoho ... buntujutsja", VelLět, I, 436.

Pol: 1582, "Glinski slachte buntuie Ruska", (Stryk. Kron.), SSrP.

Derived from 'bunt - rebellion', a Ukrainian-Polish formation with the suffix '-ova-'. In Russian, as the stress indicates, it is from Ukrainian.

B U N T O V N I K (a rebel, insurgent, trouble maker), P.

Russ : 17-18

1691, "Smirjaj buntovnikov, ... ljudi gordi i nepokorny". SlovRja XI-XVII. 1709, "posilati ... na vzykanie buntovnikov" ¹⁾ P, (Soč), 28.

Uk : 16

16-18th c., "buntovnik" (common), Tymč; 1596, "Mjatežnik - buntovník", Ber, 99; 1642, Gol, II, 211; 17th c., SS: 17-18th c., "buntovnika", (Klim. Z. Virš), BilChr, 208.

A Ukrainian Form, from 'buntovati' with the suffixal formant '-n-ik'. Very rare in

Russian where 'buntovščik' is used instead. See ' b u n t o v š č i k ' .

- 1) The Russian editors of Prokopovich's works in 1760 changed the original word 'buntovnik' to 'buntovščik'. Cf. P, Sir, I, 32. and P, (Soč), 6.

B U N T O V Š Č I K (a rebel, Insurgent), Y, P, R, L.

Russ : 17

1659, "prisilal ... biti čelom na ... buntovščikov", SGGD, IV, 47; 1666-7, "a postavleno na tom želězě 'buki' to estĭ buntovščik" (ref. to Šorin's case), Ktš, 116; 1695, "spravedlivostĭ na ... buntovščikov", PiB, I, 45; 1697-8, "ego Vel. povrotijsja ... za buntovščikami". (Kurakin), Obn, II/1, 141; 1702, "k buntovščiku", Y, Slo, X, 120; 1708-9, "predaša chr(is)ta aki buntovščikà", R, Rozysk, 168v, 165r; 1722, "onye buntovščiki", P, IstPV, 112; 1722, "razsypal buntovščikov, (P.), Istgr, 276, 193; 1725, "buntovščikóv", P, PochvPam, 18r; 1731, "Friedenstörer, buntovščik", Weis, 210; 1760, "Děljat ... Moskvu buntovščiki". L, Filos, 577.

Uk : 17-18

1672-702, "Hetman postanovivši porjadok u vojsku, a tych buntovščikov karali", SamLět, 171.

With this characteristically Russian formant '-ščik', substituted for the Ukrainian preferred '-nik', ' b u n t o v š č i k ' shows a high degree of assimilation of the 'bunt' derivative into Russian. In Ukrainian it is from Russian.

B U N T (other derivatives)

Russ : 17 - 18

Buntovanĭe: 1704, Polik; 1726, Kant, II, 360;

Buntujuščij: 1760, "Smolensk vzjat ... buntujuščij Pskov usmiren", L, Lět, 28.

Buntovsto: 1669, "za smutu i za buntovstvo vyslali (igumena Petronia) von". (Iversky monast.), RIB, V, 743.

Uk : 16-

Buntovanĭe: 1537, 1545, 17-18th c. Tymč.

Buntovničij: 17-18th c., Tymč.

Buntovnyj: 17-18th c., Tymč.

Buntovstvo: 18th c., Tymč

From the numerous derivatives from this word found in Ukrainian and some hundred years later in Russian, we may deduce that a) it found very favourable linguistic conditions in Ukrainian to expand into a whole semantic area, and that b) a majority of derivatives in Russian were borrowed from Ukrainian and some fashioned according to the formative and phonetic inclination of Russian.

B U N Č Ú K (Zaporozhian Cossacks' insignia, Hetman's staff)

Russ : 17

9.1.1654, " a potom i sam getman vyšel pod bunčukom, a s nim sudii i jasauly, pisari i vse polkovniki". (Buturlin's embassy to Ukraine) AJZ, X, 217; 1656, "Getmana Potockogo i ... chana pobili, i ... Ljublin ... poimali, i bunčuk vzjali". (Uk-Pol sit), AMG, II, 480; 1658, "i prapar ... i barabany i bunčuk ... vzjali". (Rus.-Uk war), SGGD, IV, 37; 1658, "Gonsěvskago vzjali ... i bunčuk i znamja ego". (Dolgoruk), AMG, II, 614; 1660, "poliřskich i litovskich ljudej ... pobili ... i bunčuk ... i litavry ... poimali". (Uk-Pol sit), AMG, III, 136; 1661, "i jazykov vzjali, tatar i čerkas ... da 2 bunčuka". (Uk, Russ war, Konotop battle), AMG, III, 293; 1687, "i ... voevoda znamja i bunčuk emu Getmanu (Mazepě) otdal", (Golicyn), DRV, XVII, 358; 1688, "... bulavu i bunčuk prinesli s nim že". (refer. to Golicyn), DRV, XVII, 387; 1789, "bunčúk", "bunčukóvyj", SAR.

Uk : 16-

1576 ¹⁾ "bunčuk", HrabLět, 21; 17th c., "Znaki vojskovye t. e. bulavu i bunčuki u svoi ruki vzjav". Tymč; 1669, "choruhvy zbivaet, Bunčuki skladaet", BarPs, 72; 1672-702, " A hetman Chmelnickij ... Zolotorankově nakaznoe hetmanstvo vručil, davši emu bulavu i bunčuk", SamLět, 37; 1710, "Toj že koroli (S. Batory) ... prisla im (zaporoz. kozak.) korohov, bunčuk i bulavu (in 1576)", HrabLět, 21; 1720, "Klejnoty ... bunčuk tež velce modnij, z pozlocěstoju halkoju i drevcem", VelLět, I, 51-2; 1728, "i smotrěl (cari) bulavi i bunčuka". (Žurn. Apost.), Sud-ko, I, 34; 1732, "pod bunčukom", Tymč.

Deriv.: **bunčučnyj:** 1674, "Polubotok bunčučnyj eneralnij vojska", Tymč; 1710, "bunčučnoho", Tymč; **bunčužnyj:** 1654, "na bunčužnoho", AJZ, X, 479; 18th c., "Bunčužnyj eneralnij Skoropadskij", Tymč; **bunčukovyj, bunčučestvo:** 18th c., Tymč.

Pol: 1678, "Nazwisko buńczuk" (Turk. sit), Lind; Brueck. - 'buńczuk' - "od Malej Rusi do nas".

Russ 17 < Uk 16-17 (> Pol 16-17) < Crimean Tartar (bunčuk)

In Tartar (Crimea) 'buncuk' meant 'shells and other adornment on a horse's neck'. Its semantic change and crystallization into a definite insignia ²⁾ of office - a

Zaporozhian Cossacks' standard, part of a Hetman's 'kleijnoty' - was affected mainly in Ukrainian, from which, during the closer Russo-Ukrainian relations, it found its way, with the latter meaning, into Russian (also to the Don Cossacks) and Polish.

1) See 'bulava' (footnote 1).

2) A wooden pole, gold (or silver) topped, with horse tails and red cords flowing down, carried ceremoniously by 'bunčužnyj' ('eneralnyj bunčužnyj') before a Ukrainian Hetman, or placed outside a Hetman's headquarters tent during a campaign. Bulava was carried by the Hetman himself. Mazeppa had a hundred 'bunčužnyjs'.

B U R M Í S T R (mayor, lord mayor), P.

Russ : (15-16) - 17

1488, "Ivan Vasil'jevič, car' ... v Kolyvani bergamesteru i ratmanom", RIB, XV, 5; 1489, "Pominka ot Vel. Knjaza v Ljubok bergomesteru i ratmanom", DSnR, I, 20; 1509, "... borgomistry i ratmany grada Ljubka" (translat.), DSnR, I, 155; 1576, "bujmistry i ratmany (of Riga), DSnR, I, 665; 1614, "I Rižskie de burmistry", AMG, I, 103; 1632, "priěchali ... s sojmy v Kiev dva čelověka bujmistrov", (Uk. sit), AMG, I, 351; 1653, "šljachtič burmistr" (Buturlin's embassy to Ukraine), VUR, III, 538; 1660, "k burmistrom", (WR sit.), AMG, III, 195; 1661, "vojska zaporožskogo čerkaskich gorodov burmisrom, vojtom", (Uk. sit), AMG, III, 365; 1666-7, "V Ljubok, v Amburk k burmistrom ... ", Ktš, 30; 1697, "v čom i vas, burmistrov i ratmanov i vsego grada žitelej, želatelištvue", (Peter's charter to Gdansk), PiB, I, 196; 1700, "poslati ... k moskovskim bur - mistrom pamjati", DSnR, VIII, 740; 1704, "burmistr - consul", Polik; 1716-34, "Petr Burmistr" P, Ps (Zavěšč), Č, 649; 1722, "Gunny ... tamo ubili Agrippa burmistra i prezidenta", (P.), Istgr, 69; 1731, "Buergermeister - consul, burgomistr",

Uk : 14

1393, "burkhimistru", ŽNarys, 76; 1399, "... dali esmo hramotu siju burkhimistru Rizkomu" (Polock, Vitold; Gal-Vol features), Stang, (W5), 21; 1463, "burkhimistru města livovskoho" (AGZ, VII, 243), Šel, NE; 1497, "... voit města Kievskoho, i burmistry i radcy", (Aleks. to Kiev), AZ, I, 173; 1509, "vojt, burmistr, radcy mesta Volodimerskoho", ArJZ, V/i, 28; 1516, "burmistr", AJZ, I, 53; 1588-96, "Vy vojtove, burmisrove ... " (Lat. Prel), Viš, 119; 1596, "anθipat - burmistr", Ziz, 24; 1622, "θeofilakt Ioannovič, burmistrovič' K(ievskij)", (Sakov), Tit, 42; 1627, "anθypat: naměstnik burmistrov", Ber, 344; 1654, "st.1. A byti ... v horoděch ... vojtam, burmistrom", (Chmeln. Stat.), AJZ, X, 479; 1659, "burmistr" (Hal KIR), Tymč; 1672-702, "prisjahlye burmistrove", SamLět, 20; 1720, "burmistri ... Kievskie", Tymč.

Deriv.: 1588-96, "burmistrovstvo", Viš, 119.

WR: 1399, *(Polock), SrMat; 1407, (Polock), Napierskij, 225; 1511, "burūmistr", RIB, XX, 713; 1529, *Lit Stat, XI/12, 88.

Pol: 1399, "burgmistrzem", 1405, 1471, 1500, SSP; 1510, "borgmistrz", Reczek.

Weis, 116; 1739, "golova - zemskoj burmistr", RukLeks; 1789, "Burgomistr - staršina, golova kupeckoj", SAR.

Cz: 1414, "rádcě neb ... purgmistra", Hus; 1562, "Purgmystr, consul", Dasypod;

Russ (bergomester) 15 - < MLG 15 (börgemêister, -mester; Lasch)

Russ (burmistr) 16- < Uk (WR) 14- : < Pol 14 < MHG (burcmeister, bürmeister)

A complex stream of influences - Low and Baltic German, MHG, Pol, Uk, WR, as reflected by the examples, forms and spellings, brought this word to Russian.

The earlier 'bergomester' points directly to MLG, through Diplomatic and Trade relations with the Hanseatic cities - Lübeck, Hamburg. 'a' in 'bergamesteru' for 'o' (fill vowel) is due to 'akanie' of a later copyist.

The later form 'burmistr', which became standard in Russian, is partly direct from Polish, but mainly it is from Ukrainian ¹⁾ (and WR) as a result of the Russian-Ukrainian cultural (literature, scribes) and political relations, particularly after 1654.

The stress on '-íst' in Russian, which differs from Polish (búrmistrz), is also from Ukrainian (cf. Ziz, Tit, Ber).

Semantically, however, once 'Burmisterskaja palata' was established in Moscow by Peter I, (30. 1. 1699), 'burmistr' gradually adapted itself to the needs of the Russian conditions (cf. Polik, Weis, RukLeks, SAR).

Phonetically 'burmistr' with the elision of '-g(e)-', already in MHG, reflected probably the actual pronunciation in German, and hence in Slavonic. 'bujmistr' (also in WR) is of colloquial origin, influenced by popular etymology (< *bujn-), or, as 'rejment' (< regiment), shows a reduction of the pretonic '-ji-' (<-gi-) > '-j-' with a dissimilative elision of the preceding '-r-'; the '-i-' in '-gi-' (cf. early Uk '-khi-') is from G. '-(g)e(r)-' (burger-) with loss of 'r' already in German.

'-mistr' is Common WSI and - problematic. Machek sees it as a customary reduction in titles, which is plausible. According to Kästner (pa 92) it rests on OCz spelling, and the 'i' represents either (i) dialectal MHG 'ī', or even *mister, as in Engl. or LG, could be its source. Much of this, however, is based on logical assumptions. The starting point was not a Gmc *mister, subject to MHG diphthongisation process, but Lat 'magister'.

See ' v o j t '

1) Cf. also 'bourhar' (G. Bürger, citizen, bourgeois) in 15th c. Ukrainian: 1460, "naši prijateleve bou(r)hare livovskii ... prinesli privileiē" (Stefan, Sočava), UH, No. 55; As an administrative term 'burmistr' (cf. also 'vojt, radca'), current in Ukrainian since 14th c., is closely linked with the introduction of Magdeburg's Law to Ukrainian towns - e.g. Sjanok - 1339 (Myško, 78); Lviv -1356, Snjatyn - 1366 (Šel NE, 12-13); Luck - 31. 10. 1432, Smotryči - 1448 (ArJZR, V/1,1-2,5); Kiev - 15th c. (beg); Vilna - 1387 (Šel NE, 12-13) - but in colloquial it was probably known from the German settlers in the West Ukrainian towns since the end of 13th c., e.g. during Leon's reign (ca 1280) Germans had their 'vojt', 'burgemeister' according to their law in Lviv, VolVol. (Zubrycki, Kronika miasta Lwowa, 809; Kaindl, 16); similar conditions might have existed in WR towns, since Germans (Baltic) were expelled from Polotsk by the Lithuanian authorities already in 1305 (Pašuto, 295); Russian towns had no similar conditions.

B U T Ý L K A (bottle), R, S.

Russ : 17 - 18

1694, "... limonov ... iskrošivši, vsypati v butyli". PiB, I, 26-7; 1701, "kruglye ... i vedernye četverougolnye butyli, skljanicy četvertnye ... ", (Aptek. Prikaz), Luk, I, 414; 1708, "I žalovanie preizrjadnyja vodki, v četyrech sosudcach stekljannyh, imenuemyh butylkach, vručil". (letter to Tsaritsa Paraskevija), R, Diar, 69; 1709, "za sulei ... i za butyli roznych ruk", (Aptek. Prik), Luk, I, 415; 1719, "buteli", "butylka", (Kurakin), Christiani, 47; 1720, "Butylki porozžie" (Morks. Ust), Smir; 1722, "... dvě butylki vengerskago po 2 r. butylka", "... pontaku odna butylka 26 alt.", Zab, II, 770; 1762-9, "Žuravli ... mjasa ... kuski v butylku vbil", S, VII, 22; 1777, "Butylka eto dlja vina", "Butyločku ... javljaet", "butylju", S, VII, 326; 1789, "Butýlí, Butýlka, Butýložnyj", SAR.

Uk : 17-18

17-18th c., "Salom botilkovym ... holovu šmarovatī" (Malr. Dom Leč), Tymč.

Pol: 1764, "butelka, botelka, butla", Linde.

Cz: bite; la; Slk: butel'a, Machek.

Russ 17-18 < Uk 17-18 : < Pol 18 < Fr (bouteille), MLat (butilla, buticula, butis)

Ukrainian intermediary is evidenced by the 'y' (< Fr ei: Lat 'i') not found in Polish, cf. 'aptyka' in Ukrainian. The non-palatalized 'i' in 'butylka' also follows Ukrainian tendency.

Late in Slavonic.

B Ý T N O S T Ī (being, presence), R, P, L.

Russ : 17

1604 " v bytnosti moju v Moskvě ... ja slyšal." (UK sit), SGGD, II, 174; 1656, "no lutše v bezbytnosti moei želaja očistiť dušu". AMG, II, 514; 1680, "v nebytnosti muža". (Čižin), Facecii, 125; 1697, "vo vremja bytnosti moej vtoj

Uk : (14-) 15-16

1347- , "panei i paneni bytnosti... vynety suti ot zbora... muzikoho". StatVisl (MS), 12/14; 15th c., * "Ale bytnosti tych... korolev... peredok uzjala". ZRSb, 273; 1501, "žitie i bytnosti oboich vas tak i ukrěpitsja".

cerkve igrali", Vbytnosti moju v Věneccii byli opery", Tolst, 71, 72; 1704, "žrecova bytnost' budet gotova", R, Šljapkin (Prilož), 66; 1702-9, "A v bytnost' svoju... v cerkvi ikonostas postroil". R, (AR) Lět, 15;1705, "v bytnost' moju v Karzbatě". (Kurakin), Obn, II/1,139;1708, "Svjatili cerkov... pri bytnost' Boljarina I. A. Musin-Puškina", R, Diar, 107; 1708-9, "Tam pri ego býtnosti... sodejasja vešč' sicevaja", R, Rozysk III, 26r; 1721, "býtnost' véšč'i", Polik RR, 17;1722, "kotoryj v bytnost' svoju v Carě Gradě... samovídec byl". P, DR II, 16v; 18thc, "subsistencija - býtnost'", LVN; 1731, "Da seyn, in meinem Daseyn - v moei bytnosti". Abwesenheit, nebytnost'", Weis, 130, 13; 10.5.1753, "Kotorye (dočeri) i v moju tam bytnost' predlagali". L, 1,325.

(Pol-Hung. embassy to Iv.Vas.), AZ, I, 221; 1532, "suditi... v nebytnosti Našoj Podskarbej Zemskij". Dir, I, 181; 1557, "revizor pri bytnosti svoej", AZ, III, 86; 1563-9, "bytnost' abo istnost'". KA, 545; 1583, "bez bytnosti moei žona... pošla", AŽMU, 65, 53; 1588, "što est' vyše... suščestva, rekše bytnosti". (O věrě), RIB, VII, 677; 1590, "Patriarch bytnostju svoeju zde". (Kiev Metrop), RIB, XIX (Prilož), 58; 1596, "bytie, bytnost'", Ziz, 28; 1618, "Bytnost' materějalnoho neba abo tverdost'... ", (Zercalo), Tymč; 1618-21, "pri bytnosti vsěch spolžitelev", PalZK, 653, 1501;1627, "Býtie : býtnost'", Ber, 17; 1646, "Podnebýtnost' pastorov... ", Tit, 371; 1659, "Slovo Ens - býtnost'", (Hal KIR 124r), Tymč; 1668, "v nebytnosti moej", BarPs, 42; 1710, "O vtoroj bytnosti Ju.Chmelnickoho na hetmanstve... " HrabLět, 169; 1720, "pri bytnosti... Soltana", VelLět, II, 299.

WR: 15th c., "bytnost'... korolev", ZRSb, 273; 1574, "pri bytnosti eho". (Orša), BRChr, I, 154.

Pol: 1444, "Dostoyna bitnosc - res essencia digna", SSP; 1535, SSrP.

Cz: 1381, "w bitnosti in essentia," 1418, "bytelnost", 1450, "bytedlnost", SSČ.

Russ 17-18 < (WR 16<) Uk (14-) 15 - 16 : Pol 15 : Cz 14- : Lat (essentia) : Gr (ουσια)

'byt-(i)n-ost'i' - from an adjectival stem 'byt-ĭn-' ('byťinyi' - 13th c., SrMat) - belongs to an abstract '-ost'i' group of nouns which came to Russian from Ukrainian in 17-18 th c. This was conditioned by the historical relations and lexical development of the two languages. Most of the Russian examples come from authors familiar with Ukrainian literature.

With the increasing demand for abstract vocabulary, and stimulated by its contacts with Polish, Czech and Latin, Ukrainian in the 15-16th c. reactivated the ORus' formant '-ost'i' which by the 16-17th c., by its productive capacity of forming abstract nouns of quality, overshadowed and largely replaced the older '-stvo', '-ie', '-ota' formants which

continued to be used in Russian. (Cf. OCS 'bytie', 'bytĭstvo', 'byšĭstvo').

To cope with the rapid increase in the abstract subjects in literature, Russian, inadequately equipped, relied on the literary Ukrainian for the supply of its '-osti' nouns well till the second half of the 18th c. ¹⁾ Thus most of the '-osti' nouns in this period in Russian are Ukrainian formed. ²⁾

See 'važnosti', 'vědomosti', 'volnosti', 'okoličnosti'.

- 1) Trediakovsky, notably in his 'Telemachida 1766' was the first to show a marked increase in the Russian formed '-osti' words. Cf. Hüttle-Worth, G.: die Bereicherung des russischen Wortschatzes im XVIII. Jahrh. (Wein, 1956), 15.
- 2) Šanskij (osti) p.128.

V Á G A (weight, scales, value), P.

Russ : (15-) 17

(1473-89, "ne nadobe... ni gostinoe... ni vėsčee, ni poměrnoe, ni vagannoe" (Nižegor. Blagovešč.mon.), SrMatD); 1649-70, "ot nich (zvonov) že edin mnogo vjaščše dvoch tysjačej pud važit iže našeja vági šestdesjat šest tysjačej funtov ravnjaet". (Slavineckij, Kosmgr), Busl, 1188; 1703, "O vėsach ili vágach". MagnArif, 7r, 60r; 1704, "vága, vėsy", Polik; 1789, "vága - tjažestĭ", SAR;

Dial.: **vága** - vėsy, Voroněž, Kursk, Sarsk, Dal; **'vag** - ryčag', Sėvsk, Preobraž; **'vagan** - postromočnyj valek u ekipaža', Perm, Obslov; **'vážati'** -1) vėšati - Smolensk, 2) podnimati vagoju' - Tambov, Obslov.

Deriv.: **vagannoe**, 1473-89, (N. Novgor., charter for free trade), SrMat; **važnja**, 1654, "važnju i mylĭnju odati im na tri goda", (Uksit), AMG, II, 392; 1701, "o važenĭe... pušek", PiB, II, 312; 1789, SAR; **važiti**: 1649-70, (Slavineckij), Busl, 1188; **važnyj**: 1728, "ne mogli že... otkazati... za prevážnejšuju jasnevelĭmožnago instanciju", P, PsA, 206-7; **otvaga**, **važnyj**, **uvažaju'**, 1789, SAR.

Uk : 14 -

1347-1434, "bojazni o pravdu imeeti sud kako voh (sic!) imeti v ruce a boha predočima", Stat Visl (MS), 33v/4; 15th c., "vahou", ZRSb, 296; 1499* "a vahu i uzvoz pered tym na pol z mėsčany derživali "(Aleks. to Polock), AZ, I, 200; 1563-9, "vaha", KA, 419; 1583, "pjat kamenii Kievskoe vahi", AŽMU, 53; 1596, "Talánt: váha, važačaja... ", Ziz, 81; 1618-21, "vaha slov tych", PalZK, 418; 1627, "měrilo: Vahá, šalka", Ber, 126; 1637, "v jakoj česti vahi propovėdi", Gol, II, 136; 1646, "vėm vahi nespravedlivosti", Diar Fil, 75; 17th c., "vaha", SS;

Mod Uk: vahá.

Deriv.: 1486, "myto... i važčoe," DiR, I, 40; **važnyj**; 1552 (Petr Važnyj), ArJZR, VII/1, 105; 1644-5, Prenija, 254; **uvažati**, 1622, Tit, 39;

WR: 15th c.,* ZRSb, 296; 16th c., "vaha", RIB, XX, 1155; 1552, (Polock Reviz), Lappo, 12; **"važnja"**, 1592, RBRS, 28; **"važnyj"**, 1563, "važnye potreby", RIB, XXX, 747.

Pol: 14-15th c., "w wagach" (Ps Fl), Brueck; 15th c, Moszyński: 1564 "ważyć" Mącz, 5b/2;

OCz : 11-12th c., "vaha, vahy"; ULus
11-12th c., 'waha'; LLus: 'waga'; SCr:
'vag' - Machek.

Russ (15-) 17 - < Uk 14-15, WR 15-16 < Pol 14-15 < Cz 11-12; OULus 11 - 12 <
OHG (wâga), MHG (wâge), NHG (wage - scales)

Chronologically West Slavs (OCz, OULus 11-12 > Opol 14 -) borrowed it first from
OHG, and then passed it on to the East and later to the South Slavs.

In Russian first through trade (cf. old trading centres - Nižegorod - 15th c.
'vagannoe', Perm, Tambov) and later - cultural and literary relations - from Uk, WR,
Pol, G. Ukrainian influence sustained it in the 17-18th c. literary Russian.

In most Slavonic languages, but in WSl and Uk, WR in the first place, it has fully
responded to the semantic needs, resulting in a numerous group of derivatives ¹⁾ In
Russian, however, 'vesy', 'vjaščij' partly checked their development.

Russian dialects have it either as isolated vestiges of the old trading centres
activities, or from the bordering WR and Uk speaking areas - Smolensk, Rylysk, Pskov,
Kursk.

'V a g a' river, hence 'važskij' district in NUK Russian (1452, 1610, AJur, 145, 221)
is perhaps not related to 'vaga - scales'.

See 'važnosti', 'otvažitisja', 'povaga'. 'otvaga'.

1) Cf. Uk: važiti (1460, "ščo sě važit ou Sočavě", UH, No. 55;1529 Tymč); važitisja (16-18th c. Tymč);
Mod Uk: vidvaha, vidvažytysja, zvažytysja, zavvaha (remark), rozvaha (entertainment), pidvažyty,
navvažytysja, protyvaha. (1680. 'znevaha', 'povaha", Velyčkovskij, 1. Trory, K., 1972, 143, 146.)

V A Ž N O S T Ě (value, importance , respectability), P,L,S.

Russ : 18

6.4.1718 "... chudost' propovėdnika
mnogo ubavit važnosti slovu", P, SiR, I,
263; 1719 "sinod trebuet ne vsue i ne
bez važnosti", Pek, NiL, I, 568;
8.9.1720, "Sii dvě trudnosti tolikoju
pobėdy važnosti pokazujut, čto i skazati
trudno", P, SiR, II, 56-7;1722, "v tom
ob'javlenii, važnosti togo na ispovėdi
ne otkryvat', P, DR, 99v,; 7.5.1726, "i
ne v tom sila i važnost'ž", P, SiR, II,
188; 1731, "Wichtigkeit, važnosti". "
veščii velikija važnosti" Weis, 751, 62;

Uk : 14

1388, "... žid, prisjahši na važnosti
onoě zastavy, a ... chrestijanin ... maet
... zaplatiti", "važnosti pėnezej", (Luck,
Vitold), AZ, I, 23; 1546 "Lancuch zoloty
važnosti sto zoloty", ArJZ, VIII/3, 14;
1554, "Ižby vrjady zemskie ... posta-
romu u svoich važnostech i požitkach
byli zachovany", AZ, III, 57; 1567,
"vodle važnosti zasluh ... meti chočem",
Tymč; 1598, "... vedle važnosti spravy",
ArJZ, I/6, 210; 1598, "takie vyvody
majut'... slušnosti i važnosti", Apokris,

1739, "važnosti". RukLeks; 1739-59, "Bogini našej važnosti slova", L, I(Oda 15), 181; 1748, "No k važnosti řečej potrebnj i priličny", (Epist. IV), S, I, 333; 1749, "Pervoe trebuet važnosti... vtoroe... živnosti", L, Filos, 463; 1755, "važnosti", L, Filos, 509; 1755, "... velikolěpnaja Virgilieva važnosti", L, Gram (Prisl), 7; 1755, "važnosti v rassuždenijach", L, Slo, 54; 1759, "... važnosti i sila Ellinskago slova". (Kn. Cerk), L, I, 1; 1789, "važnosti, kačestvo, velikosti, sila děla", SAR.

Dialects (Deriv.): 'važnyj - chorošij' (Kostr., Kursk, Rylsk, Suzd., Pskov), ObiSlov.

1422; 1637, "O nevažnosti kvitov", Gol, I, 566; 17th c, "važnosti eě (mudrosti) rozumom ohornena". Tymč; 1757-82, "važnosti šljachetskoho slova". (Skovoroda, Fabula de Tantal), BilChr, 466; 1774, "Hlupuju važnosti vstrěčajut na vidu", (Skovoroda, B. Chark), BilChr, 467.

WR: 1631, * "pri... važnosti prijmovan byti maet" AZ, III, 524;

Pol: 1449, "moneta... w wažności", (StatWiśl, III/116), Tasz, 144; 15-16thc, Reczek; 1560, Linde.

OCz: 'važnost - cená, Šimek; 1400, "musela se... zachovati važnost", Geb, III/2, 71; 1392, "wasznyesse než zpověd", Geb, III/1, 304)

Russ 18 < Uk (WR) 14 - : Pol 15-16 : OCz 14-15 :MHG, OHG (wag-)

'važ-n-ostī' - from a verbal adjective, augmented by '-n-' 'važ-īn-(yj)' ¹⁾ (from 'vaga') - owes its appearance, rather late, in Russian, as many other words in '-ostī', to Ukrainian influence, cf. 'bytnostī', 'vlasnostī', 'volnostī'.

See 'vaga', 'povaga', 'otvažitisja'

1) KESRJa's assumption that it is CSI may be deceptive, - SrMat quote no sources for 'važīnyi', 'važiti', 'vaga'. 'Vaga' (and hence 'važīnyi') at its earliest in WSl, i.e. in OCz and OULus (after 'h' < *g') is later than the common Slavonic period, reaching Russian not before the 15th c. 'Važnyj' is common in Mod. Slavonic. (cf. also Kiparsky, 267-8).

V Ě D O M O S T Ě (Information, news, knowledge), R, P, L.

Russ : (16) 17-

1567, "Naš... rod zdavna... vam estī v dobroj vedomosti" (Bělskij), Groz, 242 (and 243, 250, 267); 1581, "A my pišem s polnoju vědomostīju, a ne ot svoego umyslu" (Groz), DSnR, X, 222; 1627, "Tolko az napisal vědomosti radi", (Zizanij), Zasědanie, 33; 1647, "vēdomosti radi", Prenija, 17; 1649, "podlinnaja vědomostī", (Kunak Uk-Pol

Uk : 14-

1383, "i na lěpšuju vědomostī pečatī... kazali esmo privěsiti", (Alex., Polock), AZ, I, 22; 1454, "na svědomostī", (Snjatyn), R87; 1500, "Ku prišloho času vědomosti ne byli", AJZ, I, 25; 1539, "bez vědomosti zhinuli", AJZ, I, 84; 1563-9, "O tom vědomostī maem", KA, 323; 1582, "O kotorych... vedomosti ne maet", AŽMU, 42; 1590, "i vsěm do

sit), VUR,II,310;1660, "i ot Poltavskago polkovnika ... vědomosti ... nět", AMG, III, 224; 1678, "vědomosti (radi) ... pripisujut", DvorCT, 55, 64; 1682, "pisal o ... vědomostjach, MDBP, I/13, 33 (and 1689, I/14, 34); 1694-5, "I dlja sej vědomosti, ... posylaju vědomostj", "i za vědomostj ... blagodarstvuj", PiB, I, 22, 48, 52; 1698, "ot kotorych ... vědomosti ne iměl", DSnr, VIII, 1267; 1702, 1703, PiB, II, 71, 186; 2.1.1703, "Vědomosti" (Moscow, the first Russ. newspaper), Obn, II/1, 106; 1703, "vědomosti", MagnArif, 18r; 1705, "vědomostj o Vašem... postupkě", PiB, III, 306; 1708-9, "nestj o tom ... podlinnoj vědomosti", R, Rozysk, 154r; 1713, "...prišla iz Moskvy vědomostj", P, IstPV, 25 (and 73, 104, 105, 126, 132, 133, 137, 148); 1717, 1718, P, SiR, I, 179, 241; 1720, PiB, II, 46; 1722, "vědomostj razglasilasja", "i dal o tom vědomostj-svoim srodnikom", (P.), Istgr, 72, 215; 1725, "v... latinskich vědomostjach", P, PochvPam, 16r; 1726, "po onoj pečalnoj vědomsti, Senatory vsi... sobralisj". P, OSmPov, 9r; 18th c., "reljacija-vědomostj, donošenje", LVN; 1731, "Bericht, vědomostj", Weis, 81; 1759, "čtoby o učreždenii vedomostej učiniti opredelenie", L, Filos, 541; 1789, "vědomostj", SAR.

vědomosti poslali", (Kiev), RIB, XIX (Priměč), 60; 1596, "Vědenie: svědomostj", Ziz, 33; 1618-21, "i do vědomosti... podati", PalZK, 1054; 1627, "Věždestvo : vědomostj", Ber, 39; 1651, "Došla do nas vědomostj" (Chmeln. Universal), AJZ, V, 86; 1676-88, "vědomostj učonym činju", Radiv Prop, 15; 1672-702, "vzjavši vědomostj", SámLět, 6, 21, 30; 1720, "O Chmelnickoho zamislach... ne bylo vědomosti", VellLět, I, 33.

Other deriv.: vědomca : 1627, Ber, 216; **vědomo** : 1393, R26; 16-18th c, Tymč

GDL : 1383*, AZR,I,22.

WR: 1499* "Ku... vedomosti", (Minsk, Magdeb. Law), RIB, XX, 954; 1574, "noviny... k vědomosti", BRChr, I, 155;

Pol: 15th c. (middle), "nyewyadomosc (per ignorantiam)", SSP; 16th c. "wiadomośc", Reczek;

Russ 16 - < Uk (GDL, WR) 14 - : Pol 14 -

'V ě d o m o s t j' (from a participial base 'věd-om-'), an '-ostj' word, was introduced from Ukrainian as the context of most of our examples and the stress indicate. It replaced the older 'vědanie' and partly 'věstj' (but Ktš, 84, still "k carju s vestjju"), used numerously in Peter I's and, particularly, in Prokopovich's works in Russian; very frequent in the Ukrainian Hetmans' universaly'.

Russ : 16-

I. **ORus'** (Russ) 13-14th c., "věža" - covered wagon, tent, SrMat; 1380, "...i věži, i šatry, ...i telěgi", (Sof. Vrem), SrMat;

II. **16-17th c.:** "věža" - tower; 16-17th c., "V každoj časti goroda byla veža ili storoževaja bašnja" (in Moscow during Godunov's campaign against the Tartars in 1598), Karamzin Ist, XI (Priměč 11), 6; 1678, "i na vežach (Minaretach) takož lampady zažženy", DvorCT, 73; 1722, "a kamennaja (cerkovi) boljšaja izrjadnym Architek-torskim masterstvom s prevysokoju vežoju, ešče i do dnesi zizdetsja", P, IstPV, 68; 1789, "Věža - bašnja, palatka", SAR.

Uk : 13-

I. **ORus'** (Uk) 11-14th c., "věža" - covered waggon, tent, tower ¹⁾Srmat;

II. **Gallicia-Volynia 13th c., "věža" - tower;** "věža že sredě horoda vysoka... podszdana kameneemī vī vysotu 15 lakotū, sozdana že sama d(r)evomū tesanymū". "vežě že takoe ne vozmože sozdati". (HV Lět), Ipat 6767 ²⁾ p. 844-5;

III. **"veža" - tower, prison, 15th c. 1501,** "i v kazni i v vežu ich)knjazej) ne sažati". (Volynia), AZ, I, 27; 1552, "zenhar v zamku na veži" (Čerkassy, Kiev), ArJZ, VII/1, 81, 107; 1618-21, "pri onoj veži Babeli", PalZK, 899; 1627, "Chranilo : ...veža abo bašta, Ber, 280; 1634, "O veži Davidovoj", Tit, 313; 17th c. SS; 1672- 702, "s tich vežej", šamLět, 193 (and 184, 190); 18th c. Tymč.

Mod Uk: veža, - Hrič.

WR: 1559, "**v verchnem zamku věži opraviti", (Vitebsk), AZ, III, 105.

Pol: 1650, "stróż na wieży", (Rej), Linde.

Cz: 1360, "Turris sit weze", Bohem, 485;

Sln: veža; **ULus:** wježa ; **LLus:** wjaža, Machek.

V ě ž a - tower in Russian is a semantic Ukrainianism. Of CSI origin 'věža' (* vězj-), with its primary meaning 'a house on wheels, a tent' (nomadic, Tartar) was common in the ORus' (11-14) period. But at the same time it began to vacillate sporadically towards its secondary meaning - 'tower, turret' mostly on the Ukrainian ³⁾ linguistic territory (Kiev, Galicia - Volynia), where the newer meaning gradually crystallized and has continued in Ukrainian (literary and colloquial) till modern times.

In Russian, where 'věža' had dropped out of usage in the 14-15th C. (cf. Čern, Gram, 343), it was partly reactivated by the Ukrainian influence in the 17-18th c., with the newer Ukrainian meaning 'veža - tower (stone)' but unable to compete with 'bašnja ⁴⁾ - tower'.

Etymologically Vasmer, Preobrazhensky (following Potebnja) derive 'věža' < *vězja (vezu, vezti); Machek hints on its IE origin (CSI *věža: IE*vaigh-jā), linking it with MHG sweige - (cattle yard, a hut). Brueckner considers the newer semantics ('věža - tower') originated in WSI and spread to Ukrainian.

'e' (instead of 'i' < *ě) in Ukrainian may be due to Polish influence and to the stress - West Ukrainian dialects have 'vežá'.

- 1) "I tako vūzgarachusja golubnici, ovo klěti, ovo vežě, ovo li odriny", PovVL (Lavr, 6454); "Edinoju podstupiša k gradu pod vežami, ... ", PovVL (Ipat 6605); "ouskoči Volodimeri Jaroslaviči iz Uhor iz vežě kamenoe ... postavljen bo bě emu šater na veži. (Kiev Lět) Ipat 6698, p. 666. While the meaning of the examples from PovVL is not yet completely that of a Western type of tower, the Kiev Lětopisī word, referring to Prince of Halyc Volodimir's escape from Hungary, leaves little doubt as to its meaning.
- 2) This refers to Daniel's fortification of Kholm. The period 1234-66 was written by Dionisij Pavlovič, Daniel's Chancellor (pečatnik) in 1269 (cf. Hensjors'kyj, H-V Lit, 81, 94).
- 3) The semantic change in Ukrainian from 'věža - tent' to 'věža - tower' may be due to Polish influence (cf. also Uk 'veža' instead of *'viža' < ORus' 'věža'), i.e. dissociation from the ORus' idea of 'věža - tent' identification with the new idea of 'veža - a wooden tower . a stone tower' - a concrete object that came from WSI - Polish, Czech, Lusatian.
- 4) 'bašnja' < Uk, Pol 'bašta, bastnja (< Ital bastione, bastia), Russianized and integrated in Russian, obviated the need for another word to denote the same object; numerous in the 17th c. Russian: Palic (Sk), Busl, 1011; AMG I, -1618 (148), 1619 (155), 1621 (159); AMG II - 1636 (32), 1639 (113), 1653 (309) also through Ukrainian (since 1539 "bašnik", Tymč). Cf. Larin, 174; Unbegaun, Annals (VIII), 83.

V É L Ī C E (very), R.

Russ : 18

15. 9. 1706 "... moemu veliče žičlivomu prijatelevi", R, Ps (RArch), 441.

Uk : 16

1595, "V tak velce važnoj spravě prošu", AZ, IV, 83; 1618, "svoej smělosti vélice sja divuju", Tit, 16; 1622, "hetmane milyj, vélice zyčlívij, (Sakov), Tit, 41; 17-18th c., very numerous, Tymč; 1720, "velce jasnej moscě Tvoej", VelLět, I, 296; 1737, "Bo velce dokučajuti studenti uzimku", UInterm, 133;

Pol: 15-16 "wielice" Psalt Brueck) 16th c., "wielce" (Skarga), Linde.

OCz: 'vele', Šimek.

Russ 18 < Uk 16 : < Pol 16 < OCz : CSI *vel-e (big, much)

This is a Ukrainian - Polish Czechism, isolated in Russian. It is derived from 'velik- (velijī -k-) by reduction of the unstressed 'i' (originating in a language with initial stress

- Cz, Slk.: In Pol from Czech, e.g. 'val(ĭ)ky, vel(ĭ)ce'.

But in Ukrainian it is also an imitated archaism, conforming to the archaic adverbial form in '-e (< unstressed -ě) cf. ORus' 'krepĭčĕ, kratcĕ, gorĭčĕ', which form gained a wide currency in the 16-18th c., literary Ukrainian during the revival of the OCS, e.g. Uk 1645, "lehce považivši", ArJZ, III/1, 392; 1596, "Leksis, Sirĕč Rečnija, Vŭkratŭcĕ sŭbranny", Ziz. Cf. 'nynĕ', 'trĕbĕ'. 1672-702, "vlehce sobi važili", SamLĕt, 1678.

V Í V Á T (long live!)

Russ : (17) 18

1657, "Kričali i govorili po svoemu jazyku 'vivat', A Albertus govoril govorjat po svoemu jazyku vivat, a po vašemu 'budi zdorov" (Čemodanov, Venice), DRV, IV, 219; 18th c., "Vivat moja mila, vivat moj milejšij ... sokole jasnejšij", (Uk. song in Russ. collection), Per, Mat, I, 231; 29. 10. 1717, "Ona ... glasnym privĕtstvovala vĕvatom", Buž, Prop, 97; 1720-22, "Vivat, vivat, vivat Petr Velikij, otec otečestva", (PSZ, VI), Smir; 18th c., "vivát, daby živ ... byl", LVN; 1728, "Vivat, vivat ... carju", Vivat, Vivat monarcho", Per, PRD (Ezek), 409, 446; 1731, "Vivat vosklicaem", "Vivat Kaleandru", Per, PRD (Kaleandr), 59, 331; 18. 12. 1741, "Vivat vozšedšaja ... na Rosskij tron ..., Vivat ... děvica Imperatrica", ¹⁾ Find, II, 39 (footnote 51, xi); 18th c., (1746-48), "Vivat Petr ... ", (Tverĭ Seminary), Dialog, 140.

Uk : 17 -

17 - 18th c., "Vivat, vivat moja milaja, vivat moj milenki(j) ... duše serce, moj sokol jasnenkij", (Uk song), Per, Mat, I, 232; 1708, Preosvjaščennyj Stefan vivat, vivat rcĕte!", (Maskimovich, Ŗeatron, Černihov, poem to Yavorsky), Rodosskij (Kir), No. 43.

Mod Uk: "vivát!", Hrinč.

Pol: 1764-84, "Wiwat król nasz ... niech żyje" ..., Linde.

Russ (17) 18 < Uk 17 (Pol 17-) < Lat (vivat, vivere)

'Vivat' - a Latinism cultivated by the Latin orientated Kiev Academy, introduced to Russian through songs ²⁾ and by the Ukrainian authors. 'ĕ' for (foreign) 'i' is an exclusive Ukrainian phonetic feature.

Apart from their exclamatory festive function, 'vivaty' were also a variant of a literary genre 'kanty' (i.e. 'privĕtstvennye'), Cf. 'kant'.

'Vivat' in Chemodanov's stat. spisok is a Latin word, quoted by Toporovsky (perevodčik) during their Venice visit, not known yet in Russian.

- 1) These 'kanty-stichi' were probably composed by the Ukrainian Hetman's musicians in Hlukhiv to celebrate Elizabeth's birthday (18. 12. 1741) and welcome for Buturlin.
- 2) 'Vivat' in Ukrainian penetrated also into colloquial, still frequently heard at weddings and on other festive occasions.

V I K Á R I J (vicar, Vicar General, deputy), Y.

Russ : (17) 18

17th c. (end) "Ierej že vikarij, slyša sija, reče". Zerc, 280; 1710, "Stefan Javorskij, Božieju Milostieju ... sv. patriaršego Moskovskago prestola Eksarch, Vikarij ... ", Y, Gramoty, 134; 1715, "S. Javorskij, patriaršego prestola Vikarij Bljustitel' i eksarch", Y, Gramoty, 137; 18th c., "Vikárij - naměstnik", LVN.

Uk : 15 -

1476, "Vselenskomu pape, ... blaž. Sikstu, sv. vsel. soborŭnyja apostolskija cerkvi, vikariju nadostonějšemu", "vikarij", (Metrop Misail to Sextus IV), ArJZ, I/7, 200, 203; 1582, "Papa Rimskii pišetsja vselenškim, i opokoju, i vikariem Christovym", (Posl. do Latyn), RIB, XIX, 1123; 1584, "vikarieve kostela holovnoho Luckoho", "I prosim tye ... vikaryeve Luckie", (Luck), ArJZ, I/1, 185, 186; 1627, "Vika(r), lat: služnij sluha", Ber, 380; 1629, "vikarija ... směeti ... tytulovatisja"; "takovoho vėkariju ... proč ... otpravili", (Boreckij), ArJZ, I/6, 60; 1693, "aby vikaromu ... Svjatoho Altarja ... ušanovanie bylo", Tymč; 1759, "Cerkvy svjatotroeckoj Krilovskoj vėkarij ierej Matŭej Katedral'nyj namisnik", ArJZ, I/2, 12; **WR: 1522**, "vikarej Indurskij ... Vojtko", RIB, XX, 1560;

Pol: wikary, wikarjusz

Cz: 1360, Wycarius, wykarz", Bohem, 478.

Russ 17 - 18 < Uk (WR) 15 - < (Pol, OCz 14 <) Lat (Vicarius - deputy, underslave)

An ecclesiastical term (of R Cath. origin) introduced to Russian by the Ukrainian higher clergy.

V Í N N O S T Ě (gullt, due), R, S.

Russ : 17

9. 11. 1708, "i obrělasja togo popa vo všem vinnosti", R, Diar, 67; 1726, "vinnosti - culpa", (Reestr pamjatstv. rečenij), Vinogr, Oč, 49; 1731, "Schuld, culpa, crimen, vinnosti", Weis, 562; 1750, "Batjuška otpustite mně vinnosti moju, čo vy menja obmanutí sebja prinudili". (Kom Tresot/17), S, V, 323;

Deriv.:

N E V Í N N O S T Ě (Innocence), R, P, L.

Russ : 17

1678-9 "Obida i nevinosti tvoja projavitsja", Polockij (Vertogr), 38; 1680, "Čto za moju nevinosti ... polučju", Facecii, 157; 17th c., "pogubi ... svoju blagodatí i ... nevinosti", Zerc, 290; 1702-3, "nevinosti v nebo vopijušči", "Nevinosti to ko Bogu za kroví si vzyvala". "Nevinosti (dramat. person), R, Kom/10, 387; Kom/12, 391, 389; 1721, "byťi čelom o svoej nevinosti", P, DR, II, 38v; 1731, "Unschuld-nevinosti", Weis, 713; 1739, "nevinosti", RukLeks; 1752, "Ostaviv Kastillan nevinosti tak poprannu, ... spēšit po okeanu", (Steklo), L, II, 193; 1789, "nevinosti", SAR.

Uk : 14 16

1552, "Wynność: ohorody ... horodjat, ... stayni na koni z lozy pletut", (Luck), ArJZ, VII/1,173; 1556-61, "ni edinoi vininosti ne našolí esmi v tom č(e)(ově)cě ... " (Peresop. Ev, 74), Tymč; 1557, "Revizor vinnosti eho maetúsja dovědati". AZ, III, 86; 1710, "vinnosti", HrabLět (Glos); 18th c., "Tebe ne po vinnosti oudano (do temnici).", Tymč.

Pol: 1560, "winności jego odpuścić" (Rej), Linde.

Uk : 14 -

1388, "a estli by světki ... nevinosti eho posvětčili by, maet platiti", (Vitold, Luck), AZ, I, 25; 1434, "Ouzrěvši nevinosti moju". (Kremenec), R71; 1435, "nevinosti", R72; 1563-9, "nevinosti eho", KA, 37, 140; 1598, "okazaně nevinosti našej", Apokris, Predm., 1794; 1639, "vyrozuměvšy nevinosti ... svjaščennika", Gol, II, 170; 17th c., "nevinosti - bezzlobie", SS; 1710; "prinuzden byl ... nevinosti ... ukrotiti" HrabLět, 236, 76; 1720, "Dorošenko ... ekskuzujučisja v svoej nevinosti ..., pisal", VelLět, II, 390.

WR: 15th c., "Tvoja svjataja nevinosti", (Strast.Christ), BRChr, I, 78.

Pol: 14-15th c., "w nyewynoszczy moyey (in innocencia)" (PsFI) SSP. 16th c., "niewinność dziecinna", (Skarga), Linde.

OCz: 14-15th c., 'povinnost', Šimek.

As numerous other abstract nouns in 'ostĭ', 'vinnostĭ/nevinnostĭ: povinnostĭ/nepovinnostĭ' originated in the literary Ukrainian in the 14-15th c., and through literary media in the 17-18th c. found their way into Russian. Unlike 'nevinnostĭ' which has much wider currency, 'vinnostĭ', on the other hand, is conspicuously rare in Ukrainian, Polish ¹⁾ and Russian documents, 'vina' taking its place. Cf. SAR 1789 gives: 'nevinnostĭ, bezvinnostĭ, povinnostĭ' but no 'vinnostĭ'.

See 'Povinnostĭ/Nepovinnostĭ'. 'bytnostĭ'

- 1) In Polish '-stwo' formant appears dominant still in the 16th c. (14th c., "niewinowacstwo", Łoś, I, 147; 14-15th c., "bezwinstwo", PsFI, Łoś, II, 56; 15-16th c., "niewinowacstwo", Lehr, GHJP, 20), while 'niewinność' and 'winność' were relatively rare in the texts.

V Í R Š (A) (verse, poem), L, S.

Russ : 17

1608, "Virši na premudrago basnoslagatelja Ezopa", "po grečeski stichoslov, i ellinski virša". (Gozv., Biogr. Ezopa) Sob, 380, 381; 1624 ¹⁾ "i ukoriznennyja slova pisany na viršĭ: i to znatno", (Mich. Ťeodor. to Chvorostinin), SGGD, III, 332; 1626, "Načatok viršem, mjatežnym veščem", Kat-Rost (Pov), 710; 1648, "... stichi ili věršĭ pisavša", Smotr. Gram (O Prosod. Stich.), 331r; 1665-6, "Evfonia ... viršami" OglKn (No. 75), 21; "viršam filosofskim", Avv(Žit), 63; 1660-83, "nadpisi po azbucě Viršeju položeny", ŠkKn, 37; 17th c., "Věršĭ do čitatelja", (Gibelĭ Carstva < Lat) Sob, 165; 17th c., "svoj věrš", (O Kometě), Sob, 214; 1680, "i viršĭ ... priloženy", "sim ... viršikom", Facecii, 122, 137; 1681, "Viršĭ ko učaščimsja", DilMus, 1; 1681-85, "Věrša v velikuju subbotu", (S. Medvedev), TODRL (1965), XXI, 69; 1682, "psaltyrĭ na viršach", Zab, II, 760; 1690, "kniga ... Baranoviča na viršach", "Kniga Ovidius ... na veršach polskoj pečati". (Kn.Patr), VOIDR (1853), XVI,

Uk : 16

1563-9, "omylka u věršu", KA, 326; 1582, "Věršĭ prikladnyi" (Polem. liter.), RIB, XIX, 1306; 1596, "věršě skladati", Ziz, Gram, 4, 63; 1596, "Réklo - věrš", Ziz, 73; 1598, "na ... věršĭk", Apokris, 1388; 1603, "Věršy abo stichi", RIB, VII, 1; 1619, "stichi ili věršĭ". Smotr. Gram (O Prosod); 1618-21, "v desjatom věršu vyšej", PalZK, 696; 1627, "Akróstichis: rožaj věrša", "Stich: věrš", Ber, 338, 458; 1636, "Tye věršyki", Ljament, 12; 1646, "kompozitor; abo skladač ... věršov ...". (Trankv. Perlo), Busl, 1089; 17th c., "věrš", SS; 1668, "viršĭ", BarPs, 75; 1720, "v knizě ..., věršom stislim ... sostavlennoj, vivodilem", VellĚt, I (Predisl), 6.

WR: 16th c., *Tymč;

Mod WR: "verš", Nosovič.

Pol: 1470, "wirsz", Łoś, I, 65; 1564, ("wierszowy"), 1647 ("wiersz"), Linde.

OCz: 1360, "versus Werss", "versiculus, verssik", Klaret, 13, 194;

Cz: (verš, Morav. 'vrš, vřš), SIK (werš), Jungm, Machek.

28, 59, 67; 1704, "Vírša prostaja: carmen versus", Polik; 1731, "igraet ... muzyka ... črez verš i glagolet" (Kaleandr), Per, PRD, 167, 275; 1747, "v nemeckich viršach net ni skladu ni ladu", L, Filos, 651; 1760, "Vzdoru tam oratory ne mëljut; stichotvorcy virši ne kropajut". (K prevratn. světu), S, VIII, 341; 1789, "vírša" lat., SAR.

Russ 17 < Uk 16 < Pol 15-16 M OCz 14 < Lat (versus)

'V i r š (a)' in Russian is a literary loan-word through Ukrainian from Latin (cf. Busl, 1092).

Russian standard form with 'i', beside sporadic spelling with 'ě', points to a Ukrainian source and spelling 'virš:věrš' (i = ě) rather than to Polish 'wiersz'; this is supported by chronology and phonetic evidence. a) In Russian, if it came direct from Polish or from Latin as Grot (FilRz, I, 484), Brueckner and Vasmer assume, one should expect *verš- < Pol 'wiersz' or < Lat 'versus'. Such form with 'e' that may be from Polish we have in the 1690 example ("na veršach"), if we could dismiss a possibility of its being a Russian reflection of the traditional Ukrainian 'ě' in this position. To connect the Russian 'virš-a' with Old Polish 'wiersz' is difficult on historical grounds. For, although the form 'wiersz' in the 17th c. Polish was, at least theoretically, still possible, it must have been very rare, since in Polish the old 'tirt' (< *trt) > 'tert' before 17th c. (Łoś, I, 63, 67, 68; Reczek and Linde give only 'wiersz' since 16th c.), while in Ukrainian ²⁾ the form 'virš < věrš is a normal phonetical development. b) The first document (Russian) containing the word 'virš-' that was widely circulating in Russian was 'Biografia i Basni Ezopa', translated into Russian not from Polish but from Greek ³⁾ by a Ukrainian, F. Hozvinsky (cf. IRL, II/2, 112). In Ukrainian, although a late borrowing, its foreign origin became obscured and it has been fully integrated into the language. c) 'Virša' as a literary form was introduced to Russian ⁴⁾, as is generally believed, by S Polotsky (ca 1678), a Kiev educated writer of the Ukrainian baroque school; however, less regular, partly rhymed, the so-called presyllabic attempts at verse were known earlier, e.g. Palitsyn (Skazanie 1606-20, IRL, II/2, 51; IzvORJaS, 1918, XXII/2, 259-275), Khvorostinin (Izloženie na eretiki zlochulniki 1625), Katyrev-Rostovsky (Lětopisnaja kniga 1626), I. Nasedka (Izloženie na Ljutory 1642) - all of these authors were either well acquainted with Ukrainian literature (i.e. polemic) or, as Chvorostinin and Nasedka, were compiling from, or imitating, Ukrainian writings.

'V e r š' in the 1731 (Kaleandr) example may actually be Russian form with 'e' < 'ě', cf. 'universal'.

The change from masc.g. 'v i r š ' (standard Ukrainian and WSI) to fem.g. 'v i r š a ' (standard in Russian) was due to the softness of the hush-sibilants in Russian (and dialectal Ukrainian), resulting in the confusion and identification of 'virš' with the fem. i-stem nouns like 'myši, noči, puti', as shown in our 1624 example ("na virši"), and final integration into the fem. ja-stem nouns group like 'duša'. Cf. 'ratuša'.

- 1) The date of this document in SGGD, III, (No. 90), given as "pisan okolo 1632", is changed here to 1624 because Khvorostinin, to whom the Tsar wrote this 'pismo', died in 1625.
- 2) The 'ě' in Uk věřš, whether it goes back to 'i' in OPol 'wirsz' (still possible in the 16th c.), which 'i' in loan-words since 14-15th c. was, almost as a rule, rendered in Ukrainian by 'ě'(=i) (Oh-ko, ULM XVI, 237), or to Pol '-ie-' (wiersz) < IE*e (Lat versus, G. vers), which is very probable, by factors of analogy or phonetic rules in Ukrainian, i.e. whether treated as from Pol '-ie-' (<CSI*ě) > Uk '-i-', or as from Pol '-ie-' (< CSI*ě)/or as direct from Lat 'e' /> Uk 'i' (in a newly closed syllable), leads eventually to 'i' (cf. Uk 'mirkuvaty', Pol 'miarkować', G. 'merken').
- 3) 'οσπυρος' or 'το επος'
- 4) The first original verse in Ukrainian is found in the Ostroh Bible, 1581, by H Smotrisky; "Chronologia", by A Rymsha, Ostroh, 1581, - could be considered for WR; but primitive attempts at rhymed verse in Ukrainian were much earlier, e.g. 1476, Metropolit. Misail's letter to Pope Sixtus contains a few lines; for WR - Skoryna's Bible 1512-17 contains a few rhymed lines, too. (Hruš, IUL, V, 481). In Polish - the 14-15th c. 'Bogurodzica' (Tasz, 33-4); in Czech - 13th c. (middle of), 'Slovo do světa stvořenee' and ca 1300 'Pěseň Kunhutina' ("vitaj Kralu vsemohouči"), (Flajšh, 150, 152, 154).

V I R Š O P I S E C (a writer of poetry, poet), R.

Russ : 17

17th c., "kljavidian věřšopisec vzjat svoj věřš", (Komety), Sob, 214; 1704, "Viršopisec - versificator", Polik; 1708, "Bog dal těm Viršopiscam tipografiju i ochotu", (a letter to Yavorsky), R, Diar, 60.

Uk : 17

1627, "Velikij věřšopisec Kosma", (Triod Postn.), Tymč; 1638, "Stichotvorcy ili věřšopiscy", (Kremjan. Gram), Tymč; 1665, "Ovědius věřšopisec", (Hal NN), Tymč; 17th c., "pohanskich věřšopis - cov", (ŽitSv), Tymč.

Pol: 16-17th c., "wierszopis", Reczek.

Russ 17 - < Uk 17 -

A Ukrainian neologism, by analogy with 'lětopisec', passed on to Russian by Ukrainian authors.

The spelling with 'ě', hard 'š' and hence the back (connecting) vowel 'o' in Russian reflects exclusively Ukrainian features.

V L Á S N Y J (personal, own, proper), Y, L.

Russ : (16) 17

(1567, "Adama bog sotvoril samov-

Uk : 14-

1347- , "i rekl: 'svoee vlosnoě bčoly

lasna"/Vorotynsky/Groz, 261); 17th c., "imja matki i tvoe vlasnoe", (Astrol. Sb), Sob, 137; 1685, "vlasnymi ich rukami podpisan", SGGD, IV, 495; 1700, "pisano ... našeju vlasnoju rukoju", (Sotov), PiB, I, 683; 1703, "Jako vlásnaja estí prirodnosti, Magn Arif, 2v; 1705, "ubrano vlasnoj roboty gipsom", (Kurakin), Christiani, 12; 18th c., "kotorogo vlasnyj sudija ... načalnik imenovalsja", (< Pol), Sob, 107; 2. 7. 1709, "ot poltavy ... v pisímě vlasnyja ruki ego c.v. pisano", (Vědomosti), Obn, II/1, 113; 7. 10. 1715, "Smirenyj Stefan ... rukoju vlasnoju", Y, Gramoty, 141; 1728, "Rukoju vlastnoju Senachirim nepobedim", Per, PRD (Ezek), 427.

med nes", (Stat Visl), AZ, I, 11; 1388, "Žid svoeju vlastnoju prisjahoju budet očiščen" (Vitold, Luck), AJZ, I, 24; 1422, "i potomkom eho vlasnym ... imaeti platiti", UH, No. 30; 1438, "volnosti šljacheckoě, jako vlastnomu šljachtičovi, ... zaživati", (Luck), R76; 1462, "vlasnoho", (Sočava), Jaroš (Mold); 1531, "Ja, ... prodala esmy ... našo vlasnoe ojčistoe ... panu Neměryču", (Kiev), ArJZ, I/7, 69-71; 1563-9, "vlasnaja sestra eho", KA, 137; 1613, "... reestr vlasnoju rukoju ... pisanyj", (VolVol), ArJZ, I/6, 425; 1627, "vlásnym potomkom", Ber, (Predisl); 1632, "vlásnomu Pastyrevi", Tit, 39; 1650, "B. Chmelńickij vlasnoju rukoju", (Universal), PVK, II/3, 63; 17th c., "vlasnyj - istyj", SS; 1680, "rukoju vlasnoju", BarPs, 220; 1720, "na svoej vlasnoju kroviju zaslužonoj zemli". VeLĚt, I, 297.

WR: 1495, "eho vlasnaja dubrova", RIB, XXVII, 616; 1529, "vlasnyj", LitStat, I/4, 71.

Pol: 1449, "przez wlostną przysięgę, (StatWisl), Tasz, 144; 1516, "wlasnee", Łoś, I, 81;

OCz: "wlastni, vlastně, Machek, Šimek;
Sik: 'wlastní' (Machek).

Deriv.:

V L Á S N O (indeed, actually), L.

1698, "(desjati) devic vyrezanye iz kameni ... i rospisany kraskami ... vlasno kak živye", Tolst, 82, 81; 1703, "vlastno takoj že obraz napisati", (Golovin), PiB, II, 513; 1703, "protivnosti že ničto vlásno tokmo oumstvo nesoglasno", MagnArif, 80v; 1712, "vlasno takovo-ž pisano i v sobstvennom ... grafa Golovkina pisímě", (Šerem-Skor) Sud-ko, II, 354;

1588, "vlasne jako zmovivšija v ... prazniki", (O věrě), RIB, VII, 879; 1596, "šatajusja: ... tak zhreckoho vlasne vykladaetsja", Ziz, 88; 1598, "tak estí vlasne", RIB, XIX, 453, 455; 1609, "Tym že vlasne sposobom ... cerkva razum zbuovala", Viš (ZačLat), 179; 1627, "istinno: pravdive, vlásne", Ber, 92; 17th c. "tak vlasně, jakby na javě", SS; 1685, "i vlasně nyně do nas

1752, "v sistemě světa vy tož dělaete vlasno", (Políza Stekla), L, II, 197.

movyt", (Tuptalo, Piram), BilChr, 278; 1687, "vlasně, AZ, V, 198; 1672-702, "vlasne v obědnuju hodinu", SamLět, 87; 1720, "v tot vlasne čas", VelLět, I, 129;

Pol: 1564, "acoluthus ... wlasnie", Mącz, 2d/10; 16-17th c., "włosnie", Reczek.

OCz: "vlastně", Šimek.

Russ (16) 17 < Uk (WR) 14-15 (OCS, ORus' 12, 'vlastiŋnyj') ≠ Pol (wlostny 15) 16 (własny) < OCz 14 (wlastnj-) CSI *vold-

Semantically and by spelling 'vlasnyj (vlasn-o)' in Russian is a Ukrainianism ¹⁾ sustained largely by Ukrainian influence. (Cf. Čiževsky, Annals, 52, II, 2). Vasmer casts doubt on his own view (e.g. "in Russ < Pol") by supporting it by a markedly common Ukrainian (administrative language) phrase "vlasnoju rukoju" ²⁾. "Własny" in Polish did not appear till the end of the 15th c., replacing the older proper Polish 'wlostny' (still in 1561, Leopolda Bible, cf. Brueckner, Łoś, I, 75; cf. also 'Władzimir' instead of 'Włodzimirz', and hence 'władza, strażnica' instead of earlier 14-15th c., "mochne ulodicstwo", KazSwKr or, 15th c., "turris in vinea - strożnica", Glossy, Tasz, 52, 93), and is still felt as a Polonized Ukrainian Church Slavonicism or Czechism.

Vorotynsky's 'samovlasna' follows the Ukrainian spelling (drops 't'), but retains the OCS and ORus' meaning - 'selfruling, autocratic).

The adverbial 'vlasn-o', corresponding to a Russian used 'sobstvenno, istinno', shows '-o' ending, in contrast to the dominant Ukrainian (archaic) literary '-e' (< unstressed -ě).

See 'vlasnosti'.

- 1) Ukrainian differentiates semantics by using double forms: (i). ESI - 'volos(t)nyj' (regional, of a district); (ii). 'vlas(t)nyj' (own, proper); consonantal group '-stn-', in pronunciation and spelling, is, as a rule, simplified to '-sn-'. In Russian, mainly in Moscow dialect, it is simplified only in pronunciation, but preserved in writing. Cf. Isačenko, 68, 118. Corresponding Russian usage has been 'oblastnyj' and 'sobstvennyj'. Dal derives 'vlasno' from 'vlasy' (hair).
- 2) A common formula ('manu propria'), added to the signature under various deeds, decrees etc. in Ukrainian - GDL (16 - 17th c) and the Hetman State administrative language. Polish preferred 'ręka swą' (e.g. 1591, Michail ... Mitrop. Kievskej i Hal. i vseja rossii, ruka vlasnaja", RIB, XIX, (Priměč), 60; 1592, "Kn. K. Ostrožskij, ... Vlasnaja ruka", ArJZ, I/6, 90; 1595, "Jurej Čortoryskij, vlastnoju rukoju", but "Alexandra Czartoryska - ręka swą", Luck, the same document, signature in Polish, Martel, 57 and 55, 56, 58, 60, 63. The corresponding (legal) formula in Russian was 'ruku priložil', e.g. 1548, "knjaz' Ivan posluh ruku priložil"; "Otec duchovnoj pop Stepan ruku priložil" (AJur, 453) - signifying probably literally what it says in practice, owing to a widespread illiteracy in the 16th c. Muscovy - superceded partly in the 17-18th c. by 'svoeju rukoju' (1651, " a skazku pisal, ja Petr ... svoeju rukoju", MDBP, III/2, 129), or "sobstvennoju rukoju", e.g. 1702, "podpisan ego c.v. sobstvennoju rukoju", Byk (Kir), No. 61.

V L A S N O S T Ě (nature, character, property, power)

Russ : (16) 17

(1567, "taja milostĭ okazuetca prave jako vlasnostiĭ imuščij milostĭ soderžit" - Vorotynsky - Groz, 270); 1699, "ich osoby nam osoblivo prijatny byli ... radi ich dobrych i velikich vlasnostej". (< Dutch), DSnR, VIII, 736; 1702, "Kakogo suščestva ili vlasnosti onyja byti ne mogut", PiB, II, 49; 1703, "davati každomu po vlasnosti čina na proezd, PiB, II, 580.

Uk : 15-16

1529, "vlasnosti", Lit Stat, III/1, 78; 1571, "i kamenicu ... maet ... syn ..., jako vlasnostiĭ svoju", ArJZ, VII/1, 30; 1563-9, "vlasnost eho", KA, 250, 658; 1627, "Estestvo; vlásnostiĭ, natura, priroženĭe", Ber, 63; 1645, "Dvojakie sut vlasnosti v Bohu", Gol, II, 365; 1659, "Věter maet takuju vlasnostiĭ", (Hal KIR), Tymč; 17th c., "Vlasnostiĭ - estestvo", SS.

Mod.Uk: "Vlasnostiĭ" - property.

WR: 16

Pol: 1561, "włosność (prawo)", Brueck.

Cz: 1360, "proprietas, swlastnost", Klaret, 12.

As many other abstract words in '-ostiĭ' at this period in Russian, ' v l a s n o s t ě ' (from an adjectival base 'vlastn-') formatively depends on its Ukrainian literary tradition and is sustained largely by Ukrainian influence. Cf. Shansky (ostiĭ), 128.

Vorotynsky's 'vlasnostiĭ' replaces the OCS 'vlastĭ' and means 'power'.

See 'bytnostiĭ', 'važnostiĭ', 'volnostiĭ'.

V O J T (town council chairman, elected village head)

Russ : 17

1648, "skazyval de emu, ...v... Mirgorodě ... pisar ... da prežnij vojť Erema ... " (Uk sit), AMG, II, 189-90; 1648, "Privezli ... ot vojta Gadjackago list", "i skazyvali ... Něžinskomu vojtu", (Uk sit), AMG, II, 220, 221; 1654, "takže vojtom, lentvojtom, ... burmistrom" (Bychov), AI, IV, 243; 1657, "prislal ... čelobitnju Borisovskago vojta" (Uk WR sit), AMG, II, 569; 1658, "vojska zaporoz. polkovniku ... takže

Uk : (13-) 14 ¹⁾

1351, "A to ... Michno voit Jaroslavskii (Hal. Starosta), AZ, I, 20; 1366, "Bohdan Tivun voit Peremyšliskii", R6; 1366, "Lentvoit", DiR, I, 93; 1370, "voit" (Lviv), R9; 1398, "Voronko voit Kolomyiskyi Ruskii", R31; 1400, "Voit Ilvovskii Kundrat", R33; 1411, "ne dobyl na voitě toho dvorišča", R43; 1419, "fojt" (Lviv), Šel NEI; 1488, "voit města Luckoho", AZ, I, 110; 1497, "voit města Kievskoho", (Vilna, Aleks), AZ, I, 173;

vojtam, burmisram" (Aleks), SGGD, IV, 33; 1660, "vojska Zapor. čerkasskich gorodov ... vojtom", (Šerem), AMG, III, 20; 1663, (vojtom) - (Uk sit), AMG, III, 546; 1710, "Požalovali Kievskogo vojta Dimitrija" (PI charter), UAN Zaps (VII-VIII), 347; 1734, "v toj derevni vojt ... Nakonenko", "Vojt, desjatnik, ovčar, komisar" (Ops imen. Apostola), Sud-ko, I/3, 16, 237.

Deriv.: vojtofstvo: 1654, AI, IV, 219.

Dial.: Južn. zapadn., Smolensk (vojt, desjatskij, smotritel' polevych rabot), Dal, Preobraž.

1508, "voitovaja", ArJZ, VIII/4, 176; 1509, "voit ... města Volodimerskoho", ArJZ, V/1, 28; 1516, "voit města Horodenskoho", AJZ, I, 53; 1583, "Žaloval ... Moško ... na vojta ... Serhija", AŽMU, 52; 1598, "Vy, vojtove, ..., lantvojtove, vlasti mirskaja ...", (Lat. Prel), Viš, 119; 1667, "vojtovi", Tymč, 18th c., "Riz para aksamitnich ... vojta Kievskoho", Tymč; 1720, "vojtom, burmistram", VeLët, I, 410.

Deriv.: vojtofstvo: 1498, "V městě ... Polockom vojtofstvo znovu ustavljaem", AZ, I, 179; 1511, "Z vojtofstvom Peremyšliskim", 1557, 1649, 1720, Tymč; **vojtofskij:** 1664, "do knih ... vojtofskich", Tymč; **vojtovat:** 17th c., "on vojtoval u nas", Tymč.

WR: 1225, "bernjartü, odě Valtüri, adě albrahtü fohotĩ, to byli horožjane ou rizě" (Smolensk charter), BRChr, I, 39; 1475, "vojt", Stang (Polock); 1499, (Mensk), BRChr, I, 287.

GDL: 1432, "voit", Stang, 24.

Pol: 14-15, "vojt", Moszyński; 1532, "advocatus - wojt, rzecznik", Łoś, II, 196.

Cz: 15, 1427, "fojt", SIK (fojt), Machek, Šimek.

Russ 17 < Uk (13) 14- (> GDL 15 < WR (13) 15 <) < Pol (13-) 14- (Cz 14-15) < MHG (voget, vogt, voit) : MLG (voget, vaget, voit, vait) : OHG (fógāt) < MLat (vocatus) < Lat (advocatus)

Documents and chronology indicate a Ukrainian source for it in Russian: majority of the Russian examples refer almost exclusively to Ukrainian functionaries ¹⁾ and only a few, some indirectly, to White Russian. The close Ukrainian-Russian relations, in particular after 1654, sustained its continuous currency in the administrative Russian. Cf. also the form 'lentvojt'.

Dialects - South West, Smolensk - have it from White Russian or Ukrainian.

To Ukrainian it was introduced with the Magdeburg Law from German and, partly, through Polish intermediary. Cossack settlements had 'otaman' - a corresponding

functionary.

'fohoti' (with voiceless labial 'f') in the WR Smolensk charter of 1229, is an isolated (transliteration) loan direct from Baltic German; 'vojt' in White Russian not before 15th c.

The form 'voit' existed already in MGH and MLG, which Kluge explains by contraction from 'voget' (cf. 'Hain' < 'Hagen'). To solve the problem of voiced 'v' (labiodental) in Slavonic, e.g. 'w' in Polish, instead of 'b' or 'f' as expected (cf. OWR 'fohoti' rare OUK 'fojt', ULus 'bohot'), from the MHG 'v', which is a voiceless labiodental spirant 'f', Kästner (Pa 235, 249) suggests OCz intermediary, but quotes no documentary evidence.

- 1) Kaindl (2, 16, 21, 22, 24, 46-9) shows from German sources that in the Uk and Pol towns with German settlers, 'vögte' (vojty) were earlier than shown in Slavonic (Uk or Pol) documents/ e.g. in Lvov (Löwenburg) "Berthold Stecher" (1280-1301, or before 1320), Sanok (1339), and in other smaller towns - Peremyšl (14-15), Busk ("vogt Nikolaus Scharer - 1411), Tovmach (vogt Gocz erwält - 1436), Kolomea, Snjatyn (1383), including Moldavia (Sučava, Bistritz, Cernovci - 14-15th c.) The first 'vojt' of Cracow ... "Jakob, ... Richter von Nyza (Neisse)" in 13th c. (after 1257), (Kaindl, 4, 10). Cf. 'Burmistr' footnote 1.
- 2) In the Ukraine also every village had an elected 'vijt' before the Russian occupation (in Western Ukraine till 1944); in the Kievan Rus' period 'posadnik' was a corresponding functionary. (Cf. PovVI, lpat 6654 "i posadnika ichū vyvede").

V Ó L N O S T Ě (freedom, privilege), P, Y, R, L.

Russ : 16 - 17

1567, "i vmesto volnosti nevolju ... terpim" (Belsky, Vorotytsky, Mstislavsky), Groz, 242, 261, 250; 1605, "promysliiti o volnosti", (False Dimitr), SGGD, II, 228; 1609, "A koroli ich (krestijan) prelščaeet volnostiiju", (Smolensk petit), AI, II, 319; 7.3.1638, "Volnosti svoej otbyla i otveli budto ... v tjurmu", RRLs (Mich-Ch.I), OSP, IX, 50; 1649-70, "i ... volnosti ... požalovali", (Kosmogr. Slavineckij), Busl, 1187; 1654, "i prava i volnosti vojskovie (Aleks, to Chmeln), SGGD, III, 513; 1661, "... Zolotarenko pisal ... čtob ... volnosti dal po prežnemu", (Uk sit), AMG, III, 452; 1670, "volnosti v žitii", Kosmogr, 45; 1666-7, "po svoim volnostjam i privilezijam", (Uk sit), Ktš, 92; 1678, "volnosti", DvorCT, 22, 44, 65; 1702, "i

Uk : 14 -

1388, "dali prava i volnosti vsej Židově". (Luck, Vitold), AZ, I, 23; 1438, "volno emu ... volnosti šljacheckoě ... zaživati", (Luck), R76; 1563-9, "aby esmo k zlomu ne oboročali volnosti našoj", KA, 262; 1598, "vólnostej svoich", Apokris, 1814; 1604, "u volnostjach svoich", (Ostroh), AJZ, II, 30; 1627, "bezpristrastie: -vólnosti", Ber, 3; 1676 (Radiiv, Ohor) Tymč; 1672-702 "volnosti kozackie", SamLět, 6; 1710, "... za otjatie volnostej ... kozakom", HrabLět, 1-2; 1720, "drevnie prava i volnosti", VeilLět, I, 25.

WR: 1529, "volnosti", LitStat, I/1, 70.

Pol: 15th c. (middle), "newolnosc, exilium", SSP; 1632, "wolność jest żyć jak kto chce", Linde.

Cz: wolnost - Jungm.

těm ... privileii i volnosti iměti", PiB, II, 49; 1702-9, "O svobodě ili volnosti Slavenskoj", R, Slo IV (Lět. IV/3), 2; 21.3.1712, "Čto ja govoril o fiskalach ... s takovoju volīnostiju", Y, Ps, 62; 1722, "no tuju že i volnosti i dolžnosti carej uvidim", P, PVM, 28; 1722, "v narodoljubnoj i obščej volnosti", (P.) Istgr, 14 (and 54, 58, 139, 163); 1731, "Freyheit, volnosti", Weis, 208; 1749, "volnosti", (Slo Pochv Elis), L, I, 216; 1755, "pervaja volīnosi nazyvaetsja perenos", "grammaticeskija volnosti", L, Gram, (Pa 81), 39, (Pa 491), 191; 1739-59, "Vozstavit volnosti mnogich stran", (Oda Pochv 12), L, I, 163; 1789, "volīnosi", SAR.

Russ 16-17 < (WR 16 <) Uk 14- (< Pol 15-16) - CSI*volja, *voliti

Apart from the Uk-WR princes - Belsky's, Mstislavsky's, Vorotynsky's usage of it at Grozny's court, 'vol(ī)nosti' in Russian began to be mentioned, sporadically at first, since 17th c., increasing its currency in the second half of the 17th c., as a result of the Russian-Ukrainian relations - it was the key word of the Ukrainian Cossacks uprisings ¹⁾. Both as an idea and formation, i.e. as an '-osti' word, it was sustained in Russian partly by its literary tradition in Ukrainian, but it was too new to replace the older 'svoboda'.

Unlike the ORus' 'volīstvo' (cf. SrMat), 'volnosti' in Ukrainian included in its meaning both 'svoboda (freedom)' and 'privilīe (privilege)' which (svoboda and privilīe) it gradually replaced.

1) e.g. 1507-48, 1576-80, Evarn ZapKoz, I,1; cf. also 25. 4. 1688, "ne umenšajuči ... volnostej kozackich vojskovich ... za jakie to ... volnosti i za tie to luhovie roskoši, a ne za žadnie krunti i maetnosti i skarbi holovy svoi molodeckie pokladajut i neščadno krovī svoju i pot prolivajut za imja Boha našeho". (Zaporož. pismo), Evarn, ZapKoz, I, 111.

V Ý N U (always), R, Y.

ORus': 11-13th c., "vynq" (1056-7, Ostr Ev.; 1073, Izb.SV.; 13th c. Novg. Minei), SrMat.

Russ : 17

1660-83, "gosudarjam pograničnym

Uk : 16

1570-85, "vynu, vsehda", Leks prosto;

vynu strašen imenuetsja", ŠkKn, 76, 77; 1678-80, "vynu", Polockij, 118, 138, 156, 259; 1682, "carica vynu veselitsja", MedvPrBr, 309; 1702-3, "zri: mečī brani tu sěčet i tak budet vynu", R, Kom, 342; 1703, "ty gotov, výnu", MagnArif, 80v, lr, 3r; 14.8.1704, "za čto (štjurm) vynu budi Vyšnemu chvala" (Peter I to Y.), PiB, III, 120; 1704, "výnu: vseгда", Polik; 1702-9, "vynu", R, Slo5, 111r, 114r; 1707-08, "... da budet že tyja sv. tajny ... na sv. prestolě vynu stojaščija", R, (NastDuch), Diar, 88; 4.12. 1708, "ljubjaj v ... serdcach prebyvati vynu", R, Ps (Io), 2; 1708-9, "Christa ... pripravšegosja cerkvi ... i výnu prisutstvjuščago oněj", R, Rozysk III, 10v; 1709, "Carī Petr ... smotrit vynu na solnce", Y, Prop, 103; 1728, "vynu", K, KV, 636, 778; 1728, "dve svešči vynu gorjaščija", Per, PRD (Ezek), 395; 1724, "Budu ... proslavljati vynu", Slava, 7; 1789, "výnu- vseгда, narodn. slovo", SAR.

1581, "Slovesa ch-va ..., iměj v s(e)rdcy výnu", Ostr. Bible (Predsl), 7r, 6r; 1596, "výnu" Ziz, 37i, 74; 1626, "da vynu budet ... jao drevo", Gol, I, 284; 1627, "Výnu: vsehda, zāvždy", Ber, 38; 17th c., "zavše - vsehda, vynu, prisno", SS; 1687, "povinnosti, molitisja vynu", (Lviv), AZ, V, 201; 1693, "anheli na nebesěch vynu vidjat", (Tuptalo, Kiev), ČOIDR (1884, kn.2), 3; 1698, "Vsemohuščaja Sila ... bohovi edinu, chvaloju i slavoju ravno čestna vinu", (Carstvo N. L. I/2), BilChr, 224; 1736, "Iže vo Vifleemě rodisja vinu", (Dovhal. Kom. Děj, Apoloh), BilChr, 343.

An OCS word known and used in ORus' period, but which in Russian had long since been replaced by 'vsegda' (already M. Grek changed 'vynu' to 'vsegda') ¹⁾. Later it was reactivated in the so-called 'knižnyj slavenskij jazyk' that was formed in the 17th c. under strong influence of the Kievan Church language and leaders, and sustained largely by the Ukrainian authors of the baroque school ²⁾ who cultivated several old Slavonicisms, e.g. 'toščno', 'tščivo', 'nepščevati', 'byšestvovati', 'chuchnati'.

See 'gonzati'.

1) Kazanskij (Ispravlenie), 2.

2) Eremin (Barokko), 64-5

(G) A R M O N I J A (harmony), P.

Russ : 18

1717, "Dija čego im, takož garmoničeskogo glasa, a inogda i enarmoniju ne upotrebljati", (Gjuens),

Uk : 16 - 17

1608, "Harmonija vostočnoj cerkvi s kostelom Rimskim", Tymč; 1619, "i ne pohrěšnym kanonom i blahočinnoju

Smir; 7.5. 1724, "Sily dobrodětalej ... vo vsesladkuju armoniju soglasujutsja", P, SiR, II, 107; 1731, "Harmonie, harmonia", Weis, 208; 15. 7. 1742, "Slovom ... divnaja armonija!", (Florinskij, Slo), Smir, MAk, 120;
Deriv.: 1703, "progressio ... armoničeskoe", MagnArif, 179v.

armónieju", (Anθol), Tit, 22; 1631, "stichi sŭtvori meliódieju, Harmónia eretika emu protivna", (Triod), Tit, 248; 1665, "hdy na ljutně struny zhoždajutsja vydajut harmoněju", (Hal KIR), Tymč.
Pol: 18th c. (harmonia), Slawski.

Russ 18 Uk 16-17- (Pol) < Lat (harmonia) < Gr (αρμονια)

A Ukrainian baroque word. Its spelling in Russian, as in Ukrainian, with and without 'g' ('h'), indicates two sources of borrowing in Ukrainian: Greek and Latin. Cf. also Rudnyc'kyj (EDUL).

GARTOVÁTĚ (to harden), R.

Russ : 18

1702-3, "i meči i strěly ... gotuem gortuem tebě ...", R, Kom/2, 351; 1789, "gart - metal", SAR.

Uk : 17

1622, "i strěly hartóvano ostrý i bez měry", (Sakov), Tit, 50; 1634, "najhartovnějšej zbroě", (Param), Tit, 313; 17th c., "Hartovalesĩ krovju šablju Tvoju", Tymč; 1685, "Lečĩ hdy ... kosa ... na kamenĩ, i hartovni časa zuby na marmur trafjat", (Tuptalo, Pir), BilChr, 276; 18th c, Tymč.

Pol: 1564, "mucronatus, hartowany", Mącz, 235b/28; 17th c. "harcic", Reczek.

Russ 18 < Uk 17 (<Pol 16) < NHG (hart, härten)

Rare and sporadic in Russian used by Ukrainians. Preobraž. calls it "južnoe, oblastnoe". Russian uses "kaliti" (CS1 *kaliti, kaljo": Lat "caleo, -ere).

'o' (Rostovsky) for 'a' is influenced by 'o' in 'gotuem'.

Russ : 17

1647, "generalĽnyj polevoj voevoda", UčRatn, 41; 1662, "učiniti ... generalĽnuju radu v Lubnach", (Aleks. Mich), SGGD, IV, 83; 1687, "general-naja staršina, kozaki i Zaporožcy bilisĽ chrabro", (Šerem. Čižin., Uk. sit), DSnr, X, 1374; 1695, "... tě vory syskany i otdany generalnomu pisarju Ivanu", PiB, I, 488; 1702, eneralnym pochodom", PiB, II, 75; 1705, "eneralnye polkovye sudy", (Artikul), Pek, NiL, II, 120; 1709, "GeneralĽnogo pisarja", (Šerem. -Skor), Sud-ko, II 300; 5. 12. 1709, "generalnaja Staršina", (Uk. sit), P, IstPV, 203; 18th c., "generálĽnoe, obščee ... dělo", LVN; 1725, "kotoryj generálĽno skazatĽ vesma vsja nam podal", P, Pochv Pam, 17v; 1789, "generálĽno - voobščee, SAR.

Uk : 16

1594, "voznyj eneralnyj", ArJZ, I/6, 108; 1605, "heneralnoho voznoho", Tymč; 1605-6, "voznoho eneralnoho", "do kola enealnoho", Perestor, 37; 1629, "na Sobor eneralnyj", Gol, I, 361; 1659, na tom Sinodě Heneralnom", (Lviv), ArJZ, I/12, 572; 1672, "pisarĽ eneralnyj", Bar Ps, 163; 1676, "eneralnyj", (Radiv, Ohor), Tymč; 1672-702, "z eneralnoj vojskovej kanceljarii kanceljarist", SamLět, 182; 1710, "Damjana Mnohohrěšn., Asaula eneralnoho", HrabLět, 92; 1720, "v eneralnyj oboz", Vellět, I, 131.

Pol: 1551-4, "general, jeneral", Los, I, 156; 18th c. generalnie", Linde.

OCz: jeneral, Geb, I, 458

Russ 17 < Uk 16 - <(Pol) Lat (generalis)

The phraseologic context, e.g. 'generalnomu pisarju' ¹⁾ as well as the spelling variations 'ge-': 'e-(je for ge) ²⁾ and palatalized and non-palatalized '-lĽ:l-' of this word in Russian indicate Ukrainian rather than direct Polish intermediary. In Ukrainian it was very common as an administrative term (but rarer in Polish) in the 16 - 18th c., which during the intensive Ukrainian (Cossacks) - Russian contacts in the 17th c., mainly after 1654, found its way to the administrative Russian. Ukrainians introduced it to the literary Russian.

Colloquial Russian (Moscow) 'eneral-' depends largely on Uk-WR spoken.

'General' in Russian ("generalu", 1647, UčRatn, 127; 'generál' 1703, MagnArif, 193r; 'eneral' 1655, DSnr, III, 350), apart from NHG and Pol, is also due partly to Uk-WR intermediary. (cf. UK:1592 "voznym eneralom", VoIVol, ArJZR, I/1, 330; 17th c., Tymč). čf. the Russian 17th c. (1662) translation of LitStat, 1588, - a Uk-WR language document, which simply recopies "O voznom, kotorogo po latnye zovut 'eneral'" (Černych, Jaz. Ulož., M, 1953, pp., 49-50).

1) Cf. the Ukrainian Cossacks terminology: heneralna rada, (h) eneralnyj sudja, osaul, pisarĽ ect. ; 8. 11. 1656 "Ivan Vyhovskij, pisarĽ eneralnyj vojska ... zaporožskoho" (letter to Buturlin), AJZR, III, 550, also numerousy reflected in the Cossacks Chronicles.

2) Geb, I, 458, 528. The 'je-' for 'ge-' spelling in Ukrainian (widespread) and Polish rests very largely on

the OCz tradition: (i). in the OCz loans from Latin 'ge-' (also 'gi-', '-gt-', '-gd-') was pronounced and spelt, almost as a rule, a 'je-' ('ji-', '-jt-', '-jd-', cf. 'Mayteburskij) still in 16 - 17th c. ; (ii). in Slavonic words in OCz 'j' was regularly spelt as 'g', e.g. 'bog' (boj), 'gegje' (jeje). Kästner (246), however, links this feature in Polish with High Prussian or LG, which is possible, but less probable, since OPol, particularly spelling, was very strongly influenced by, and depended on, OCzech. See Reestr, 'privileija' (foot note 1), re(g)iment.

GEOGRÁFIJA (geography), P, S.

Russ : 17

1674, "O raznstvĕ mezdu kosmografieju, geografieju", (Atlas Bleu < Gr., by Slavineckij) Tymč. Sob, 60; 1698, "Mathematičeskaja geografija", Sob, 68-9; 1710. " Geografia, ili ópisanie zemli sokraščennoe", (Vĕdomosti, Maj, Reestr), Obn, II/1, 116; 23. 10. 1717, "i živuju Geografiju ... napisuet", P, SiR, I, 208; 1720, "Geografija Apostolĭskaja", P, SiR, I (Oglavl); 1721, "učja grammatiki, možet učitelĭ ... učitiĭ kupno i geográfiju i istoriju", P, DR, 50v; 1. 1. 1725, "geogafija", P, SiR, II, 119; 1731, "Land-Beschreybung, geografia", Weis, 358; 1762-9, "i Geografii ... naučæet", (Pritči), S, VII, 77; 1789, "Geográfija", SAR.

Uk : 17

1627, "heohráfija, zemleópisanie", Ber, 388; 17th c., "heohrafija", Tymč.

Pol: 1551-4, "jeografija" (Krom), Lo*, I, 156; 18th c., "geografija", "jeografija", Linde.

Russ 17 < Uk 17 < Pol 16 - < Lat (geographia) < Gr (Greek)

Ukrainian translators and authors introduced this word to, and initially sustained it in, Russian. The spelling in Russian, as in Ukrainian, only with 'ge-'.

Russian word at the period was 'čertež' (cf. 'Bolíšoj Čertež') or 'zemleopisanie'.

GERB (coat of arms, emblem), P, Y, S.

Russ : (16-) 17

15641), "a na pečati klejmo orel dvoeglavyj, a u orla u pravye nogi gerb pečatĭ maistra Livonskogo". Karamzin, IX, (Priměč., 268; 1644, "gerb", Christiani, 49; 1666-7, "a gramot i

Uk : 15-16

1494, "kilka tysjačej vozov skarbnych z herbami vypravleno do Litvy", (OpsMira), AJZ, II (Dop), 112; 1552, "herb orel, herby" (Kiev Zamok), ArJZ, VII/1, 108, 109; 1563-9, "Vošli ... v

gerbov na dvorjanstva ... ne daet ", Ktš, 23; 1670, "gerby sirěči klejma vyryty", Kosmgr, 338; 1673, "na kovšě vyrezano ego c. v. gerb, orel", DSnR, IV, 982; 1677, "V ramě ... za steklom gerb", Zab, I, 556; 1678, "a to znatī z ich gerbov i napisov", DvorCT, 40; 1680, "kasat ili gerb", Facecii, 141; 1681, "vsěch potentatov gerby", Sob, 144; 1703, "stich na ... gerb", Magn Arif, Ir; 1704, "gerb", Polik; 1705, "(A Kurbatov) vymeslil (sic) ... prodavatī bumagu za roznyimi veličestvom gerbami, i ... krěposti pisatī", (Kurak) Obn, II/1, 142; 1711, "gerb naš Christijanskij", Y, Slo, IX, 138; 1726, "s gerbami provincijalnymi", P, OSmPov, 16v; 1728, "Vzirajaj na gerb orla, ... dvoeglavna". Per, PRD (Ezek, 451; 1731, "Schild u. Helm beym Adeln, gerb šljachetskij", Weis, 539; 1740, "tamo gerb rossijskij vėet ...", S, I (Oda 1), 7; 1789, "gerb", SAR.

Derlv.: gerbovyj: 1702, "Slovo privėtstvujuščee ... znamenija carskago gerbovago", Y, Slo I, 85; 1738, "prošenija na ukaznoj gerbovoj bumagě", ĭnstrukc, 31.

koravli, v ktorom byl herb kastora i Dioskora", KA, 155 ; 1584, "syhnet z herbom", AŽMU, 119; 1598, "vprovaženo herby" (Klir Ostr), RIB, XIX, 419; 1616, "herb domu Pleteneckich", Tit, 14; 1623, "Herb starožitnych ... knjažat Rossskich", (ZKopist), Tit, 80; 17th c., "herb, znamenie", SS; 1659, "na herbě mečě i zbroja ...", Hal Nauka, 265; 1669, BarPs, 87; 1710, "(korolī) prisla im (kozakom) korohov, ... i na pečati herb, ricarī z samopalom", Hrablět (1576), 21-2

Derlv.: herbovyj 1676, "nechajsja prismotrit eho herbovómu solncu", "nad eho herbovými klejnotami", Radiv, Prop, 3, 4.

WR: 1588, "Na herb Sapehi", (Rymša, Ostroh), BRChr, I, 209.

Pol: 1415, "herbis" (Lat. text) - godlo"; 1493, "sz herbu", SSP; 1654, "gentilia insignia, herb", Mącz, 144b/48; "herbowny" -16th c. Reczek.

OCz: 1398, "erbom", 15th c., "ani herbu", -dědic, štit, SSČ.

Russ (16) 17 < (WR 16) Uk 15 - 16 < Pol 15 < Cz 14 - 15 < MHG (Erbe)

Both Polish (Dipl. relations) and Ukrainian (Posolsky Prikaz translators, scribes; Polemical writings) contributed towards the introduction of 'gerb' to the administrative Russian. In the literary Russian it rests on its literary tradition in Ukrainian.

Semantic change from MHG 'Erbe - heir' to 'gerb -coat-of-arms' might have began on OCzech, but was completed (also standardized with prothetic 'h-' - cf. Uk. 'harmata') in Polish and Ukrainian in the 15 - 16th c. Machek explains this 'h' as resulting from semantic confusion between 'erb' and 'heres' in the OCz legal language; K*stner (Pa 271) indicates an OSilesian form 'Herbe/Erbe'.

'g e r b o v y j' from 'gerb' and the simple adjectival suffix '-ov-'), equally follows Ukrainian rather than Polish form.

1) Karamzin calls his example "excerpts from contemporary chronicles" without specifying the text. However 'gerb', at least temporarily, in grozny's Muscovy was possible.

GERCOVATĪ (to duel - by horseman), (P.)

Russ : 18

1702, "... togda uže Poljaki garcovati i strěljatca počinali", (Gotovcov), PiB, II, 504; 1722, "lbo vosprijavši onye upotreblenie vsědati na koni, vobuždati ego k skakaniju, gercovati kopiem, nositi kolčan i saidak", (P.) Istgr, 42; 19th c., "garcovati", Dal.

Uk : 16-

16 - 18th c., "hercovati, harcovati, hercovanie", Tymč.

1754 - 40, "polkovnik umanskij, hercujuči na poedinke s poljakami ubit", Tymč.

Derlv.: hercovanie: 1596, "ristanie, harcovanie", Ziz, 73; 1627, "harcovanie", Ber, 209;

herci, hercir, hercovnik -16 -18th c., Tymč; 1598, "protiv nam na herc" Apokris, 1390; 1627, "polěh na hercu", "hercirevi", Ber, Predisl, 134; 17th c., "herstnik, izjaščnik, sšoružnik", SS; 1710, "kilíkanadcat Hercevnikov", HrabLět, 54.

WR: 17th c., "hercovnik ... vyechal na herci jak ... Holijadi "(Mamaj), BilChr, 94;

Pol: ca 1500, "harcerze", SSP; 1564, "velitari pugna, harcovać, herć", Mącz, 478b/31;

Cz: 1515, "harcovati", SSČ; 16th c., "stikše s harcu", Geb, III/1, 83; "harcieř, harcovnik", Mackek;

Russ 18 < (Wr17<) Uk 16 < Pol 15 - 16, Cz 15 - 16 < Hung (harc - battle, Machek)

A military expression, originating in WSl - Cz and Pol. (probably from Hung.), entered Russian through Ukrainian: hte two forms 'garc-' : 'gerc-' in Russian follow Ukrainian literary tradition.

It was rare in Russian but extensively used in Ukrainian, especially during the 17th c., Ukrainian-Polish wars (cf. an old Uk. song "Hej nu bratja do zbroji na herci pohuljaty").

Its etymology is not clear. NHG 'Hetze, Hatz - Jagd' (Brueckner) and 'harst' - troop, crowd (Vasmer) or 'Harz' (for Herzu') and Ital 'arciere' are mentioned as possible sources for it. Brueckner considers it in Polish via Hungarian 'harc-'-'battle) < GHetze'. Gebauer (I, 463), and Machek derive it in OCz from Hung. 'harc' (<'harcol < har - szol < Ugrofin *har-, *hor-).

Its history in ESI ¹⁾ is similar to that of 'ši(u)rmovati'. 'herstnik' in Ukrainian (SS) meaning 'hercovnik' etymologically is from G. 'erst' (first, with prothetic 'h-' and suffix '-n-ik').

- 1) In OUK this meaning was rendered by 'ihry', e.g. 13th c., (written ca 1269), "nautrēja že vyčchaša Němčě so samostrěly i čchaša na ně řousí s Polovci ... i lAtvjazi so sulicami i honišasja na poli podobnoi ihrě ...". (war of Daniel of Galicia against Mindovg of Lithuania), (H-V Lět), lpat, 6760, p. 818.

G É T M Á N (hetman, C-in-C, Head of Uk. state), P, R.

Russ : 16

1518, "Žigimont ... poslal boljšego svoego getmana Konstjan. Ostrožskogo", DSnR, I, 257 (and 337); 16th c., (1549-), "byl u nas getman", (Pol. sit), Peresvet (Čelobit), 164; 1577, "A ty pisalsja ... getmanom Lifl. zemli". Groz, 206; 1593, "Čerkasom Zarorožskim getmanu Chr. Kosickomu ... byti", (Fedor Iv.), SGGD, III, 126; 1596, "poslal ... Zaporožskich čerkas Getmana G. Lobodu", "A itti de, gosudari, ... getmanu Nalivajku ... na Smolensk", (Russ. envoys Ps), DSnR, II, 294; 1626, "pane Getmane". "Getman knjazi Ružinskij", Kat-Rost (Pov), 640, 668; 1647, "... polevoj getman", Uč Ratn, 10v; 27. 2. 1651, "Zaporoskoj etman bogdan Chmel'nickoj etman Bogdan Chmel'nickoj", "i Z. etmana ... prinjati", (Patriarch Iosif), VUR, III, 11, 12; 1654, "Getman i pisari i polkovniki", (aleks to Golovin) SGGD, III, 505; 1666-7, "getmany", Kts, 92; 1669, "dati ... getmanu ... klejonta", SGGD, IV, 236; 1670, "Gétman koronnyj", Kosmgr, 280; 1678, "... Kapitan Baša, sirěč' Getman Morskij", DvorCT, 59; 1682, "list ... k getmanu" (Uk. sit), MDBP, I/13, 32; 17th c. (end), "Jasnovelmožnago Getmana", R, Diar, 5; 1704, "Gétmán",

Uk : 15

1454, "i s panom Ondrovošem voevodoju ruskim hetmanom korolevskim ... esmo sljubili", (Sočava), Uljan (Mold), 83; 1499, "Hetman naměstnik Braslavskij", AZ, I, 198; 1522, "Getman naš ... kn ... Ostrozkij", Kur, Gr, No. F, 139; 1559, "panu Hetmanovi, hetmanove", AJZ, I, 149; 1563-9, "ohledajtesja na Isusa Hetmana", KA, 582; 1598, "hetmanovi", Apokris, 1006; 1622, "Hétman bez vojska", Tit, 39; 1627, "voevoda: hétman", Ber, 24; 29. 7. 1648, 2Bohdan Chemelnickij, božiju milostiju Hetman z vojskom zaporozskim" (to Kn. bolchovskij), VUR, II, 66; "Belézarij, hétman hréckij", Gal KIR, 183h; 1673-4, "Ja ... bulavy Hetmanom daju", (01. Čel. Bož I/2) BilChr, 241; 1676, "ščaslivoho hetmana ... hetmanov", Radiv Prop, 39; 1672-702, "hetmana ... Zaporozskoho", SamLět, 12; 1710, "hetman Ukrainskij", HrabLět, 162; 1720, "hetmanom", VelLět, II, 391. Deriv.: 17th c., "Hetmanenko, hetmanyč, hetmanov, hetmanova, hetmanša, hetmančik, hetmansklj, hetmanovatl, hetmanovanie, hetmanstvo", Tymč. WR: 15-16; 1522, "hetman", RIB, XX, 1048;

Polik; 1728, "prinužden Ja (snovelm.) P(an) G(etman) ... vnušiti", P, PsA, 206; 1739, "Getman", Ruk Leks; 1789, "Getmán - glavn. načal'nik nad Maloross. Kozackim vojskom", SAR.

Deriv.: **getmánskij**, 1614, AMG, I, 122; 1704, Polik; 1789, SAR; **gétmánstvo**: 1704, Polik; 1722, P, IstPv, 188; 1789, SAR.

Pol: 1429, "przez hethmani", 1445, "ethmanum", 1500, "heythman", SSP;

OCZ: 14-15th c., "hautman", 1449, "hautman", 1511, "hatmani", 15thc., "hautmaniczie", 1513, "haytmaniti", SSČ; 1562, "Haytman nad wogskem" - Imperator, dux exercitus', Dasypod.

Sik: hajtman; **ULus:** hejtman.

Russ 16 < (WR, GDL 15 <) Uk 15 < Pol 15 < Cz 14-15 < MGH (haupt, hauptman): East Central MHG (häupt-man)

Apart from GDL and Polish, Ukrainian was the dominant contribution in bringing this word to Russian. Poland (1425), GDL (15-16) and the Ukraine (Zaporozhian cossacks 15-16 ¹⁾) called their Commander in Chief - Hetman (e.g. 'Hetman Wielki koronny'; "hteman Velik. Knjaž. Litovskoho"; 1585, "hetman ... vojska zaporozkoho M. Ružinskij", 1622, "... P. Konaš. Sahajdačnyj, hetman" ArJZ, III/1, 16, 54, 268); in the 17-18 c. 'hetman' was head of state and C-in-C in the Ukraine, often referred to in the Russian documents. (see 'Rycarstvo').

'getman' increases its currency in Russian in the 17th c., and after 1654 with the increase of the direct Russian-Ukrainian contacts it acquired a distinct tinge of a Ukrainianism. ²⁾

'(j)etman', e. e. without the initial 'g-' in Russian is analogous to '(j)eneral'

The original stress was on '-é-' (gétman), while the '-á-' (getmán) stress in sing. in Russian (as in Ukrainian), which was influenced by the plural forms stress (Uk. hetmány), is secondary.

Ukrainian, and hence Russian, borrowed the form already with '-e-' (hetman), probably through Polish, which, Kästner (Pa 221) considers, goes back direct to the East Central German dialects in which MHG 'öu' < 'ê', e. e. to Silesian 'hêt-' < MHG 'höupt-'. Simplification of '-ptm-' to '-tm-' also already in East Centr. G. ULus, OCz, OPol 'heythman' direct < MHG 'häuptman' i.e. with Umlaut. But chronology and the general Polish dependence for its military terminology on Czech, favours Czech medium for Polish.

Its meaning 'C-in-C and head of state' is exclusively Uk.

- 1) The Uk. Cossack, recorded in documents since 1471, called their leaders 'hetmany'. (Evarn, ZapKoz, I, 815). The Russ. Tsars maintained relations with the Uk. Zaporozhian Cossacks throughout the 16-17th c. (with the Hetmans E. Ružinskij, 1570-85, K. Kosinskij. cf. Myško, 122, 127); Grozny's envoy 'Adašev' visited 'Višneveckij' (in the Sič) and vice versa in 1440-60. (Evarn, ZapKoz, I, 442).
- 2) Polish N. pl. 'hetmany' (since 16th c.) instead of 'hetmanowe' or '-ni' is due to Ukrainian influence. (Lehr, GHJP, 276).

Russ : (17-) 18

1678, "Gimnasija", (<Lat), Sob VI, 102;
1713-19, "Gimnazii i školy ... učrediti".
(PSZ, V), Smir; 1725, -6, "Akademičes-
kaja gimnazija" (SPb) ¹⁾; 1740,
"Rukovodstvo ... dlja upotreblenija
Gimnazii", Rodosky (Grž), No. 66;
1748, "Grinazii rekrot", Tred, Ort, 32;
23. 8. 1753, "est' město Rektorskoe v
gimnazii", L, Ps, 333; 1753,
"Evropekskija gosudarstva i gorody
Akademijami, gimnazijami ... slavnyja",
L, III, 33; 1764, "posle poručenija etoj
Gimnazii ... Lomonosovu ... gimnazisty
soedineny", L, Filos, 707. 1789,
"gimnázija- učil. " SAR.

Uk : 17-

1604, "hýmńasia i tŷpoharafiju
sŷstaviti". (Strjatyn), RIB, XIX (Priměč),
9; 1627, "Himnásija: obučenie", Ber,
388; 1632, "Od spudeov hýmńazium (in
Kiev) e. m. z školy retoriki" (Evch), Tit,
291; 1636, "H mnázion, toest, školy v
Kievě ... otnoviti". (Mohila), tit, 317;
1670, "Khimnazija, tež školy, v kotorych
by po latyně učeno, ... stanoviti".
(Dorošenko), AJZ, IZ, 302.

Pol: 1471, "Sutdia achademye,
gimnasia". (s. c. Academia), SSP;
1546, "Gymnazium", Mącz, 1d/36.

Russ (17-) < Uk '16-) 17 < Pol 15-16 < NHG (16 gymnasium) < Lat (Gymnasium) < Gr
γυμνάσια)

'Gimnazija', although known sporadically in Russian earlier (the earliest WEurop.
'gimanzia' were those in Nüremberg 1526, Strassbourg - 1538), became effectively
meaningful in the language when Muscovy adopted Ukrainian educational system after
1700.

The spelling with '-z-' (< intervocalic '-s-') follows the Ukrainian-Polish pattern (due
to the German pronunciation tradition). The earlier form with '-s-' is due to Greek
influence.

Morphologically, e.g. N. pl. neut. '-ia' (Lat) adopted for sing. fem. g. (for Slavonic),
it also leads to Ukrainian. Cf. 'akademija'. Polish uses 'gymnazium' (sing.) and
'gymnazia' (pl.).

See 'apteka' (footnote 2).

1) Germans (e.g. Bayer, Fischer who were associated with the 'Akademičeskaja gimnazija') also
contributed to its promotion in Russian.

G I R L O (estuary, straits), (P.)

Russ : 17

1641, "i pošli ... nazad k Azovu, i prišli
k girлу, i u girła de zastali Katorgi s

Uk : 15

1429, "Blato na (d)nistrě imjanuemo
zahornoe ezero s svoimi hrŷli"

Turskimi ljudimi", (interrog. Uk. Don Cos. prison), (VUR, I, 336), (Don Děla, II), RIB, XXIV, 251-4; 1649, "kotorye (turki) byli protiv venecijan na more u girla", (interrog), VUR, II, 123; 1651, "A videl de on togo vora v turskom gorodke u Ćornova morja u girla ot Carja goroda 10 verst", (Kuziěmin, Stat. sps), VUR, II, 484; 1659 ¹⁾, "pošli korabli k uzkomu městu, k girle, s velikim opaseniem"; "Ot Girly do Livorny ostalosě ... 1200 verst", (Lichaěev, Florence), DRV, IV, 341, 342; 1703, "O zasypanii girla morskago (i.e. Kerěi) vyšlo u nich iz mysli, a nyně ta mysliě ... vozbuědaetsja", (Tolstoj from Turkey, cf. PiB, II, 364, Zolov'ev, E., Ross. V, (M 1865), 78; 1722 "... i zaběgaja daěe do Girla chersonskago", "... bliz bosĥora, girla Ćernomorskago", (P.), Istgr, 19, 88.

(Soćava), UH, No. 40; 1430, "... Zahornoe ezero s ... hruly", UH, No. 41; 1456, "A chotar est i dolu nistrom ... do ustija zahorněi is vusěmi hrulami koliko upadaeti u zahorně hruli voevodiny", UH, No. 52; 12. 7. 1463, "ot Nemca, ali is huěli, i do polěni", (Stefan vev., Soćava), UH, No. 58; 1689, "Od hyrta Romanickoho ozera, hde Ćornka rěćka, iz Desny idućaja vpadaet", (Akty Zem), tymć; 17-18th c., "Vhirlo Dunajske zamćali", (Uk. Duma: Burja na Ćorn. morju), Dumy, 83;
Mod Uk: hyrlo.

Russ 17 < Uk 15- < Rum (girla) < CSI * girdl-o

Its Rumanian origin as well as geographical factors indicate a Ukrainian source for Russian. (cf. Preobrać, Berneker and Ćićevsk , Annals, II, No. 2). Sheludko ²⁾ shows it as a Ukrainian borrowing from Rumanian.

'girlo' in Russian denotes 'estury of a river falling into the Black or Azov Sea' (Preobrać, Ućakov, Dal), while in Ukrainian, additionally, it can take the place of 'ustie' generally of any river or (narrow) straits (cf. Lichaěev, Tolstoj).

The Don Cossacks knew this word from the Zaporozhian Cossacks, although the former (- and the latter) used also 'proliv' or 'liman' for this meaning. ³⁾

- 1) An isolated example in diplomatic language, referring to Gibraltar; otherwise 'ustie' is used, e.g. "pošli iz Berezovskago ustija v more", 1659, DRV, IV, 340.
- 2) Rumänische Elemente in Ukrainischen. Balkan Archiv, Leipzig, 1926, II, 130.
- 3) (Donskie Dela, kn. I), RIB, XVIII, 238, 885 (1625, "na Donskom prolive gdě Don vpadaet v more". 1639, "ich de na Ćornom mori v Odychonskom limane osadili kotorgi").

G O L D O V A T Ĭ (pay vassal's homage, owe feudal allegiance)

Russ : 16-

1578, "a te Arcogi na svoich

Uk : 14

1387, "Koruně polićskoj holdovali esmo

Gosudarstvach, a goldujut Cesarju". (<Lat), DSnr, I, 758 (and 762); 1581, "venecijane ... nikomu ne goldujut", DSnr, X, 26; 1596, "prisilal ... Turskoj čtob ... goldoval emu po prežnemu", DSnr, II, 367; 1607 " a golduet Turskomu" (Volkon.), DSnrPL, IV, 304; 1625, "Iže pregordomu papě negolduet", chvor (Eret), 55; 1647, "emu (Papě) že vsi goldujut i věrujut voni", Prenija, 8; 1670, "Knjazī brandeburskoj korolju polīskomu goldúet". "Nagájskaja orda, zavoľgoju, ... agoldujut ... kn. moskovskomu", Kosmgr, 263, 345; 1698, "... i golūdovati by emu ... kak Cesarju ..., tak i Saltanu". DSnr, VIII, 1267.

Deriv.: **gold** 1567, "pod goldomvel. goudarja", (Vortyn., Belsky, Mstislav.), Groz, 262, 246, 253; 1581, "Prusskaja zemlja pod ego goldom", (Groz), DSnr, X, 216; **goldovnik:** 1567, "A nas chotiteměti jako ... goldovnikov Vašich", (Vortyn), Groz, 258; 1581, "on emu goldovnik", (Groz), DSnr, X, 216; 1656, "věrných goldovnikov" (Čelobitn), AMG, II, 514; Dal.

věno", Tymč; 1388, "holdovali esmo" (Korybut), R21; 1388, "chočem kholdovati", R23; 1395, "Tohdy ... imajuti ... holdovati", (Mold), AZ, I, 27; 1404 (holdovali), 1407, (holdovali), (Lvov), Uljan (Mold), 15, 16; 1433, "Stecko ... pered Michalom Bačatskim holdoval ...", R67; 1435, "imajuti holdovati", R72; 1454, "eho milosti holdovati", (Sočava), Uljan (Mold), 83; 1563-9, "Duchovnom sposobm poholdujte ei", KA, 646; 1697, "Hadara zapadnamu carstvu holdovala", (Tuptalo), Tymč; 1672-702, "Tilko odin Bychov ljachom holdoval", SamLět, 41; 1728, "I Ukrainu ... poterjati, ili ... vrahom holdovati". (MilBož, II/1), bilchr, 324.

Deriv.: **hold:** 1433, R66; **holdovnik:** 15-17th c., Tymč; **holdovanie:** 1388, R20;

WR: 17th c., "A car ich holduet indějskomu panstvu", *Al, 88.

Pol: 1448, "komu holdugesz", 1428, "holdowanye, hold, Old", SSP.

Cz: 15th c., "jemu všickni Králové holdugi". SSč; 15th c., "hold", Machek.;

Sik: 'holdovat', 'hold', Machek.

Russ 16 < Uk 14- (WR), Pol (14) 15 : OCz 15 < MHG (hulde, holde, holden - Lexer, Kluge, Vasmer)

This is not an integrated loan-word in Russian. Its sporadic appearance in the diplomatic and literary Russian is either characteristic of individual authors or scribes (Grozny's Uk-WR associates, Prejija, Chvorost ¹⁾, Kosmgr) or rests on Ukrainian usage tradition (apparently established earlier than in Polish) - in both cases indicating Ukrainian source or intermediary.

Chronologically its route in ESI as indicated by our evidence is: 14th c., (with derivatives) SUK. charters (possibly partly direct from the local Germans); 15th c. (first half) North Ukrainian (> GDL > WR) and in 16th c., in Muscovy, brought by the North Uk, and WR princes.

The form with 'o' in Slavonic goes back to East Central MHG 'holde' (o < u before liquids, cf. 'furman'), while the loss of the final (weak) '-e' shifted it to masculine

gender. ²⁾

- 1) Khvorostinin, in his "Izloženie na eretiki i zlochul'niki", imitated Ukrainian polemical writers, and hence his Ukrainianisms: 'zagoda, ofera, vdavajut, ozdoba' and even rhyming 'porfiri:měri'. (cf. Erem, R-USv, 296).
- 2) Kästner, Pa, 47, 278.

G O N Z Á T I (avoid, escape), Y.

I. ORus' 11-15th c., SrMat: (1431, "ubo takovago že života gonížnuša", Pouč. Kiev. Metrop. Fotija, RIB, VI, 505).

II.

Russ : 17

1626, "V carskich pokojach ... života gonznuvša ot naroda", Kat-rost (pov), 657; 1678, "gonzati", Polockij (Rifmolog), 22, 259; 1681-85, "Jako solnce mrak noščnyj gonzaet". (S. Medvedev, Věrša), TODRL, XXI, 72; 1704, "gonzaju -fugio", Polik; 17. 7. 1722, "a tii, kotorych pytanbye vydali, prežde doprosov iz Moskvy ugonznuli", Y, Ps, 110; 1789, "gonzati, gonzaju - uchožu", SAR.

Uk : 16-17

1605, "... Pavel osterehaet ..., da uhonznut ot toe pohanskoe, latynskoe nauč8i", (Domn) viš, 163; 1627, "honzaju: utěkaju, uběhaju; honznum: ušol, vymknulsja", Ber, 45; 17th c., "utěkaju: honzaju, izběhaju", SS; 1680, "pročii ... ot stracha ... uhonznuša", Sŷnops, 147; 1710, "... kto vzmže k hetmanu ... uhonznuti", HrabLět, 160; 1720, "Chan ... z Bachčesaraja ... uhonznul v hori krimskie", Vallět, II, 374.

A Ukrainian baroque slavonicism, reactivated in Russian in 17-18th c. See ' v y n u '.

'gonznuti' in Step. Kniga 1563 (Gudzij Chr, 269) and in Grozny 1564 ("ugonznuti k našemu nedrugy", Groz, 39, 121) belong still to the older period.

G O R Ě L K A (brandy)

Russ : 17

1600, "gorělki - viny" ¹⁾, Viš (Knižka, Eremin), 275; 1618-19, "goriulca - vinum bis coctum", Larin (R. James 5:54), 66; 1621, "Vina frjazskogo i gorělki kupleno na (za)pas na korabeli". (Jurij Rodionov, journeys to France and London), , DSnR, II, 1378; 1656, "...

Uk : 16

1552, "koručma ... horelūku ... deržiti", "na ratušu ot šinkovaniĵa horelūko ... šesti desjati kop hrošej", (Kiev, Kanev), ArJZ, VII/1, 96, 111; 1562, "Pivo i horilku zaprodaval", (Luch), Tymč; 1582, "U pivnicy ... bylo ... horilki bočka", ArJZ, VI/1, 122; 1583-84,

Ľedor Ivanovič ... a s nim prišli tarelej, i gorělki" (Capt. Polozov, prisoner in Bychov), AMG, II, 557; 1658, "Ofonka Gorělka ²⁾" (Rylsk měšč), tupik; 15. 10. 1664, li v banjach ... smradu togo i jakovitoju gorělkoju vskorě ne zapīete". (Nikon ps to lversky monastery about bad fish), RIB, V. 510; 1704, "Gorělkaambustum crematum", Polik; 1720-40, "... podi so mnoju v moju melnicu na čarku gorělki". "i malo čo pti dvěma čarkami gorělki", Per, PRD (Šk Kom), 520, 529.

"vykradeno mi vinnicu, v kotoroj horelku kurjat ...", "kozaki vypili ... medu i horělki za pjatnadcat kop ...", AŽMU, 69, 53; 1597-8, "horělki prepuščanie kurite", (do Epiak), Viš, 39; 1604, "Skoromsja horilūki napil, strach ... ominul", ArJZ, VIII/3, 504; 1633, "bylo i v pivnicach medov, piva i horilok ...", Gol, II, 543; 1607, "Sam sebe čelovek ... trunkom, horělkoju ... zabivaet", Tymč; 17th c., "Ta ja horěvūka ci est hotova", UInterm, 63; 1672-702, "medu, horělki, piva ... i brahi", SamLět, 4; 1720, "Chmelnickij ... horělku ... puharom pjuči tabaku terti kazal", Tymč.
Deriv.: horělcanyj: 16-18th c., (numerous), Tymč: 17th c. "horěvūčiska" UInterm, 64.
WR: 1552, "horělka", Lappo (Polock), 29, 73, 74; 1562, "ot šinkovajīja horelki ..." RIB, XXX, 536.
Pol: 1564, "Repotia ... gorzalka", Mącz, 352D/7; 1643, "gorzalka - aqua vitae" (Cn), Łoś, II, 76.

Russ 17 < Uk(WR) 16 - : Pol 16- : Cz (palenka) : NHG (Branntwein)

The manner of borrowing of this word in Russian from Ukrainian is complex: literature, merchants and travellers - all played their part, and - as documentary evidence hints - 'gorělka' (a commodity) was brought to Muscovy (reaching also Kholmogory region) during the Time of Troubles, possibly by the Ukrainian Cossack units ³⁾ and monks. Lacking a single precise description for such drink at that time, Russian, however, adopted 'vodka' (e.g. 1632, "kormec i vodku", AMG, I, 346) from Polish (wodka) in the 17th c. instead, (which had already yielded ground to 'horělka' in Ukrainian) ⁴⁾ while 'forělka' (first retreated temporarily, then in the 19th c. again appears as 'gorilka') has remained an obvious Ukrainianism in Russian.

Ukrainian 'horělka' (<hor-ěl-ūk-a from horěti), although a normal ESI formation in '-k-a' from verbal base (cf. Uk. 'polivka', 'nalivka', 'sijalka', 'zabvaka', 'zahadka') is an adapted calque from German 'Branntwein', analogous to, or following, Polish (gorzalka) or Czech, Slovak (palenks) models. There existed also a full calque of 'Branntwein' in ESI, e.g. 'gorěloe vino' ⁵⁾ in the GDL - Ukrainian and White Russian, and 'gorjačoe vino' in Muscovy, e.g. Radishevsky (Michajlov, Ustav II, SEY 1777, 181) renders German "shütt darein gebrandten Wein" as "vzlej na to dobrogo gorjačago vina"

(Rajnov, 343. Cf. also 'palene vino' in Czech (Machek).

Being basically wine, brandy was called in Russina: "vino, stolovoe vino, chlébnoe vino". Cf. Ukrainian 'vinnica', 'vinokurnaja', 'vinokur' (distillery, distiller). According to Dal, 'gorělka in Russian means: 'južnoe, prostoe, chlébnoe, gorjačee vino'; 'vodka'.

See 'š i n k'.

- 1) Apparently in 1600 in Muscovy this word was new and needed translation. (Viš, 275).
- 2) The meaning of this surname could be 'brandy' as in Ukrainian and White Russian, but alternatively, it could also denote a Russian game, but 'Ivan Horilko', a 'Chmelnickij měščanin' (1565, ArJA, VII/2, 143), means 'brandy'.
- 3) Hruš, IUL, V, 480. (According to Bohdan Balyka's diary - a Kievan merchang, who was in Moscow during the Time of Troubles - in 1612 during the famine in Moscow "kvarta horělki v toj čas bylo po 8 zolotyč"). Nikon knew it from the Ukrainian and White Russian monks.
- 4) At first, in the 16-17th c., in Ukrainian, as in Polish, 'vodka' was used primarily as medicinal spirits (1563-9, "pomaž vodkoju ... oči", KA, 604; 1627, "Kollurie: vodka do léčenia očij, Ber, 424), cf. also "vodka, okovita" in the 17th c. colloquial Ukrainian (UInterm, 63, 65).
- 5) AZ, I, 180 (1498, "tež pridaem v moc vojtovsuju vsi horěloho vina dělateli i tež prodavcy". - alexander, Troki, confirm. of Magdeb. Law for Polotsk); DiR, I, 189. (1532, "i vino zemskoe i horěloe ... šynkovati". -Berestí); AlDop, V, 7. (1665-6, "Da vo Pskově ž ... na tě kružečnye dvory Němcy podražajutca na gorěloe vino". "... i vo Pskovskich uězdach iz za rubeža vina gorělogo i Německich pitej i piva i medu varenogo iz Lifljant mnogo".).

G O R I Z O N T (horizon), P, S, L.

Russ : 17-18

17th c., "vysoko nad orizontom", (Metafiz. Kosmgr), Sob, 375; 1703, "O větrech i rozdělenie ich vo orizontě", Magn Arif, 10v (and 222r); 23. 10. 1717, "Toj li ... čtet ... ktoromu gdě v očach gorizont knočitsja, tam vsego mira knoec mnitsja byti", P, SiR, I, 205; 3. 2. 1718, "na ... Orizontě", P, SiR, I, 231; 1730, "Orizont - čerta, čto s poverchnosti ... zemli protiv neba", Kant II(Priměč), 429; 1731, "Horizont, gorizont", Weis, 312; 1740, "meščet plameni, rušit stěny rvet i dvižet gorizont" (Oda 1), S, I, 4; 1748, "gorizont" (O stich), S, I, 339; 1759, (SloPochv)S, II, 221; 1760 (Ody 5) S, I, 28; 1761, (Ody 6) S, II, 30; 1742, "Tam vidja vyše gorizonta vchodjašča ... faetonta", (Oda Pochv 2), L, I, 71; 1745, "Rumjanit sinij gorizont", (Oda

Uk : 17

1632, "spusti na naš (Ch)orizónt skutok tvoej mocy" (Parnass), Tit, 303; 1676, "duša estí horizontom do věčnosti". "... solnce ... na horizontě ... zemnom", (Radiv. Oh), Tymč; 1720, "Ešče zemlja po mnohich horizontach kroviju ... obahrennaja", (VelLět), Tymč.

Pol: 18th c., "horyzont", Linde.

Pochv 5), L, I, 101; 1750, "gorizont", L, Stich (Nadpisi), 162; 1755, "gorizonta", L, Slo (PochvPv), 52; 1753, (SloVozduš), L, III, 52, 49, 57, 62, 93; 1759 (Slo Morsk. Put), L, III, 181 ¹⁾; 1789, "gorizont", SAR.

Russ 17-18 < Uk 17 (beg) < (Pol, NHG) Lat (horizon, -tis) < Gr ('Οριζων).

'(G)orizont', like a number of other words of Greek origin (cf. 'garmonija', 'triumf') became a characteristic word of the Baroque period Uk. 'knyžna mova", and consequently was introduced to the Russian 'Slavenskij jazyk', formed mainly under the influence of the Kiev learning. (Cf. Erem, Barokko, 64-6).

The spelling without 'g-' ('orizont) and (due to the Latin school of thought) the standardized with 'g-' ('gorizont') and the stress 'gorizont' in Russian follow Ukrainian usage.

1) The omitted quotations in L and S are in N. sing. 'gorizont'.

G R O Š (monetary unit, money, currency)

Russ : 15

15th c., "a grivna po pjatidesjati grošů", LětPS, 6543 (Ob), 42; 15th c., "I tot novopostavlenyj ... učitelju za nauku maeti dati kunicju 12 grošej", (Čin postavl. v svjašč.) ¹⁾ RIB, VI, 903; 1488, "A v Kievskoj volosti v Černobylě ... imali po 3 groši s voza; a v Černigově ... po 3 groši ...", (Moscow envoys, Uk. sit), DSnPL, I, 9, 12; 1489, "i v Tvoej zemlě ukrali u nego ... i groši i ruchljadi". (refer. to Moscow, Tver, Novgor. merchants in Mensk), (1495, "A privezli ei ... dvěnadcati zolotyč 30 grošej, po polutretijatcati grošej za zolotoj" (for Elena), DSnPL, I, 183; 1583, "čtob ... želnyrem zaplatiti groši", DSnR, I, 897; 1614, "Getman ... daet groši"; (interrog. Uk-WR sit.), "grošej ne dal (Cossacks besiege. Smolensk), AMG, I, 99, 116, 112, 123; 1627, "a im

Uk : (13-) 14-

(13-14th c. "a grivna po pjatidesjati grošů". PovVL, LětPS 6543, Ob, 422) 1347-, "a v malych dva hroši". (StatvVisl), AZ, I, 9; 1351, "Dal im ... v 6 kop hrošě vėskoho srěbra", (halič. starosta), AZ, I, 20; 1359, "hrošii", (Peremyšl), R5; 1370, (Lviv), R9; 1377, "is každyho kmetja po dva horša ...", R12; 1411, "hrošmi", R42; 1407, "100 hrošikov malych", R39; 1424, (Snjatyn) R54; 1434, 1437, 1458, R70, R74, R91; 1427, "pjadesjat hryven Podoliškimi poluhroški", (Ostroh), AJZ, I, 10; 1438, "četyrista kop širokich hrošej". AZ, I, 49; 1480, "rubli hrošej Litovskich", (KPL), AZ, II, 92; 1563-9, "hroš", KA< 611; 1585, "Mlym budovati ... za vlasnyj hroš", ArJZ, I/1, 195; 1569, "život, ... skarb, hrošě". Ziz, 47; 1588-96, "na městoch svjatyč ležači, hrošě

(kozakom) de ... grošej ne dajut" (interrog. Uk. sit), 1632, "... dvě tysjači čerkas, vzjav groši, pošli v zaporogi", AMG, I, 215, 411; 1643, "a grošej im korolj ne dal", (interrog. Uk-Pol. sit.) AMG, I, 594; 1642, "Mastery ... polučili ... po dva groša na denj", Zab, II, 726; 1658, "emlet to vojsko u korolja groši", DSnr, III, 933; 1660, "skazal, čto ... zaslužennye groši", (interrog. Uk-WR-Pol sit), AMG, III, 85, 207; 1664, "prišed pod Kanef, ... pitje i groši u nich otneli". (Uk. sit), AMG, III, 578; 1678, "menišy groša ruskago", Dvor CT, 8; 1681, "Kupiti krašenicy 50 arš. po grošu", Zab, II, 759; 1689, "bez duv grošej", MDBP, I/18, 40; 1706, "... velěl on ... paki po 4 Cesarskich grošej naložitj". ŽurnPV, I, 129.

Deriv.: **groševik:** 1657, "altynniki i groševiki", SGGD, IV, 26; 1666-7, "groševiki", Kiš, 112; 1789, "groševik", Sar. ; **groševyj:** 1661, "20 Kalačej grošovych", DSnr, IV, 50; 1789, "groševyj", SAR.

zbyrajut", (do Vsěch), Viš, 47; 1619, "Liiboj maeš mnoho hroši?", (Gavat), Ulnterm, 34; 1627, "Srebrroljubie, kochanjesja v hrošech", Ber, 232; 394; 1665, "ne dlja hrošej, ale dlja laski Božoj". (Hal KIR), Tymč; 17th c., "hroš srebnyj, didrachma", SS; 1690, "Anon ... poslal za hroši do Sirei po vojsko", Tymč; 1627-702, "z hroša", SamLét, 112, 128; 18th c., "u pjanoho rešeto hrošej", Tymč.

Deriv.: **hrošik**, (1407-), **hrošovyj** (1451-), **hroševyj** (17-), **hrošnyj** (16-17), **hrošenjata**, (1638-), tymč.

GDL: (14) 15th c.

WR: 1498, "hrošej", BRChr, I, 70.

Pol: (13) (must have known from Czech); 1368, "Jaszek ranczil Luthcze kopą groszow", 1393, "O dzesscancz grossy", SSP;

OCz: 13th c., "kroš - groš široky zlatny", (Jungmann); 1300, Vaclav II minted 'groš', SSČ; 1334, "Sexaginta grossos pro marca", SSČ; 1414, "groš, kroš", Hus.

MHG: 14-15th c., (UG area: 1350, "breite grossen" -Swabia; 1399, "ein grossen oder siben phen. "-Wien; 15thc., " funf gross" - Nüremberg).

Russ 15 < (GDL, WR 14-15 <) Uk 13-14 : < Pol 13-14 < Cz 13-14 (groš, kroš) < MLat (grossus denarius); Oltal (1204 - grosso): OFr (gros; 1266 'gros(sus) Turonensis' / denarius grosus). OCz 13-14 (groš) > MHG (UG 14-15th c. 'grosch-en' - Lexer, Machek).

'G r o š' and its semantic area in Russian is due to a complex current of influences from the GDL - Poland areas, with Ukrainian and White Russian as the main intermediaries.

Chronologically (and geographically) in Slavonic it first appeared towards the end of the 13th c. in Czech (Vaclav II at about 1300 minted 'groš; gold coins- "grossi pragense" - ³⁾ bearing the Czech crowned lion on it) and Polish (Casimir the Great mnted ' grosz' in Cracow in 1338 on the Prague model) - not necessarily from or through German as Vasmer suggests (in German both the word 'Grosch-en' and the

coin followed the Czech model, cf. Kluge- Margraves of Meissen and Hesse minted them at about 1340) - and at about the same time, or not much later, as PovVL (LétPS) hints, in West Ukrainian (Galicia- Volynia principalities) through Lviv - Prague 13-14th c. trade relations (cf. Macůrek, J. ; Češi a Poláci v minulosti, I, Praha, 1964, pp. 106, 110). From and through Ukrainian it spread to the GDL, WR, and later, through spoken (trade, church) and written language, to Muscovy.

The interesting semantic shift and readaptation of its original components 'grossus denarius' (large, thick denarius) -širokij denarij (denarij meaning the coin) to 'širokij groš' (i.e. *grossus grossus) by : a) discarding 'denarius' (coin) and shifting its meaning (coin) to the substantivised 'grossus' and discarding the latter's original meaning (large, thick); b) replacing the ousted meaning of 'grossus' (big, large, which indeed it was) by adding a Slavonic adjective 'širok-'(big, large), ⁴⁾ occurred in Czech (> Polish : > Ukrainian), and consequently linguistic economy simplified it to 'groš'. ⁵⁾

The final '-š' (< Lat '-ss-') originated in OCz (cf. 'verš') and was passed on to Pol, Uk. ⁶⁾

From the two meanings found in Russian, a) 'groš' - a foreign (usually Polish or Lithuanian) coin, or 'groševik' - a coin minted in Moscow on foreign model, ⁷⁾ b) 'groši' (plural) - money, found in Russian since 15th c., and corresponding to Russian 'dengi', the second, which is the newer meaning, originated in Ukrainian in 15-16th c., (also used in White Russian, but hardly in Polish or Czech which use 'pieniązi' for this meaning) and penetrated into the Russian (numerous in the administrative and diplomatic documents in the 17-18th c., referring mostly to Uk-Wr situations), known also in the 17th c. Moscow colloquial, and survived colloquially till the present day. (cf. Dal, Uš).

'Déniga' (1361, SrMat), the Moscow sponsored Tartar word that by the 14th c. emerged as dominant literary in Russian and also 'kopejka' (1535, Vasm) were never really threatened by 'groš', the latter having been sustained in Russian very largely by external - Ukrainian, White Russian, Polish influence. The contemporary and older words - 'grivina, kuna, vekša, rězanka, nogata, mordka, zlatica, dirgema, skl'jagŭ, šil'jagŭ, skl'jazŭ, pěnjazŭ, altynŭ" (cf. Čern, RIL, 128-131) - all gradually became obsolete.

- 1) This document, recopied and used by the Muscovite Church, is of a Ukrainian (Kievan) origin, still containing numerous lexical and phonetic Ukrainianisms.
- 2) 'Groš' in PovVL (LétPS copy) testifies to its existence in Ukrainian rather than in Russian. Bulakhovsky (Pyt, 98-99), judging by its "ukrainsko-beloruskie slova", agrees with A. S. Orlov ("O Galicko-Volynskom Letopisanii", TODRL, V, 1947, pp. 30-32), that this 'Letopisec', containing PovVL more similar to the Hypatian than to the Laurentian copy, has clear features of a 13th c. South-West Rus' edition; Obolensku (LétPS, Predislov.) considers it as compiled at about 1214-1219, but 'groš' must be of a later date here; Šachmatov (Letsv, 122, 123, 127) additionally underlines that it was based largely on the 'Kievskij Vremennik', and copied in the 15th c. Such words as 'grošŭ, kourganŭ, latyna, mēstičŭ, papežŭ, skarbŭ', that are a characteristic feature of PovVL (Ipat, Lavr, LétPS Obol. variants) copies, clearly lead to a common 13th c. source and, cultural, historical and geographical factors considered, of a Galician-Volynian origin.
- 3) Gumowski, numizmatyka, 33. (e.g. "Wencezlaus secundus Boemie + Dei Gratia Rex. *+* Grossi Pragense". Vaclav, for this purpose, brought minting experts from Florence. In Italy, in Venice, there

were "nummi grossi" in 1204).

- 4) Various sizes of the coins, requiring Slavonic lexical (semantic) differentiation, additionally favoured such development, e.g. large coin - 'širokij groš' which in its turn was recalqued into Vulgar Latin 'latus grossus', cf. Czol, ArLw, 8 (1404, "Notatur, quod de anno Domini MCCCCIII dominus Rex assignavit civitati - i.e. to the city of Lviv - XXti marc latorum Grossorum"). German 'brakteat', on the other hand, current in Bohemia and Poland, was a small, thin, metal coin.
- 5) Such semantic concentration in one half of the compound phrase is not an exception, cf. Russ 'efimok' (1573, Groz, 159), and Uk 'taljar' (1627, Ber, 453), G. 'Taler', Engl 'dollar' - all from German 'Joachimsthaler'. See s. v. 'Taler', Cf. also similar ellipsis in 'arifmetika' (from ἀριθμητικὴ τέχνη - art of counting) and 'muzyka' (μουσική τέχνη)
- 6) Geb, I, 487; Kástner, Pa. 243; Machek.
- 7) The 'groševik' had no inscription 'groševik' on it, as Aleksey's charter of 8. 4. 1657. shows: "Po našemu ukazu sdělany serebrenye efimki ... i altynniki, i groševiki". "... na nědnych altynnikach i groševikach čelověk na koně ... da na groševikachže pod koněm podpisí: čtyre denígi, a na drugoj storoně naše imja". (SGGD, IV, 26). There was an attempt to mint Russian coins with the inscription 'grošú' in 1727. by Catherine I, but only a few first struck specimens were found in Moscow mint. (cf. Prozorovskij, D. I.: Monety i věs v Rossii do k. 17. st., SPb, 1865, 415).

G R U N T (ground, land, basis), L.

Russ : 17

1669, "a vlasnye grunty iměti věčnye otečeskie" (Uk. sit), SGGD, IV, 240; 11. 1. 1694, "so vsěmi gruntami, poljami". (Peter I to Kiev Akad., Uk. sit), PVK, II/1, 295; 1704, "grunt osnova", Polik; 1712, "vnov granicu učinivši pomjanutych sel gruntu nemalo otūechali, ²⁾ (Šerem - Skor), Sud-ko, II, 363; 1713, "na svoem gruntě", (Šaf-Skor), Sud-Ko, II, 311; 1720, "kapitan dolžen žnatí grunt, gdě korablí ... stanet ...", (Ust. Morsk), Smir; 27. 9. 1757, "otkovatí mēdnuju dosku i naložití grunt mastičnoj", L, Ps, 25; 1789, "grunt - zemlja, materik", SAR.

Deriv.: **gruntovyj** (of land): 1660, "Kazakom gruntovym Mogilevskim ... gosudar ... velěl ", (Ukazy), AMG, III, 55; 1660, "... poločinskich gruntovych kozakov", AMG, III, 69; 1661, "gruntovogo rejgara", DSnR, V 53; 1702, "... estí v Smolensku ... polk rejgarskoj gruntovoj", (Peter I to Šeremet), PiB, II, 8.

Uk : (14) ¹⁾- 15

1322, "u toho hostynca khrunt po levoj ruce". (Luck, Ljubart Gedim. charter, confirmed by Alex. in Grodno, 1498), ArJZ, I/6, 2; 1389, "khruntov oromych", (Luck, Vitold charter, confirm. by Alex., 1547), DiR, I, 27; 1430, "hrunt Nykolynskii", SSUM; 1507, "a na niz z moim hruntom suhraní Čumenovskij", (Kiev, Senko Hridovič), ArJZ, I/6, 12; 1563-9, "Věra estí krunť rěči", KA, 575; 1577, "khrunt" (numerous), ArJZ, I/1, 88; 1610, "turbuem o khrunty našl ", Gol, I, 183; 1627, "otnjudi: z hruntu", Ber, 283; 1645, "Věra est hrunt rečejtych", Gol, II, 362; 17th c., "hruntosnovanie", SS; 1672-702, "na khruntach moskovskich", SamLět, 29; 17-18th c. "hrunt" - common, Tymč;

Deriv.: **hruntovyj** (of land): 1547, ArJZ, VII/1, 22; 1732, "mužikov ... hruntovych", 1734, "kozaki hruntovye", Tymč; **hruntovnyj** (basic, solid); 1587, KalRN, 252; 1627, Ber, 46; **hruntovatí**: 1627, Ber, 298.

WR, GDL: 1542, "khruntu", Stang, 75.
Pol: 1402, "Grunt dictam", 1500, "gruntovnye", SSP;
Cz: 15th c. (beg), "krunt", 1434, "grunt", SSČ; **SCr, Sln, Bulg, Latv:** "grunt"

Russ 17 < (WR, GDL 16 <) Uk 14-15 : < Pol 14-15 : Cz 14-15 : < MHG 13 (beg) (grunt, -des)

Most of the Russian examples ³⁾ of 'grunt' refer either to Ukrainian situations or come from the authors closely associated with Ukrainians (Šeremetev, Šafirov). The tradition in cyrillic for it in Russian was established long before Lomonosov.

' **G r u n t o v ý j** ' in Russian in our examples implies 'provincial military units', land forces - 'rejtari', 'kazaki' as opposed to 'gorodovyj'(cf. "Kazakam gorodovym getmanskogo regimentu ... davatī deneg", 1702, PiB, II, 8) and refers mainly to WR and Uk situations.

- 1) In Ukrainian it is partly direct through spoken language from the local German settlers in the West Ukrainian towns; however very rare in the administrative language before 15th c. ; Galician-Volynian charters use 'polīe', 'požytki', 'rolīja' (cf. Rozov). But since 16th c. common in literary and spoken Ukrainian.
- 2) 'otūechal' is a Ukrainian term, i.e. 'marked', delineated' one's land; Ukrainian Cossacks were sometimes given land by the Hetman by measures that one could ride, circle around on horse back in half a day, a day etc.
- 3) Vasmer mistakenly quotes a Ukrainian example of 1645 from (Oh-ko) RFV66 for Russian.

(P O) D A R U N O K (present, donation), P.

Russ : 18

1722, " radi podarunkov", "pod upravleniem Jasnějšago kontija podarkov svjaščennych byli poslėdujščija; Kontej podarunkov, Komputisty ... summy ", (P.), Istgr, 158, 160.
Podarovatī: 1731, "Sim prezentom tak vas podarujn". (Kaleandr), Per, PRD, 190.

Uk : 16-17

1605, "Lasku korolevūskuju ku sobě zvodili ... darunkami", Perestor, 33; 1618, "Prinjati rač tot darun(o)k", (Viz. Cn), Tit, 16; 1618-21, "... patriarchove dajut ... darunki vměsto činšu Turčinovi*2, PalZK, 926; 1630, "Ymnolohiha ... v darúnočku ... prinesenaja", Tit, 234; 1659, "i prinesla emu ... podarúnki; zoloto, dorohóe kaměniĵa", GalKIR, 178; 1691, "Pan Košovij podarunoček odobravši ... djakuet"(Zaporož. Ps.), Evarn, Istoč, I, 329; 1672-702, "... ep. Meftodija, ... Bruchoveckij zapoběhl podarunkami",

SamLět, 73; 1720, "Poslal ... v podarunku dvě parě kotlov", VelLět, I 74; 1728, "darunok", Tymč.

Pol: 1626 (darunek), 18th c., (podarunek), Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk 16-17 : Pol 17 : G (-ung)

'Darunok' in Russian is a Ukrainian word. It is formed by analogy with the characteristic Ukrainian '-unok' pattern words that are derived (probably through Pol, Cz, '-un(e)k') from G verbal nouns in '-ung' Russian uses 'dar' or 'podarok'.

Modern Russian words ending in '-unok' : 'darunók' (darun), 'forsunók' (forsun), 'erzunók' (erzun) are diminutives in '-ók' from nouns in '-un', cf. 'erzunók', 'erzun', 'erzati'.

The '-unok' words in Ukrainian were numerous already in 16-17th c., cf. 'ratunok' (1563-9, KA, 512), 'trunok' (1627, Ber, 50), 'rachunok' <Rechnung (1632, Evch, Tit, 296), and not limited to the German stems, as 'darúnok' and 'pocilúnok' show.

See 'r i s u n o k'.

DEDIKACIJA (dedication)

Russ : 18

1717, "posvjaščenie dedikacija ili prinošenje", (Šafir), Smir.

Uk : 17

1633, " Dedikácija" (Evf), Tit, 309; 1703, "proekt i dadikacija", (Dr. Chanenko), Tymč.

Pol: 1603, "dedykacya", Linde.

See 'dedikovati' for conclusion.

DEDIKOVATI (dedicate), R.

Russ : (17) 18

1665-66, "Evfonija ... kir P. Mogilě ... dedikovanaja", ¹⁾ Ogl Kn, (75) 21; 1707, "... kotoryj vměsto gostinca priněs ... dedikovannuju konkluziju", R, Diar, 53; 1723, "dva kataloga (rukopisnych knig grečeskich) v sinodalnoj bibliotekě v Moskvě ... dedikovany vsepresv. imperatoru", Byk, (Grž), No. 752; 21.

Uk : 17

1623, "Vašej knjažackoj milosti svjajtuju knihu dedekovati i ofěrovati", Tit, 69; 1628, "dedikujuči o ofěrujuči ... pracu našu", Gol, I, 304; 1627, "pracu tuju ... dedikuju i ofěruju", Ber (Predsl); 1633, "Evfomija ... kir P. Mohilě ... dedikóvanaja", (EVF), Tit, 306; 1637, "toe Uč. Ev. dedikuet", (P. Moh), Tymč;

12. 1734, "... ot knig, kotoryja dedikovany ... korolevskoj familii", Kant, II (Ps to P.), 462;

1720, "... konkluzij i afikcij, tak z kolegiuma Kievskoho jako iz Cerněhova ... dedikovannyh" (Vellět), Tymč.

Russ (17) 18 < Uk 17 (Pol 17) < Lat (dedicare, dedicatio)

A learned Latinism, used temporarily in Russian by Ukrainians or Ukrainian educated or influenced Russians (e.g. Kantemir was educated in Kharkov College). Cf. also 'aprobacija', 'assistencija' for nouns in '-cija' (<Lat '-tio')

1) Slavineckij quotes here from a Ukrainian text, cf. Tit, 306

D Ě D I Č Ě (heir, successor), P, Y.

Russ (15-16) 17

1461, "blagoslov. iony, Mitropolita Kievskogo i vseja Rusi ... carja ... vel. kn. Vasilija Vas. as vasěgo ... otčiča i dědiča", (Iona to Pskov, and 1471 to Novgor), RIB, VI, 673 (and 723); 1572, "otčiča i dědiča i naslědnika", (pismo to King of Sweden), Groz, 144; 1610, "Moskva ... za prjamogo dědiča i priroženovo gosudarja svoego prinjali", DSnPL, IV, 221; 1657, "... carī i Vel. Kn. Aleksěj Michajlovič vseja Velikija i Malyja i Bělyja Rossii samoderžec ... i Dědičī, i8 naslědnik", DRV, IV, 242; 1665, "Aleksěj ... otčičī i dědičī ...", AI, IV, 349; 1666-7, "otčičem i dědičem i naslědnikom", Ktš, 31, 32; 1669, "dēdicū", Sob, 243-4; 1678-80, "dēdičī" (frequent Rīfmolog. Prilož), Polockij, 123, 141, 154, 259; 1696, "my ... carī Petr ... otčičī i dēdičī", PiB, I, 89; 1703, "... našemu Carju ... otčiču, dēdiču ... i gosudarju", Y, (Slo, Kolesnica), TKDA, Jul, 1874, p. 77; 1704, "Dēdičī - zri praote - českij", Polik; 1. 1. 1706, "Putī naslědija estī, egda kto roditsja otčičem i dēdičem", Y, Slo III, 126; 21. 10. 1717, "Zakonnyj

Uk : 14-

(13-) 15, "Haličikii muži srětoša eho (Volodimera) sradostīju ... knjazja svoeho i dēdiča, a koroleviča prohnaša". (Kiev Lět) Ipat (6698), 666; 1347-, "čto otčiči a ljubo dēdiči sēdjati", (StWisł), AZ, I, 6; 1361, "My ... gospodarī i dēdičī", (Kazim), SrMat; 1377, "Ruskoě zemli gospodar i dēdičī", R12; 1388, (Luck), 1390, R19, R23a; 1400, ""dēdičī", Uljan (Mold), II; 1404, (Halyč), R37; 1435, "ruskomu dēdiču", (Lviv), Jariš (Mold), 315; 1556-61, "to to est dēdiči" (Peresop. Ev), Tymč; 1563-9, "aby sja stali dēdičimi korolevstva", KA, 164; 1587, "dēdičem", KICN, 233; 1600-17, "Sam sebě ne dēdičem ... ale pelhrimom činit". (Začapka), Viš, 203; 1618, "dēdičī ostrožskij", (Viz. Cn), Tit, 14; 1627, "naslědnik; dēdičī", Ber, 133; 1632, "dēdičami", Tit, 172; 18th c., "dēdičī", Tymč;

Mod Uk: didyč - Hrinč.

Deriv. : **dēdičnyj:** 1347, Tymč; **dēdičiti:** 1538, Tymč; (odēdičuju), 1596, Ziz, 60; (naslěždaju - odēdičuju), 1627, Ber, 133. **dēdičistvo:** 1347-, AZ, I, 19; (Volynia) 1352, R3; (dēdičtvo -

Obladatelí, Otčočí, Dědičí i naslědik", P, SiR, I, 181, 230; 1789, "Dědičí - starinn., naslědik", SAR.

Deriv.: dědičnyj: 1601-2, "dědičnym titulom", DSnPL, IV, 146; **děditstvo:** (1480, "... Vašego otčistva i dedstva i pradedstva velikago tvoego" - Soborn. Posl., Bulach (1st Kom) 15-16; 25. 2. 1717), "Kto naše deditstvo soderžit ...", Y, Slo IX, 136, 137;

Kostko), 1395, R5; (Lvov) 1368, R8; (dědictvo) 1563-9, KA, 192; (naslědie: dědicstvo), 1627, Ber, 133; 17th c., SS. **WR: 1512** ("dedička"), 1516 ("dědičí"), 1522 ("dedictva abo ee otčizny"), RIB, XX, 792, 892, 1111.

Pol: 1395 ("dziedzictwo"), 1397 ("dziedzic"), SSP.

OCz: 1300, "dědic", SSČ; 1414, Hus; "dědičstvie, dědična", Šimek.

Russ (15-16) 17 < (WR 15-16) Uk 14 <> Pol 14 < Cz 13-14

According to Eremin (Barokko, 64-65) this word entered the Russian 'Slavenskij Jazyk' from Ukrainian ('Knižna mova') after 1660, i.e. when Ukrainian exercised strong influence in Moscow.

Documentary evidence reveals a few earlier sporadic examples ¹⁾ that also point to Ukrainian or White Russian sources and therefore supports this view. Furthermore, after the Treaty of Pereyaslav 1654, the Tsar (Aleksej) added to his official title "Velikija i Malyja i Bělyja Rossii ... otčiči i **dědičī** in nasledik" (cf. Ktš, 31-32) and hence the word figures prominently in the administrative and diplomatic Russian.

'dēd-ičī', like 'otčičī' (cf. also 'knjažičī', 'voevodičī', 'carevičī' - SrMat) is an old ESI formation in '-ičī' (< *-itjī, *dēd-itī), not used in early Russian but common, with derivatives, in the administrative and literary Ukrainian (not necessarily from Polish) since 14th c. Cf. also "pan Hlěb sudičī" (1421, R50), "panyč" (1673-4, Čelov. Bož. II/2, BilChr, 252).

The spelling '-tstvo' ('dēditstvo' - Y) is pronounced '-ctvo' as in Ukrainian.

1) 'dēdična' in LětPS 6496 (StMat) also leads to a Ukrainian source since the period (852-1206) that includes 6496 was taken from the compiler of this chronicle from the Kiev Lětopisī (Kievskij Vydubeckij Svod), hence in it also other Ukrainian words: 'skarb' (945). Cf. Obolenskij (LětPS, vii), Sachmatov (Let sv, 127).

DEKLJARÁCIJA (declaration), P.

Russ : 18

1717, "pri dekljaracii vojny", (Šafir), Smir; 11. 8. 1726, "Toj čas i dekljaráciju, kotoruju by vsenarodno publikovati, napisano". P, OSmPov, 10r.

Uk : 16

1600, "nyněšnim listom i dekljaracieju", AZ, IV, 237; 1710, "dekljaraciju našu tym privilem ... potvržaem", HrabLět, 91; 1720, "delkjaracija", VelLět, I, 25; 1728, "dekljaracija", Tymč. ModUK: Hrinč

Deriv.: dekljarovati: 1591, "Vladyka

tak toho dekljarue", ArJZ, I/6, 85; 16-18th c., Tymč.

Pol: 18th c., "deklaracya", Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk 16-17 < (Pol <) Lat (declaratio)

A learned loan-word from Latin penetrated Russian from the administrative - civic and ecclesiastic - Ukrainian.

See 'a v d i e n c i j a' and other words in '-cija'.

D É K R É T (decree, edict, ordinance), P.

Russ : 17

1665, "Prislal ... poslannikov svoich ... s dekretom", (Aleksej charter for Hadjač, Uk sit), AI, IV, 352; 1673, Prislal ko mně ... getman ... list ... is Gadiči ... da dekret o smertnoj kazni", (Romodanovsky, Uk sit), AJZ, XI, 262; 1717, "Svoju dušu ... dekretom pravdy Božija polagaet", Buž Prop, IV, 47; 1721, "... samago Duchovnago Kollegium slědovaniem i dekrétom", P, DR, 70v; 18th c., "dékrét, ukaz, povelěnie", LVN; 1736, "Argumenty iz ... dekretov Imperatorskich", P, SiR, I (Ogl);

Uk : 16

1532, "Dekret pana Bohuša Zajaca", (Kiev), ArJZ, VIII/4, 367; 1563-9, "knihi ... obívarovany ... dekretom božim", KA, 607; 1587, "dekret", KICN, 237; 1591, "vedle dekretu ... partijarchi", (Kiev Metropol), RIB, XIX (Priměč), 59; 1598, "dekretom", Apokris, 1198; 1618-21, "i dekreta ... ferujut", PalZK, 929; 1622, "dékreta", Tit, 30; 1627, "povelěnie, dekrét", Ber, 159; 1635, "dekret", Gol, II, 99; 17th c., "dekret, sud, ustav", SS; 1698, Hněv božij, ... Suud, Dekret ...", (Carstvo Nature, I/9) BilChr, 236; 1710, "po dekretu sudu Něžinskoho", HrabLět, 211; 1736, "Dekret Božij", (Dovhal. Kom. Děj./3), BilChr, 339;

Deriv.: **dekretovati:** 1618-21, PalZK, 353; 1683, Tymč; **dekretion:** 1627, (dekretion: izrečenie, výrok), Ber, 391; **dekretovnyj:** 1667, Tymč; **dekretalnyj:** 17-18th c., Tymč; **dekretalno:** 1618-21, PalZK, 349.

WR: 16th c., (end) "dekret hospodarskij", RIB, XX, 990;

Pol: 1564, "dekret", Mącz, 401a/21.

OCz: "dekret", Šimek.

Russ 17 < Uk 16 (WR 16) : (< Pol 16 <) MLG 14-15 (decrêt, Lasch): MHG (decret) < Lat (decretum)

A learned ecclesiastic and administrative language word entered Russian through Ukrainian (cf. Vinogr. Oč, 20). It was known to some Russian readers already at the beginning of the 17th c., from the Ukrainian Religious polemic books circulating in Muscovy; it is unlikely that it came to Russian direct from NHG¹⁾. The alternative stress in Russian ('dékrét') also follows in Ukrainian usage.

Apart from Latin, in Slavonic it may be partly from MLG, e.g. the Lübeck area 14-16th c., where it was very widely used as an ecclesiastic and legal term. (Cf. 'dekrêt', 'dekrêt-bôk', 'decrêtist') - Church-canon law teacher, MLG, Lasch).

1) Vasmer mistakenly quotes a Ukrainian example of 1635 (Gol, II, 99) from Oh-ko RFV66 for Russian.

D E R Ž Á V E C (province ruler, ruler, tax collector)

Russ : 16

1560, "deržavcu vasilišskogo pana ... Volčka", (Grozny's envoy to Poland), DSñPL, III, 2; 1567, "Ot e.C.V. Sovětu Bojarina ... i deržavcy Galičskago ... kn.I.D. ... Bělskogo" (and "deržavcy Novosilskogo kn. M. Vorotynskogo", Groz, 241 (and 249, 257); 1576, "da deržavec Bebeckij ...", (Grozny), DSñR, I, 632; 1577, "panu ... Chotkeviča ... deržavece", Groz, 205; 1593-4, "i deržavcy v gorode (Sluck) evo ž", Korob(d), 75; 1606-7, "... deržavcy ... ne pisali" (GDL-Uk sit), DSñPL, IV, 260; 1614, "Litovskich gorodov deržavcy pišut", AMG, I, 101; 1625, "i vlastoderžavec mnišisja byti", Chvor (Pov), 538; 1625, "izbran bě ... ot episkop že ... i deržavec ... na presol Mitrop. Kievskoj", Chvor (Pov Slez), 84; 1637, "k Dorogobužskomu Deržavcu" (Šerem), AMG, II, 48; 1647, ("něžinskij deržavec"), 1648, "deržavcy, i urjadniki ... vyběžali za Dněpr". "posylal ... k inym deržavcam i do Kieva" (Uk. sit), AMG, II, 181, 222, 232; 1662 ("u ... deržavca"), 1664 ("k ... deržavcu"), AMG, III, 486, 551; 1704,

Uk : 15

1422, "za inych mnohich deržaveč", (Sambor), R53; 1445, "pan ... Tarlo Starosta i deržavca stryisky", Uljan (Mold), 63; 1495, "Za pervych deržavec ... podvody choživali do Borisova", AZ, I, 150; 1542, "za ... deržavcu našeho", ArJZ, I/6, 37; 1575, "pod opekoju ... deržavcy ... Ostrozskoho", (Luck), ArJZ, I/1, 51; 1580, "za vlasnoho deržavcu ... monastyra meli", ArJZ, I/1, 140; 1596, "mīrodéržec, deržavca toho světa", Ziz, 56; 1598, "deržavcam urjadnikam zemskim", Apokris, 1102, 1780; 1627, "Stjažateli, ... abo deržavca", Ber, 239; 1659, "ot ... deržavcov ... sela Krechova", AJZ, IV, 217; 1671, "Poslove naši ... deržavcov ... upominali", BarPs, 137; 1672-702, "... deržavci na Ukraině ne měškali, tilko urjad deržali", SamLět, 5 (and 12); 1710, "pod deržavcami", Orlyk, 252; 1720, "ot panov deržavcov ukrainskich", VelLět, I, 27; 1728, "deržavci duchovnie i svěckie", (Žurn. Apost), Sud-ko, I, 58. **WR: 15-16;** "deržavca", 1509, 1510, 1514, AZ, II, 68, 77, 113, 195; 1529*, LitStat, I/11, 72, III/5, 78.

"Deržavec, dominator, possessor",
Polik; 1739, "deržavec", RukLeks.

GDL; 15-16; 1507, "deržavcy
punskomu", Stang.

Pol: 1398, "Dzierżawca", 1425,
"Tenutarius al. dzerszawcza", SSP.

Russ 16 < Uk 15- : WR, GDL 15-16 : < Pol 14-15 : ORuší (díržiči), CSI * dírġ-j- >
*dírž-av- and *-íc-ĩ < *-ík-o.

'deržavec' (-vca) was introduced to the administrative and diplomatic Russian from Ukrainian White Russian ¹⁾ and Polish in the 16-17th c. (apparently used as a title by the North Uk and WR petty princes - 'Bělskij, Mstislavskij, Vorotynskij', at the Grozny's court in the first place). Russian preferred form - 'deržatelí', 'deržec' (in compounds - Samoderžec) < 'deržatí'.

The Russian documents, containing 'deržavec', refer mainly to Ukrainian or White Russian situations or territories, where in the feudal GDL state, since the end of the 15th c., 'deržavcy', having replace 'tivuny', were state functionaries ²⁾ - a specific social class.

The feminine form 'deržavca' - rare in Russian, recorded numerously in 16-17th c. Ukrainian, is more characteristic of Polish ³⁾.

1) Bulachaw (Sv), 79.

2) 'deržavec' was appointed by King or Grand Duke (often for life) to a 'deržanie' - to administer 'volostí' and collect taxes from 'měščane'.

3) The fem. forms (masc. g.) in '-ca' in Polish and Ukrainian are found since 14th c. (Lehr, GHJP, 181-2), cf. 'oboronca', 'zradca' in Ukrainian.

D E S P E R Á C I J A (despalr), P.

Russ : 18

1704, "neprijateli ... v svoej desperacii drobom po našich strěljali", PiB, III, 168; 1707, "desperacija". (Kurakin), Christiani, 21; 1717, " (B. Godunov) s desperacii ... život svoj skončal". (Šafir), Smir; 1722, "napadenie bylo ... protiv ich čajanja, da i v velikuju ich privelo desperaciju", P, IstPV, 170; 18th c., "Desperácia - otčajanie", LVN.

Uk : 16

1598-9, "žebysi po desperatsku na nebo ... narekal". (Potij - Klir. Ostr.), RIB, XIX, 1059; 1618-21, "do desperacii privodjat", PalZK, 966; 1631, "duša ... najduet otradu, izbi v ... desperaciju ne prichodila". (P. Mohyla), Tit, 241; 1659, "do desperacii". Tymč; 1720, "poljaki ... vkrajnee vpali ... v otčajanie i desperaciju", VelLét, I, 111.

Pol: 1632, 1641, "desperacya", Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk 16-17 : Pol 16-17 < Lat (despērātio)

A learned temporary acquisition in Russian - sporadically used in the administrative language - resulting from the close contacts of Russians (e.g. Kurakin, Šafirov, Peter I) with Ukrainians. Most of the Ukrainian church leaders and the Kiev Academy graduates spoke Latin fluently.

Polish influence was of secondary importance, being of an indirect nature.

D I A L É K T (dialect, language), P, R, L.

Russ : 17

1609 (1607), "pritči ... Ezopa ... prevedeny ... s grečeskago dialekta na slovenskij jazyk", Sob, 381; 1637, "Kiril, toj ... izloži na slovenšskii naši diólékt, sirěčiči russkīi jazyk ...", Burcov Azb, 13/10; 1648, "slavénskim diáléktom ... věrši pisavša", Smotr Gram (O Prosod Stich), 331r; 1649-70, "jazyki ... iz nich že mnozi dialekti ... izvedenii sutī". (Slavineckij, Kosmgr MS), Busl, 1185; 1676, "po činu slavenskago dialéкта" (Rifmolog), 1678, "dialekta" (Vertogr), Polockij, 212, 206, 211, 213; 1679, "Ideja Gram. Mus ... na slavenskij diáлект". (Dileckij), Sob, 123; 1685, "Leksikon ... naslaven. diáлект", (Slavineckij), Sob VI, 72; 1698-9, "latinskim diáлектom", (Čižinskij), DSnr, IX, 508; 4. 10. 1707, "... sočinenie, na gregolatskom diáлектě", R, Diar, 48; 1708-9, "na rosijskij diáлект, ... evrejskim diáлектom", R, Rozysk, 17v; 1704, "dialekta", "diáлектov", Polik (Predsl), 6r, 6v, 7r; 1709, "Trojstvennym diáлектom ... napečatatī", P, SiR, I, 17; 1755, "Glavnych rosijskich diáлектov ... tri: moskovskij, sěvernij, ukrainskij", L, Gram (Pa. 112), 51-2.

Uk : 16

1596, "Leksis ... na prosty Ruskii Dijáлект istolkovany. L. Z", Ziz; 1617, "ot ... hrečeskoho na slovjanskij diáлект ispravi", (Anθolohion), Tit, 22; 1619, "Slavénskim diáлектom ... věrši pisávša", (Smor. Gr: O Prosod. Stich) (Per, Mat, I, 13); 1623, "svoj Slavenskij Diáлект abo jazyk ljubim, Knihi toho Diáлектu čitaem", (ZK), Tit, 74, 76; 1627, "rozmaitych Diáлектov", Ber (Predsl), 2; 1645, "diáлектom Ruskim", Gol, II, 358; 1673, "Mesiju ... ruskim i polskim latinskim diáлектom pisalem" (Gal. dedication to the Tsar), AJZ, IX, 6-7; 1687, "Metrika ... Rosijskim diáлектom" (Bishop of Lviv), AZ, V, 197; 18th c., "Ukazy ... na ruskom i polišskom diáлектach", Tymč; 1753, "Polišskimi literami, russkim diáлектom", Askoč, KAK, II, 180; 1763, "na voloskom diáлектě", ArJZ, I/2, 28.

Pol: 1564, "dyáлект", Linde.

Russ 17- < Uk 16- : Pol 16 < Lat (dialectus) < Gr (διαλεκτος : διαλεγομαι - converse)

A learned literary loan-word in Russian very largely through Ukrainian education (Greek and Latin orientated) and literature: most of the Russian examples in our case lead to Ukrainian sources. In Ukrainian it is often synonymous with 'language', and most book-introductions contain a standard phrase ¹⁾ with it.

The stress in Russian, following the UK pattern, also shifted from 'diá-' (Greek or Polish influence) to 'dialékt'. Burcov's 'o' is 'akanie'.

'Dialéktika' (< Lat dialectica < Gr διαλεκ-τικη - art of speaking, debating), on the other hand, as well as 'Retorika' were the subjects taught in the 16-18th c. Ukrainian (Luck, Lviv, Kev, Ostroh) - and, consequently, in the 17-18th c. Russian (Moscow, Rostov, Smolensk), Greek-Latin schools ²⁾.

1) It is found in the 17-18th c. Russian translations, made mainly by Ukrainians: 1685, "Leksikon ... preloženyj ... na slavenskij dialekt" (Slavineckij); 1687, O Sozerc. Christa; 1688, Solnečnik (< Lat), by ierodiak. Ėeofan; 1690, Dvor Tur. Sult (<G); 1691, Boter; 1748, O psov. ochotě (< Pol) - Sob VI, 72, 130, 134, 50, 25, 62.

2) Askoč, KAK, I, 85, 103; Petrov. KAK, 208, 209; Smir, MAK, 81.

D I A L O G (dialogue, a simple play, recital, conversation), Y.

Russ : 17

1660, "Dialog kratkij", (Polockij), TODRL, XXI (1965), 38; 1688, "Dialog sej složi prežde někotoroj ispan", (Dezider. Bell < Pol < Lat), Sob, VI, 133; 11. 6. 1702, "Nyněže ... v pochvalu ... našego monarcha v Moskovskoj Akademii ugotovljajutsja dialogi, Y, Ps (to Golovin), (ČOIDR), 27; 1720, "Dialog o Gofredě, pobědivšem saraciny", (Moscow Acad., Žuravskij) ¹⁾, Berksov, 290; 1738, "Kogda takoe dějstvie predstavljalosj, to nazyvali onoe Dialog", (SPb, Vědomosti No. 17, p. 65), Find, II, 15; 1745, "Dialog v Tferskoj seminarii byvyj ijulja 8 dnja 1745", Berkov, 290.

Uk : 16

1583, "Dialoh Patriarcha Hennadija", (Ostroh 1583); 1585, "Dialoh v Vilně roku 1585 ... vydrukovanyj", (PalZK, 950); 1604, "sv. Hrihoria diálohi", (Strijatyn), PočKnihopeč, III, No. 43; 1602, "Dialoh albo rozmova ... o věřě", Tymč (Bibliogr); 1618-21, "Dialoh ... z Turčinom o sv. Duchu", PalZK, 950 (and 327); 1627, "Dialóh: Besėdovanie", Ber, 392; 1629, "Dialoh, albo rozmova čelověka choroho ... s duchom", OglKn, No. 61; 1714, "Dijalioh vokratčė sobrannij na person sedm". (Velikodn. virš, Nestorovič), UlInterm, 231; 18th c., "Dialoha, ili razhovor pastyrej", BilChr, 409; 18th c. (1718), "S nimi (the Kiev students in Šklov monastery) ja potrudilsja, i na světloe voskresenie vypravili dialoh z intermedieju", (Turčin. biograph.), BilChr, 416.

Pol: 1563-4, "Polskie dialogi polityczne" (Orzechowski), Łoś, II, 94; 16th c. (beg), "Dialogus de Resurrectione",

Russ 17 < Uk 16 : < Pol 16 < (NHG Dialog; OFr 13th c. dialogue <) Lat (dialogus) < Gr (διαλογος - conversation, dialogue)

Both as a literary genre (a serious short play or recital of religious character at first) and as a word it was introduced to Russian by the Ukrainian scholars, authors-playwrights and actors who held the leading positions in the Russian religious and cultural life in the 17th c. It belongs to that part of the literary-theatrical terminology (as komedija, tragedija, intermedija, interljudija, epilog, prolog, teatr) that was developed under the Polish-Latin (Jesuits Colleges) influence in the Ukrainian school theatres in Lviv ²⁾, and (enlarged and perfected) in the Kiev Mohylaeen Academy, and then, mainly through the latter, by means of plays (a number of Ukrainian school plays were staged in Moscow Academy, especially after 1701 under Yavorsky) and imitation of Ukrainian models, the Ukrainian school drama, with its terminology, was implanted in Muscovy ³⁾. The Italian theatre group, referred to and described by the SPb Vedomosti, 1738, found 'dialogues and intermedias' in Muscovy already established.

The standard stress in Ukrainian is 'dialóh' but earlier also 'diáloh' (from Greek or Polish); Vasmer gives two stresses for Russian, too.

- 1) Berkov, 289-290; Obn, II/1, 210; Both "Slava Rossijskaja" (1724) and "Dialog o Gofredě" as well as "Slava Pečal'naja" (1725/ cf. 'Epilog'), were written by F Zhuravsky (a Ukrainian, formerly of Kiev Academy) and staged in Moscow Academy or Moscow Medical School.
- 2) P. Berynda's "Věrši na rožd. christa" (Lviv 1616) is perhaps one of the earliest preserved dialogue-genre (by form) in Ukrainian.
- 3) Berkov, 280-299.

DIÁRIUŠ (diary), R.

Russ : (17) 18

1696, "podal rezidenta Aleksěja Nikitiča pisma da diariuš o obranii ... korolja na pol skom jazykě" (Polsit) DSnr, VIII, 874; 1709, "Dariuš grěšnago ieromonacha Dimitrija", R, Diar; 22.6.1711, "Diariuš ili podennaja vědomost' ... iz voloskoj zemli izza dnestra", (v Moskvě), Pek, NiL, II, 268.

Uk : 17

1646, "Diariuš Aθanasija Filippoviča", RIB, IV; 1710, "sobiraja ovo ot diariuša našich voinov", Hrab Lět, 1-2; 1720, "v diariušě svoem", VelLět, I, 54; 1728, "Diariuš ..." (Chanenko, Tymč.

Russ (17) 18 < Uk 17 < Pol < Lat (diarum)

This is a WSI (Pol, Cz)¹⁾ and Ukrainian form in '-uš', analogous to the masculine Lat, nouns in '-us', used sporadically in Russian²⁾ by Ukrainians.

Final '(u)š' for '(u)s' follows an established pattern that goes via Pol. Cz to UG. cf. 'ratuš-', 'groš', 'virš-'.

Rostovsky's 'dariusz' is a Ukrainian colloquial form, consistent with his language in this work.

1) Geb, I, 487. Cf. also Uk.: 1398 "pan andrijaš" (Kolomea), Krym (UK) I (2-6, 4208.

2) Russian at that period preferred 'žurnal' (<Fr 'journal'). Cf. (1720, Morsk. Ust.), Smir; 'Žurnal Petra Velikago'.

D I D Á S K Á L (teacher, preacher, master)

Russ : (14-15) 17

(14-15th c., "Čjudnyi didaskalū, ispolni mudrosti", -žit. St. Perm, 1396, SrMat, D) 1637, "Ididaskala ... bljudisja". "načinaetsja ... ot didaskala", burcov Azb, 1/14, 2/3; 1668, "... v Moskvě didaskalov sobrano", Mez, Azbpěn, 1; 1678-85, "Bych že az inok, ... jazy-kom učichsja daže didaskal byti spodobichsja", Polockij (Rifmolog), 218; 1685, "i blagoiskussnych didaskalov", (Privelege of Mosc. Ac., Medvedev, DRV, VI, 401; 1705, "no zagovoril, chot5í ... i ne krasno, ... kak pišut daskaly" (i.e. Uk, teachers) (ierod. Damaskin to Metrop. lov) ŽurnMNP, No. 181 (Ljubimov), 102; 18th c.,k "didaskala Kozmy", (<Gr), Sob, 372.

Uk : (13-) 15-

1586, "... chlopoci majutí pisati ... na tablicach nauku ... ot didaskala", (Porjad. školy, Lviv), AJZ, II, 183; 1591, "didaskaly školy Ivvoskoj", Adelphotos; 1592, "prišlěte ... didaskala do nas", (Peremyšl), Gol, I, 29; 1600-1617, "daskal nad daskalami" (Začapka), Viš, 200 (and 10); 1622, "taja fundacyja ... nadydaskalov", ArJA, III/1, 270; 1624, "(Rekrot) jak didaskala tak i spudeov ... posterehati", Tymč; 1625, "i o Didaskaly iskusnyi staralsja", "Didaskal i Propovėdnik", tit, 120, 144; 1627, "Kýr Lavrentia Zazanii, tohda Didaskala", Ber (Čitat.), 476; 1645, "po Školach Didaskalove ...", (Katech), gol, II, 157, 160; 1723, "poklonitisja ... didaskalu sobornomu kievskomu", Tymč.

Deriv.: 13th c., "didaskalístvo - magisterium" (Besėdy papy Hryhor), SobMat, 52; 1498, "v Lucku i v Ostroze ... didaskaliju osnovati" (Hrodno), ArJZ, I/6,3; 1637, "didaskalija, albo nauka", (Metrop. Kossov, Kutein), Gol, II, 228-9. 1322, "didaskaliju osnovati" (Lubest, Luck) UH XIV, No., 6.

'didaskal (-ija, -ištvo)' found in isolated cases already in the Kiev Rus' (South and North) period direct from Greek, but dropped out of usage in the North. In the 15-16th c. it was reactivated (colloquially also 'daskal') in the (West) Ukrainian schools (Lviv, Luck, Ostroh, hence in Kiev) terminology (cf. also 'spudej'), which (schools) were under a strong Greek influence, and from there it spread to Russian first through the school books¹⁾ and later sustained by the Ukrainian²⁾ (Greek orientated) education in Muscovy, but soon suppressed by the prevalent Latin school of thought. It is also a Ukrainian baroque word.

In Russian, from Ukrainian, there is an alternative stress: 'didáskal' (from Greek) and 'didaskál' (an ESI stress).

- 1) IRL II/2, 16. (In 1634 and 1637 in Moscow V. Burcov reprinted a Vilna 1621 Azbuka). Cf. also Škn, 85, 91-92.
- 2) Eremin (Barokko, 64-5) rightly links this word in the Russian 'Slavenskij Jazyk' with the Ukrainian baroque influence after 1660.

DIKCIONAR / DECYNARIJA (dictionary)

Russ : 17

1653, "i kak Dmitrej položil ich knigu decynariju ... i v nej napisano po - grečeski i po-německi pogruženie, a ne oblivanje, ni okroplenie ... i stali velmi branitsja, i knigu svoju decynariju učal on Němčin Matvěj o stol biti". (I. Nasědka), Prejija, 173-4.

Uk : 17

1613, "Dalem otcu Pamvě desjat hramatyre ... zas knihu divdonar" (Lvov confrat) ArJA, I/11, 350; 1619, "Dikcionar na desjatu, ... dikcionar kvatuor, Lěnkharum na pul destju", ArJZ, I/12, 13; 1627, "dikcionar latinskij", PVK, I/1, 267; 1627, "Leksikon, po slovensku řečennik, a po Latině Dikcionár", Ber, (Predisl); 17th c., "iz dikcionara ... i lětopisi ... slova), Tymč; 1670, "Dikcionar latinskij", (Luck. Confratern), PVK, I/1, 267; 18th c., "Za dikčoner Morelě 12 r.", Tymč.

Pol: 18th c., (1764-84, 1781, "dykcyonarz"), Linde.

Russ 17- < Uk 17- : Pol 18 < MLat (dictionarium)

Despite its form this apparently was a foreign word, very rare and without any spelling tradition in the 17th c. Russian. Although a learned term, it found its way temporarily into Russian through spoken language: Nasedka most probably picked it up

from his Ukrainian associates, e.g. from 'Protopop Michajlo' of Chernihov, giving it a feminine form in analogy with 'knoga'. 'e' for 'i' is due to Ukrainian unstressed 'e:y' confusion.

The Ukrainian scholars popularized the work 'leksikon' in Muscovy instead (e.g. Slavinsky translates "Dictionarium ... operi Calepini ..." as "Leksikon lat ... z kalepina"), obviating the need for another word with this meaning.

See 'l e k s i k o n'.

D I S P U T Á C I J A (debate, disputation)

Russ : 17

1680, "I prišedšu semu i disputaciju i kommunikaciju imevšu ... muž v dom priide", (Čižinskij), Facecii, 153; 18th c., "Disputácija", LVN.

Uk : 16

1600-17, "Za^Capka mudroho latynnika ... v disputaciju", Viš, 170; 1601, "disputacija Ljubelska", (a book), gol, I, 171; 1620, "disputacyi", ArJZ I/6, 484; 1627, "süstjazanie - disputácija", ber, 250; 1669, "disputacija" (Hal Mesija), Tymč;

Deriv.: 1628, "bez žadnych zavodov disputacijnych", Gol, I, 307;

WR: 1616, "disputacija", (Vil Unity), ArJZ, I/7, 273;

Pol: 1564, "disputacia - disputatio", Mącz, 467a/39;

Russ 17- Uk(WR) 16- : Pol 16 < Lat(disputatio)

Cf. other words in '-acija'. See 'disputovati' for conclusion.

D I S P U T (A) (dispute, debate, argument), P, S, L.

Russ : 18

1713-19, "Kogda vse podpišut ... togda disputy iměti", Smir; 1721, "Možno že ešče dvaždy v god, ili bolíše dělati někija akcii dísputy ... ", "dísputam", P, DR, 60r, 151r; 18th c., "disputrazgovor", LVN; 1748, "predstav latynščika na disputě ..., kotoryj ne sovret bez Erge ničevo", (O stich), S, I, 343; 1750, "ja iměju intenciju vaš disput finirovatī",

Uk : 17

1699, "disputa svatoho Spiridona", (chron. bob.) Tymč; 1710, "disput", Tymč; 1735, 2i is takoj materii de casibus disputa ... ne pravitsja". "Kak bo retorě, ... mohut praviti disputu, ne znajuščii formy dialektičeskoj", višn, KAK, 355, 354; 1755, "teolioham i filozofam na disputach (in Kiev Acad) vsehda byti do okončanja". A ktoby na

(Kom. Pust. Ssora), S, V, 347; 1760, "... ne bylo studentov, ni lekcij, niže lekcijam katalogov, ni disput, ... da i bytí ne mogut", (i.e. in SPb University), L, Filos (Akad), 549; 1768, "privatnye ... i publičnye disputy", Smir, MAk, 112.

disputy ne chodil, těch zqapovati". (Maksimovič), Askoč, KAK, II, 164; 1774, "v latynskich dysputach), Skovoroda, Basnja 9), BilChr, 470.

Deriv.: **disputator, disputač:** 17th c., tymč.

Pol: 1595, "dysputa", Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk 17: < Pol 16 :< Lat (disput-o, -are)

See 'disputovati' for conclusion.

DISPUTOVATIĀ (dispute, debate, argue), P.

Russ : 18

1717, "zemlja emu ... noga za nogoju ot vojsk Rossijskich ... disputovana", (Šafir), Smir; 1722, "daby neprijatelju tu posažu disputovati", P, Ist PV, 171; 1726, "kritikujut, disputujut ... i tak vse utěšajutsja" (in Paris), Kant, II, 379.

Uk : 16

1588, "a v školě naučivšisi, ot trundnych slov ich spytovati majuti edin druhoho, to estí disputovatisja", (Porjad. Šk. Lviv), (Berest. Sob), RIB, XIX, 202; 1618-21, disputovati, to estí ljubopretisja o věřě ...", PalZK, 908; 1627, "stjažetsja: disputovátimet", "Protivopoloženie, ... reč ... o kotoroj sja disputújut", Ber, 239, 195; 1674, "disputujuči i odpisujuči", Radiv, Prop, 2; 17-18th c., "rozmovúlajati, Alíbo jak vi hovorite, disputovati" "... to bim tut z nim podisputovav" (Kozak), UInterm, 61;

Pol: 1595, "dysputować" (Skarga) Linde.

Cz: 1468, "Mistři počechu sye dysputovaty rozličnými pohadkami". SSČ.

Russ 18 < Uk 16- < Pol 16 < Cz 15:< Lat (disputare)

Ukrainian Polemic literature and, particularly, the Ukrainian educational system¹⁾ adopted by Muscovy were instrumental in introducing this learned word with derivatives to Russian, where initially it rested on its Ukrainian literary tradition.

1) The theological disputes, a common feature of the Kiev and Lviv schools (cf. also Prague and Cracow),

were a centre of dissemination of this word. This custom was introduced to Muscovy. According to Petrov (KAK, X, 228, 241) in the beg. of the 19th c. Moscow Academy and Smolensk College held "publičnye disputy" as a rule ('pravilo') on Saturdays monthly and quarterly. Cf. also Smir, MAK, 186.

D O (to, in), P, R, Y, (L, S).

Russ : 15-

1455-6 (1535 copy), "poslali esmo do Kazani ... slugou". "... čtoby tot ... čelovek i do nas priěchal dobrovolno". (Iona¹⁾ to Kazan') ASEI, III, No. 10, 11; 1488, 2... jaz ... priěchal do carja:", "priěchavši ... do Novagoroda musil ... javiti" (Poppel to Ivan III), DSnR, I, 2, 7; 1495, "vüechali do russkie cerkvi i do Prečistye" (in Vilna) DSnPL, I, 183, 186; 15-16th c. (1490-), 2pride ot ... korolja do nego čelovek", Drakula, 120; 16thc., "(Izidor) ide s nimi do kostelja", SrMat; 1567, "a inšii ... nechaj edut do nas", (Vorotynsky), 1581, "Posli ... prišli do tebja z listom", Groz, 258, 213 (and 244); 1602, "pisal esmi do tebe na tvoj list (Šein from Smolensk), AI, II, 127; 1649, "provoditi velel do ... tabor", (Uk. sit), VUR, II, 278; 1657, "šel do Chmel'nickogo; list do kozakov i do ... šlajachty" (Vilna vovoda), AMG, II, 568; 1697, 2poslany do ... generala", 1698, "pisal do vašej presvětlosti", PiB, I, 148, 238; 1698, "prislali ... do Jasnevelmožnosti tvoej" (Šerem), DSnR, X, 1666; 1702, "do nego že fortuna ... prišedšaja", (Komediya³⁾ strašn. izobraž.), DRV, IX, 468; 1702, "prišlo do Batalii", Y, Slo, X, 118; 1703, "(pismo) poslati do vovody", PiB, II, 168; 1704, 2do, predlog značit ko, jako do mene ideši, vměsto, ko mně ideši", Polik; 4.12.1707, 2Prišlju do ruk Preosvjaščenstva vašego". (to Y.), R, Diar, 51; 1709, Nas že do Ada

Uk : 13 - 14

13th c. (1290), "ob^Edavü že i poeča do Volodiměra; i poeča do Ljubomlja so knjahineju ... do Kamenca", Ipat (H-VLět) 6795, 908, 899; 1341, 1349, 1352, 1366, 1375, 1377, 1386, 1388, 1393, 1404, 1424 - RI, R2, R3, R3, R7, R10, R12, R15, R15, R18, R22, R26, R27, R37, R54 (but "u Toruni k městyčem", R1); 1408, "idut do tatar" (Sočava), UH, No. 32; 15th "prinesti reistr do sebe" (Čin postavl. svjašč) RIB, VI, 907; 1456, idoch že do vody, ideže Marša sretoša Hospoda"; "idoch že do monastyrja", Varsonof, 10, 12; 15th c., "prešli do Solomona", ZRSb, 269; 1502, "... ino my esmo pisali list do tebja". (Kafa, Sult. Ps),²⁾ DSnKT, I, 393; 1563-9, "prišli do města ..., do Erusalima", KA, 585; 1619, 2prišol do městečka toho", (Gavat), Ulnterm, 43; 1627, "k, predloh, jako k tebě, do tebě", Ber, 104; 17thc. "do - k", SS; 1672-702, "i do inšich ... děl" SamLět, 3 (and 4, 27); 18th c., Zaraz ja do zamku na zloděja skoču", Ulnterm, 72.

WR: 15th c., 2matka ... do neho plačuči prišla", (Strasti Chr), BRChr, I, 78.

Pol: 14th c., 2y mowi krol asyrski docrola ... zidouskego ... pospesi se docosciola" (KazSwkrz), Tsaz, 39.

Cz: 14th c., "(Svatopluk) se do Welehrada vrati", SSČ.

nizlagaete". R, rozysk, 6; 27.6.1709, 2prenošašesja do Ispanii, do Italii". P, SiR, I, 33; 1711, "prikraja do smerti besmertnoj droga". Y, Slo, IX, 129; 1713-26, "i puti vosprijal do mestečka Labžicy", P, IstPV, 165 (and numerous - 17, 19, 25, 26, 33, 169); 28.10.1716, "do togo ('k tomuž', SiR, I, 103) vo obstojaščich bėdstvijach ...", "ot domu do domu ('dom', SiR, I, 104) prechodjaščija", P, Soč, 40, 41; 28.10.1716, 2Toj myslit ... kudy ... prostějšij puti do korony", P, SiR, I, 106; 8.9.1717, "O est' li by bylo do serdca čelověčeskago svėtloe okno", P, SiR, I, 222; 30.5.1717, "i pristupil do Kesraja", Buž Prop, v, 58; 1721, 2ne prinimat' do Seminarium"; "poslanie Leona ... do Flavijana", "prisylat' do kollegium reporty2, P, DR, 59r, 48v, 40v; 1721, "Prišli do Ezera Z...", (P.), Istgr, 100, 251; 1722, "Takoe dajanie, ... privjazanoe do synov gosudarevych", P, PVM, 32; 1748, "v ... zaglavii ... kniški, do kotorago ljubopytnych i otsylaju", Tred (Ortogr), 35.

Russ 15 < Uk 13-14- (WR 15) : Pol 14-:CZ 14-:CSI *do

Of CSI origin (of IE character, cf. Engl. 'to', HG 'zu', GR 'Se') 'do' with Gen. (after verbs implying motion or direction), meaning 'to', 'in', and corresponding to the Russian usage of 'k' with Dat., is a semantic Ukrainianism in Russian. It was introduced and sustained through Church relations and scribes at first, and later (17-18th c.) given a wide currency by the Ukrainian authors in Muscovy.

This Ukrainian usage of 'do' (with Gen.) was resisted by Russians, and sometimes changed to 'k' (with Dat.), or to other Russian phrases, for example, by the Russian editors Russianising Prokopovich's works posthumously. cf. supra 28.10.1716 (P, Soč, 40, 41 and P, SiR, I, 103, 104.).

In Ukrainian, parallel to WSI, it is found since 13th c. (originally, probably, from the Galicia-volynian colloquial), having gradually replaced the older '[k' (with Dat.).

Some Russian authors (c.f. 1748, S, X, 93; 1755, L, Gram, 40, 4; L, Ps, 35) used 'do' (with Gen.) widely with a slightly different meaning in such phrases as 'prinadležat' do' (belong, refer to) or 'kastašsja do' instead of a more customary Russian usage with

'k' or plain Dat. (cf. "prinadeležit mně", Polik), or 'kasatšija' with plain Gen. or Dat., which, excluding marginal meaning of 'kasatšija do', may be due to Ukrainian influence, too. Modern Russian preserves about 5 different meanings of 'do' cf. SSR, Ušakov, Dal. see 'pan', 'toj'.

- 1) The language of the Metropol. of Kiev chanceries - of Œognost, Aleksěj, Kiprian, Ionas' period, traditionally, as could be expected, contain other Ukrainianisms - 'esmo, knjaža, panove, rol'ija, cej, čij, čim, škota' (cf. ASEI, III, Nos. 5, 9, 10, 11, 34, 312).
- 2) Cf. s.v. 'mur', footnote 1.
- 3) This 'Komedija' was staged in Moscow on 4.2.1702 (DRV, IX, 465).

D O K L Á D N O (exactly, fully), P.

Russ : 18

6.8.1718, "jakože dokladno pišet Marko svjatij i Luka". "Zlatoustyj tak dokladno slovo Pavlovo tolkuet", P, SiR, I, 258, 260; 1721, "pisalby k duchovnomu Kollegium ... jasno i dokládno i obstojaťel'no", P, DR, 20v.

Uk : 16 - 17

1604, "Pan Kameneckij ... list dokladne pišetij" (to Ostrozsky), AJ, II, 30; 1618-21, "tomu nechaj povědajut, chto toho ne vědaet dokladne", PalZK, 958; 1646, "dokladněj", Diar Fil, 126; 1695, "... menšuju i tanšuju (knihu) a jednak dokladnuju prijmi", (Liviv, Trebnik), Tymč;

Mod Uk : 'dokládno - obstojaťel'no, točno', Hrinč.

Pol: 18th c., "dokladny", Linde.

Cz: 1680 "dukladny", Jungm.

Russ 18 < Uk 16-17 : Pol : Cz 17

Ukrainianism semantically, sporadically used in Russian, corresponding to the Russian used word for it 'obstojaťel'no'.

Russian 'dokladnyj' (from 'doklad' - report, 15th c.) means 'or a report'.

D O L E G L I V O S T Ě (grief, vexation, displeasure), P.

Russ : 18

1728, "Vinu svioc doleglivostej polagajut na někoego ieromanacha Gavriila2, P, PsA, 206.

Uk : 16

1. 1563-9 "vsich dolehllostej, kotoryi terpjatij", KA, 628; 1577, "v krivdach i dolehllostjach svoich", (Zahorov Test), ArJZ I/1, 73; 1598, "v bėdach i dolehllostjach", Apokris, 1816;

2. 1591, "podoimi ... otče našě dolehlivosti" (Privět. Kiev. Metrop), RIB, XIX (Prilož), 73; 1604, "dolehlivosti ... u volnostjach měli" (K. Ostrozsky), AJZ II, 30; 1618-21 "v inšii dolehlivosti", PalZK, 802; 1627, "skrüb; frasúnok, dolehlivosti", Ber, 221; 17th c., SS; 1720, "krivdi dolehlivostej", VeLlět, I, 241.

Mod. Uk. 'dolehlývist'

WR: 1599, "'dolehlosti', RIB, XIX, 649.

Pol: 1560 (doleglośc), 1625 (dolegliwośc), Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk 16 : Pol 16 - 17

Both of the suffixal augmented '-iv-osti' form and the semantics of this word in Russian are Ukrainian. See other words in '-osti'.

D R U K (print, printing), R.

Russ : 17-18

1649, "izdroúku izdásja jazýkom Slovenuskim v carístvujuščim gradě Moskvě ... "(Katichis.)¹⁾, Gol, II, 481; 1704, "Drukonačálnik -typographorum primus", Polik; 24.12.1707, "čto on (i.e. Jasynskij) pročitaet, to nesuměnno do duku nezganit podavanija" (to Y.), R, Ps (Šljapkin), 423.

Uk : 16

1597, "Biblija duku (ostrozskoho)", Tymč; 1601, "Zabludovskoho duku", Gol, I, 168; 1619, "Ev. Uč. duku Strájatinskoho", ArJZ I/12, 7; 1618-21, "Lehandy ... z duku vydanii", PalZK, 657; 1622, "knižečku ... v druk daruju2, (Sakov. virš), tit, 39; 1720, "vzjati do duku", Vallět, II, 450;

WR: 16

Russ 17 < Uk (WR) 16 - (Pol) < NHG, MHG 15 (Druck, Abdruck)

See 'd r u k a r n j a' for conclusion.

1) The corresponding Ukrainian phrase (Kiev 1645 Katichis.) "z drúku vydanoe", Gol, II, 358. Poles used 'impres' (for druk).

D R U K Á R Ě (printer)

Russ : (17) 18

1704, "Drukáři, pečatnik, typographus", Polik.

Dal: drukáři.

Deriv.: **Drukárskij**: 1665, "a veleno, bude estí u nas dva drukarskie stany, ili odin stan i ščurup i azbuka, čim knigi pečatajut ... prislati ... v Voskres. monastyři". "Rospisi drukarskomu zavodu, čto poslano k ... Nikonu patr." (Iversky m., Archimandr. Filofej to Nikon), RIB, V, 560; 1666, "Nikon Mil. Bož. patr ... prislali vy k nam drukarskogo zavodu stan s ščurupom i azbučnye slova", (Nikon to Iversky m.), RIB, V, 571.

Uk : 16

1573-4, "Ioann Ťeodorovičĩ drukáři Moskvitin", (Lviv Apostol), Karataev, No. 74; 1593, "drukara sv. knih", ArJZ I/10, 93; 1646, "Drukar Bratstva", Diar Fil, 86; 17th c., "drukar, tipograf", SS; 1662, "drukarevi dali nabor ...", ArJZ I/12, 356; 1689, "drukáři", BarPs, 243; 18th c., "pišu věřšy drukarjam", (Klim. Virš), Tymč.

Deriv.: **Drukarskij**: 1633, "drukarska štuka", (Evf), Tit. 309; 1637, "čeljad toho kunštu drukarskoho" (Sliozka, Lviv), Gol, II, 161; 1662, "načinja drukarskěš", ArJZ, I/12, 354; 1689, "někhdy v kunště drukarskim ne buvavši ..., stal sposob drukarskij šukati", BarPs, 243; 17-18th c., "drukarskoe", Tymč.

Pol: 1564, "drukarz", Mącz, 50d/27, 191d/23;

Russ 17-18 < Uk (WR) 16 : < Pol 16 < NHG, MHG 15- (1428, "Brifdrucker", 1440, "Drucker"- Kluge)

'D r u k á r ě', from 'druk' with the '-arĩ' (<*-arius) formant, as the stress in Russian from Ukrainian indicates, was not dependent on Polish or German.

'D r u k á r s k i j', from 'drukáři' with the adjectival possessive formant '-sk-ij' in Russian was borrowed from Ukrainian (and WR) independently from 'drukáři'. The phrases 'drukarskoj zavod', 'drukarskie stany', which were synonyms for 'drukarnja', were coined or influenced by the Ukrainian and White Russian monks in the Russian (Iversky and Voskresensky) monasteries.

See 'drukarnja' for conclusion.

D R U K Á R N J A (printing house, press)

Russ : 17

1606, "drukarnja" (Moscow Apostol, Nevěža), Fedorov Azb (Jakobson), 37;

Uk : 16

1573-4, "otkudu načasja ... drukarnja sija ...", (Lviv Apostol, Fedorov),

1627, "ou vasže mnogo pečatnych knig vychódit ini v kotóroj drukárně nebyválo daos(vja)titsja', vezdě 'daos(vja)titsja' imja tvoe" (Uk sit), Zasědanie, 36; 1681, "vkrakově. v drukarni dědičov Stanislava" (Kosmgr), Sob, 56; 1685, "A o drukarni ukazu nět ... Sv. patriarch skazal, čto ... toe de drukarnju vozmut na ... gosudarja ..." (Spravka), RIB, V, 869; 1690, "Vokrakovskoj drukarni", (DvorTurSult), Sob, 91; 17-18th c., "v drukárně" (Problemata), Sob, 155; 1699, "Anno 1699, v Amsterdamě v drukarni I. A. Tesinga", Pek NiL, II, 12; 1700, "drukarnja", Pek NiL, II, 24; 1704, "drukárnja, pečatnyj dvor, typographia", Polik.

Karataev, No. 74; 1586, "kupil drukarnju pišima slovenskoho", Tymč; 1591, "Volvově Vdrukárni Bratskoj", Adelphotos; 1605-6, "u Ostrohu založil drukarnju", Perestor, 27; 1606, "Trebnik ... iz drukarni ... Strjatynskoi ...", RIB, XIX (Priměč), 16; 1606, "Ev. Uč ... zdrukárně Kriloskoe", RIB, XIX, (Priměč), 37; 1627, "štánba, pečátnja, drukárnja", Ber, 307; 1633, "drukarnja" (Evf), Tit, 309; 1642, "administrator drukarni", ArJZ I/11, 145; 1670, "školy ... i drukárně", AJZ, IX, 302-3; 1689, "drukarnja", BarPs, 243; 1720, "v drukarni dědičov", VelLét, II, 451; **Mod Uk:** drukárnja.

WR: 16; 1570, "v ... drukarni ... vydrukovano", (Tjapinsky, Ev.), BR Chr, I, 162; 1586, "Trybunal obyvatelem ... Vdrukarni Mamoničov", Karataev, No, 100.

Pol: 16; "Biblia (Leopolita) ... na Polski język ... w drukarni Szarffenbergierow 1561", "Apocalypsis ... z Drukarniey Mac. Wierzbięty ... 1565, Bandtkie, 301, 560; 1678, "drukarnia", Linde.

Russ 17- <Uk : WR 16 - < (Pol 16- <) NHG, MHG 15 (Buchdruckerei : Druck-er-ei)

'd r u k a r n j a ' (and derivatives) in Russian in most of the cases leads to Ukrainian (in a lesser degree - to WR), and partly, indirectly, to Polish sources: in the Moscow 'Apostol 1606' it is linked with the Ostroh master-printer 'Onisim (Michajlovič) Rodiševskij' who printed several books in 'Andronik Nevěžin's printing house in 1605-10 (cf. Fedorov Azbuka, Jakobson, 37; IRL, II/2, 12); 'Zasědanie 1627' refers to Ukrainian Printing Houses; the 1649 Moscow 'Katichisis' is a translation of the 'Kiev (Mohyla) 1645 Katichisis', and Nikon had close relations with the Ukrainian (and White Russian) monks, e.g. in Iversky monastery, who actually brought with them the small printing press from Kutein; in the 17th c. Russian translations it is equally due to the Ukrainian translators. The whole series of derivatives from 'druk-' found its way from Ukrainian to Russian.

The stress in Russian, as in Ukrainian, is on '-ár-'.

Having a strong competitor in the older Russian 'pečatnyj dvor', 'tipografija' and the successful calque - 'tisnenie' (from 'druk, impression), ' d r u k a r n j a ' in

Russian, although resting heavily on its Ukrainian and White Russian literary tradition, was nevertheless on precarious ground: even the Russianized expressions "drukarskie stany", "drukarskij zavod" were sporadic and temporary and could not withstand the test of time.

Russians remained faithful to their 'pečatati' (cf. Moscow Apostol 1564: "... načaša pečatati sija ... knigi ...", Karataev, No. 61; and modern Russ. 'pečatati'), drawing also on Italian printing terms, e.g.: 'gradirovaťi', grydorovaťi, grydorovalinaja doska, štanba' (Moscow Psaltyri 1568, Karataev, No. 65; Grot, FilRz, I, 261-3), and 'štangi, teredorščik, batyrščik, pijan, timpijan, frašket', (IRL, II/1, 425); of Germanic-Latin (also of Low German) origin are the printing terms used by Peter I, (cf. his letter to Brands) - some of which are characteristically his own - e.g. 'bukūdrukarsūkumpanija, θormy ... na litery, θurmy, napečatati, o bukdrukarsach, odin stanok ili pres, litersseters, ili naborščiki, kumpoziciju toj materii" (PiB, V, 53-5; Obn, II/1, 94-5); in Iversky monastery in Nikon's time: 1665, "stanok s ščurupom mēdjanym, is doskoju mēdnoju; i s tynglem mēdnym. Metrics švabacherovyj, vinkoljak mēdnyj" (RIB, V, 560).

Of German origin (from UG form without Umlaut before '-ck'-Kluge), partly through Polish intermediary, ¹⁾ as are most of Ukrainian printing terms, 'drukarnja' (cf. other fem. nouns in '-n-ja' from '-ar-' words in Uk: 'psarnja' - 1552, ArJZ, VII/1, 617; 'lěkarnja'- 17th c., SS; 'papernja' - 1625, Gol, I, 171; and mod. Uk 'knyharnja, moločarnja') first appeared in Ukrainian, ironically enough, not in the Cracow Schweipolt Fiol's (Swayboldus Fiol) Cyrillic publications (1491-3), ²⁾ as might have been expected, but in Fedorov's Lviv **Azbuka** and **Apostol** 1573-4.

1) Guttenberg (Gutenberg) of Mainz (Bible, 1456) was the first widely known printer in Germany, although records show also 'Wilhalm Brif drucker-1428' and 'Drucker Henne Cruse von Menze in Frankfurt in 1440' (Kluge). In Poland the first printer known was Kasper Straube, who came with his printing press from Bavaria (UG) to Cracow in 1473 and printed, in Latin, for the Convent of St. Bernard; but the first printer in Polish language ("Ojczy nasz", "Zdrowaś Maria". "Wierzę".) was canon of Wroclaw in 1475. Germans pioneered and dominated printing in Poland (mainly in Cracow) throughout the 16th c.: Baumgarten (Gdańsk), Kasper Hochfeder 1503-, J. Haller 1507-, Florian Ungler 1513-, Hieronym Wietor (from Vienna) 1518-24; Mat. Szarffenberger 1525-47; M. Siebeneicher 1558-75. (cf. Kawecka-Gryczowa, A.: Rola Drukarstwa Polskiego w dobie odrobzenia. PAN, Warszawa 1954, pp. 19-21, 24, 27-29, 31, 39, 35, 37, 47-48).

2) e.g. 1491-'Oktoich'), "Dokončana bystī sija kniha (not 'vydrukovana') ... Měščaninomī krakovīskymī Švaipoltomī, Fěolī", (Karataev, No. 1); Skoryna in his Prague publications - 'Psaltyri 1517-19, Biblia 1519, and Vilna Apostol 1525 - used Fiol's formula: "Dokonana estī kniha rekomja ludiθ ... 1519 ..." (BRChr, I, 113; Karataev, Nos. 11, 12, 15).

The South Slavs - 'Osmoglasnik 1493, v Četině'; "Evangel. 1512 v Tergoviště (Vlachia)"; 'Služebnik'; 'Psaltiri 1519' (Venice) -used "sīvrīšišesja ..."; the Croat 'Katechismus 1561' uses "Stampana u Tubingi". (Karataev, Nos. 7, 10, 13, 14; 44).

Latin formula at that period was: "... impressum et finitum Anno Domini 1483 ..."; "Swayboldus impressor librorum ... 1492"; In German: - "... Evangelion ... gedruckt zu Krokaw durch P. Helic im Jahr 1540". (Bandtkie, 108; 131; 367), 1462, "das Albrecht Pfister gedrucket hat" (im Bamberg, Kluge).

Poles, apart from 'drukarnia, drukować', used 'impressor, imprymować, tłoczyć, wybijać, prasować' (Brueckner, Reczek). Czechs, in their anti-German linguistic mood since Hus, calqued the whole series: '-tisk, -ař, -ařsky, -arna, -aři' (Jungm.), 1562, "Tisštěne - impressio" (Dasypod), or used 'dokonnan' e.g. "Jana Blahoslava Grammatyka Česka dokonana 1571" (Geb, I, Bibliogr, 669).

D R U K O V A T Ě (to print)

Russ : (16-) 18

1581, "pisal, čto oni rospisali i rozdrukovali po vsemu světu". (Grozny to Possevinus), DSnr, X, 234;

1704, "drukúju", "drukovanýj", imrimo", Polik.

Uk : 16

1574, "Vydrukovano volvově", Fedorov, Azbuka; 1581, "drukovano v Ostroze", Tymč; 1591, "knigy drukovati ... ouvěri", Adelphotos (Pravověrn); 1602, "drukovati", ArJZ, I/6, 332; 1627, "Drukúju: z almanska, vybiváju, vytiskáju", Ber, 58; 1658, "knihi drukovati", AZ, IV, 143; 17th c., "drukuju, pečataju", SS; 1672-702, "i inšie řeči ... drukovano", SamLět, 132; Deriv.: drukóvanie: 16-17; 1568, *AJZ, II, 159; 1627, Ber, 464.

WR: 16; 1568, *"drukovati", Bandtkie, 147-8;

Pol: 1552, "Piešň o božym umęczenyu ... Drukowano w Krakowie przez Jeronyma Wietora", Bandtkie, 266 (and 1558, - 356).

Russ (16) 18 < Uk, WR 16 : < Pol 16 : < NHG, MHG 15 (gedrucket hat, 1462, Kluge) : Lat (imprimere)

Grozny's example as well as the whole sentence and spelling show Ukrainian influence.

'druk-ova-ti' was formed in Slavonic (Pol, Uk, WR) in analogy with German 'drucken' rather than derived from 'druk'. There were unsuccessful attempts at calquing in Ukrainian ("vybivaju", "vytiskaju"- Ber, 58), and Polish (1556, "Nowy Testament Polskim językiem ... Wybiano w Krakowie"- Bandtkie, 299), but more successful in Czech and in Russian ("nekotoryja vtorym tisneniem", SiR, I.).

German 'drucken' is a semantic calque from Latin 'imprimere', 'impress' which in 14th c., meant also 'stamp' (on coins) and 'stencil'.

D U K A (prince, duke, magnate), P.

Russ : 17

1644-45, "Carĩ bystĩ Aleksios Duka

Uk : 16-17

16-17th c., "Ej, duki, vy, duki" (Kozak

narycaemyj", *Prenie*, 337; 1698-9, "uvědal granduka", "asam granduka vstrětil" (Šerem, Čižinskij, Rome), *DSnR*, X, 1689, 1690; (1. 6. 1717, "Ego Veličestvu otdaval vizitu zděšnej rožen djuk Deorlian"... duk ... vozvratilsja", - *Vědom.*, *Obn*, II/1, 117); 1722, "Isaakij ... Imperator, ... izbral sebě sukcessora ili preemnika korony, ... dostojnago Konstantina Duku". *P*, *PVM*, 50; 1722, "nastupil ... Rion Duka benevenskii", "Nikolai Kaboga, poslan ot senata ... protivu morskago razbojstva Ludovika Duki Angjuiskago". (*P.*), *Istgr*, 20, 174.

Netjaha), *Ž*, *Dumy*, 32; 1676-88, "suti potentatove světa, sut duki" (*Radiv*), *Tymč*; 17th c., "Duka velikij", 1691, "duki, ščo im cari maetnosti ponadavali", *Tymč*; 1720, "Čto gospodar Duka ... kupil", *Vel Lět*, II, 527.

Mod Uk: "dúka, dukáč, dukár", *Hrinč*.

Pol: duk, *Karłowicz*, *Brueckner*

Serb: 1572, "duka", (*Prolog*), *Miklosich*.

OBulg: 13; "duk"¹⁾

Russ 17 - < Uk 16-17; Serb 16 : Ital (duca) < Lat (dux, -cis)

Feminine form in Russian, although occasionally referring to Italian situations, was used mainly by Ukrainians (cf. *Dal*) or follows Ukrainian literary and spoken tradition (cf. *Hrinč*. for Uk. folk song). It conforms to the Uk, Pol, Lat. pattern of masc. nouns in '-a' (cf. 'patriarcha monarcha, kaznoděja').

Masculine form 'djuk', 'duk' in Russian leads to French.

- 1) In *OBulg* (from Byzantine Gr) 'duk' was a state administrative functionary. cf. 1260, "duky, katepani, desjatkare" in "Vatopedskata gramota" (*M. Andreev*, *BAN*, *Sofia*, 1965), 193 (and 104, 148, 152).

D U K Á T (gold coin)

Russ : (15-) 16

15(1490-)-16th c., "a drugomu povele dati 50 dukat zlata ...", "ukrad 160 dukat zlata", *Drakula*, 119;

1670, "sam peremysl položil ej vruku 5 dukátov, sirěči dvojných červonnych zolotych". *Kosmgr*, 70; 1698, "4000 dukatov Věneckoj monety", *Tolst*, 73; 1703, "sotaja častī dukáta". *Magn Arif*, 25r; 1704, "Dukát - ducatum", *Polik*.

Uk : 15

1421, "na každyj hod šessot zolotych dukatov" (*Mold voevoda*), *Uljan* (*Mold*), 27; 16-17th c., "no i na peščery dvě poholovščizny dukatov izlězlě, " (*Knjah*) *Viš*, 209; 1688, "počnet ... čelověka turbovati, aby emu dukata vernul", "dukatov trista", (*Hal. VChr*), *SUP*, 307-8; 1720, "Dukatov ... pjatdesjati", *Tymč*; 1717-34, "Poslal v listě ... dukat v 22 červonnich", 1757, "Dukat edin", *Tymč*.

Pol: 14 - (ducatus); 17-18; (dukat, -cik, czerwony złoty), *Linde*.

Cz: 14; 1515, "sto tisíc zlatých uherských neb dukatuow", SSČ.

Russ (15-) 16-17 < Uk 15- < Pol, Cz 14 : < Ital (ducat) < MLat (ducat) ¹⁾

Ukrainian (literature, Trade) is one of the intermediaries for it in Russian. The stress 'dukát' is against Polish intermediary. The first text popularizing it in Russian refers to Moldavian situation, and shows Ukrainian linguistic features. ²⁾

In Ukrainian the coin 'dukát' (later known, also in Russian, as 'červonec'), from Bohemia, ³⁾ Poland, Hungary, Italy, was current since 15th c.

See 'groš', 'moneta'.

- 1) Machek traces this word to 'ducat' (duchy) on the Apulian coin, struck by the Duke Rogerus in 1140 ("sit tibi, Christe, datus, quem tu regis, iste **ducat**").
- 2) e.g. 'do, z, latyněskuju/latinska, toj' (Drakula, 120, 122, 121, 118). Lur'e (Drakula, 42, 44) attributes this work to F. Kuricyn ('dĭjak' and 'posol' of Ivan III to Hungary, Moldavia and GDL).
- 3) Władysław Łokytek minted gold 'ducat(us)' in Poland in 1320. Vaclav II minted 'ducat' in Bohemia in 14th c.; in 1586 there was 'Ducat(us) Lit(uaniae)' (Gumowski, Numizmatyka, 33, 70).

D U K S (prince, duke)

ORus' : 11-13th c., "duksū", SrMat; Kočin.

Russ : 17

1624-5, "nedostoinym Ioannom duksom pisanano bĕ". "knjazĭ podvinul s soboju duksov sĕverných (of Novgorod Seversky) Chvor (Pov Slezny), 81, 82; 1624-25, "s velikimi duksy", Chvor (Pov), 533; 1624-33, "na ikonoborcy duksom Ivanom", KatRost., Lĕt. Zanjatij Archeogr. Kommiss. za 1905. Vyp. 18 (SPb, 1907), 117; 17th c., "knjazju Karlusu galĭskomu i duks Karnuelu", (< Engl), Sob VI, 93; 1698, "velikij duks Rimskogo gosudarstva", (Messina, Šeremet, Čižin), DSnr, X, 1651; 1704, "Duks - voždĭ, dux", Polik; 18th c., "duks, knjazĭ, vovoda", LVN.

1618-21, "A Sapor duks, kotoryj ot carja Hracijana ... poslanyj", PalZK, 1176; 1627, "Duks: vožd, knjazĭ", Ber, 394.

OBulg: dukŭsŭ, Vasm.

Russ 17 < Uk 17 < (ORus' 11-13 < MGr δουξ <) Lat (dux)

The few examples in the ORus' 11-13th c. texts are from Greek. Then it dropped out of usage.

At the beginning of the 17th c. it was reactivated as a Latinism under the influence of the Latin education in Ukrainian, from where, through individual authors, polemic writings (cf. Chvorostinin) it came to Russian.

D Y Š K Á N T (descant)

Russ : 17

1665, " (kn. Repnin) pisal o prisylkě bělgorodckogo polku ... dyškamčika Vasilja Rjabčikova". ¹⁾ (report from Belgorod) RIB, XI, 306; 1674-5, "dyškanty i basy" (from Kiev in Moscow), Ejng, IV, 1009; 1681, "ključ podobaet altu, tenoru i dyškantu". "v dyškantach", DilMus, 69, 66 (and 70, 94, 108); 18th c., "diškant, v pěníju glas", LVN; 1731, "Der Discant, dyškánt, dyškantist", Weis, 611, 135.

Derv.: dyškantovyj: 1681, Dil Mus, 70.

Uk : 17

1627, " (učinili) radu ... dlja vzjatja khvaltom ne tolko ... spevačuka Ivanůka, dyškancisty, ale i druhich ... vybornejšich spevakov". (Luck Brotherhood, complaint) ArJZ, I/6, 593; 18thc., (first half), "jakoby za nevichod koncerta za diškantami, pchnul mja s chor". (TurčinBiohr), BilChr, 416;

Pol: 1696, "Czy z dyskantu spiewa czy z tenoru", Reczek.

Cz: 15th c., "jakýž bývá tenor položen, takýž ma diškant přistrojen býti", SSČ.

Russ 17 < Uk 17 : < Pol 17 < Cz 15 (< NHG Discant - Klug) < Lat (discant < discantus)

'-y-' (<*-i-, Lat. dis-) and '-šk-' (<*-sk-, Lat. discant-, cf. also Uk. 'škura') point to Polish, Ukrainian (-'šk-' also to) Czech linguistic areas as intermediary from Latin through German (Upper), but historical factors and documentry evidence indicate Ukrainian source for 'dyškant' in Russian: it came together with the Ukrainian singing and music. The '-šk-' (<*-sk-) by the 16-17th c. was common enough in loan-and Slavonic words in Polish (cf. Łoś, I, 153) and Ukrainian to become a source for analogy.

'dyškancisty' is a Polish form.

- 1) A Ukrainian tenor taken from Belgorod to Moscow without his father's consent who lived in 'Hadjač'; his name appears in Russian documents as 'Rjabčikov' (Russianized form), 'Rjabskij', 'Rebskij' (cf. RIB, XI, 307, 306; Ejng, I, 299-300).

D J Á K O V A T Ě (to thank), R.

Russ : (15) 16

1492, "a my (lv. Vas.) tebě (Emper. Maximilian) za to podjakuem", DSnr, I 89 (and 93); 1518, "i my gospodu Vasiliju ... na tom djakuem ..." (Čabanov, embassy to Maximilian), DRV, IV, 4; 1595, "Staroste Andreju ... djakuem", DSnr, I, 276 (and 302); 15. 9. 1706, "... ne sudilem ... ostaviti ljubvi vašoj, ale listovne, ... otvěčujuči i djakujuči ...", R, Ps (RAR), 441.

Deriv.: **vdjačnyj:** "vdjačne, vdjačen, nevdjačno", 1567, (Vorotynsky), Groz, 259, 267, 273.

Uk : 15

1433 "Za to ... diakuiem"SSUM; (1484, "Udjačni byli sami", -Kolomea, Uljan (Mold), 113); 1492, "A s toě dobroě volě ich milosti ... djakuem", AZ, I, 118; 1494, "vstavši z maestatu, djakoval". (Ops mira), AJZ, II, 111; 1498, "za to tobě ... djakuem", AZ, I, 183; 1538, "kazali ... djakovati", AJZ, I, 88; 1556-61, "či djakut ... sluzě onomu". (Peresop. Ev.), Tymč; 1563-9, "djakuju Bohu", KA, 236; 1596, "blahodarú, djákuju", Ziz, 30; 1603, "pritom djakuju", Gol, I, 160; 1627, "Blahodaru: djákuju", Ber, 7; 1634, "djakovati", (Paramif), Tit, 311; 17th c., "djakovati", SS; 1672-702, "Hetiman ... vyslav poslov ... djakujuči za urjad", SamLět, 77; 1720, "djakuem ... za hostinec", Vellět, I, 170; 1737, "hde i djakovati budem". (Pivorizy), UlInterm, 136.

Deriv.: **vdjačnyj:** 1484, Uljan (Mold), 113; 1489, "nevdjačen ... dar ... bohou", Četiĵa (17), 81; 1596, Ziz, 30; 1627, Ber, 7; **vdjačnostĭ:** 1632, (Evch), Tit, 291; **djakovanle;** **djaka:** 16-18th c., Tymč.

WR: 15th c., *ZRSb, 311; dzjakavací.

Pol: 14th c. (end) "dziękuje", SSP.

Cz: 13th c., "decugemi", Geb I, 528; 1300, "děkovati" (PěsňKunhut) SSČ.

Sik: d'akowat', d'aka; **Lus:** džakowacz

Russ (15 - 16) 18 < WR <) Uk 15 < (Pol 14 - 15 <) Sik : OCz 10 - 13 < (MHG) OHG (dank, denke; denken - Kluge)

In Russian where, as in SSL languages, 'blagodaritiĭ' is used, 'djákovatiĭ' is sporadic and isolated, used by Ukrainian White Russian scribes, translators and authors (cf. Grozny's period). Basically it is a WSL and Ukrainian and White Russian word, never really accepted by the Russian language. ²⁾

Its stress in (mod) Russian points also to a Ukrainian (< Slk Cz), not to Polish, source.

In Ukrainian, whether from Slovak, Polish or Czech ³⁾; it conforms to the ESL phonetic norms: '-ja-' < * -ę-; e.g. Uk 'djak-' < Pol 'dzięk-' < OCz * dęk- > děk-: 'a > ě - přehlaska) < OHG, MHG danc, denke - pl. The presence of '-ę-' (< G -en-) in the WSL form implies that it was borrowed (by Czech) from German when nasals still existed in Old Czech, e.g. at about 10th c. (cf. Machek); then it was passed on to Polish (Brueckner).

- 1) Chemodanov's interpreter was Istoma Malyj (familiar with Ukrainian or White Russian language); his report contains: 'persona' (13), 'posylaet ... do ... brata poslov' (12), 'budut govorit' (13). Cf. also a partly Ukrainianized cliché in diplomatic reports - 1492, "A s toě dobroě voli ich milosti brat i našoj milosti djakuem", DSnr, I, 93.
- 2) Dal mentions 'djakuet' in Tver ' dialect, but ObISlov does not give it.
- 3) Kiparsky (142) considers 'djáka' in Ukrainian from Slovak.

E D Í N, E D N Ó, E D N Á (one), R.

Russ : (15) 17 -

1488, ¹⁾ "edno ... ja chotěl poznati", DSnr, I, 5;

1680, "ednu po ednoj", (Polockij, Virši), Busl, 317; 1681, "Edna, druga, tretja ...", DiIMus, 57; 17th c., "Vsi turki majut cesara ednogo", (Pov o Turk.), Sob VI, 48; 1702-3, "A na mene ednogo strach ... nachodit". R, Kom/2, 351;

Dial.: Archang., Cholmogory: (edín, édna, édno), ObISlov.

Uk : 11 -

I. ORus': 1073, "otůalkavůše svitajōšti jed(ů)noi ot subot, ježe, jesti nedělja", (Izb. Svjat.), Sr Mat;

II. 1347-, "tuju reči ... prijatelski ednal", (Kaz Stat), AZ, I, 8; 1421, ", vidjači ednoho Boha predo očima", (Lviv), R51; 1438, "dali esmi ... edno selo ... i ednu paseku", (Sočava), UH, No. 44; 1484, "s jednim", (Kolomea), Jaroš (Mold), 304; 1587, "v edno tělo", KalRN, 255; 1596, "ednak že, edin, ednu", Ziz, Gram, 64; 1627, "razvě ... edno*", Ber, 201; 1659, "edin čelověk, hrěch edin, GalKIR, 2, 12; 1685, "... zhodilisja ... na edno", (Tuptalo.), BilChr, 278; 1672-702, "ednak, ednati", SamLět, 124, 120.

WR: 1510, "do tych ednačov", RIB, XX, 48.

Pol: 14-15th c., "jéden, jédna, -no" (PsFl), SSP;

Cz: 14th c., "jeden, jedno", SSČ.

Russ 17- < Uk (WR) 11- :)Pol 14- : Cz 14-) < OCS (jedinŭ, jedina : jedīnŭ, jednojŏ) < CSI * ed-inŭ : *ed-īnŭ.

The few sporadic examples of 'edin, edna' in Russian lead directly or indirectly, through scribes and authors, ²⁾to Ukrainian sources. In the North (Cholmog.) Russian it is problematic, for it is not a word that is easily borrowed.

Morphologically 'edīn, ednā, ednŏ, ednŏho' (beside 'odin, odnā, odnŏ) is an alternative Ukrainian colloquial and literary form, but hardly acceptable to literary Russian, as could be seen from Medvedev's correction of Polotsky's "nekotorye polonizmy i malorussizmy"- 'ednym, edno, edna' to 'odnim, odno, odna' ³⁰.

In Ukrainian it is not necessarily of Polish origin (cf. its existence in OCS - Seliščev, Staroslav. jazyk, M. 1952, II, pa. 112; Supr., Auty, OCS, 79-, in the Kiev Rus' period and its ESI stress), but rather a parallel to WSI (Pol) or a contamination of ESI 'odin, odnŏ, odnā' by OCS 'edinŭ, edino, edina'.

Cf. Russian 'soedinénie', Ukrainian 'objédnánnja'.

- 1) This document contains other Uk. words; see 'musiti'.
- 2) Rostovsky used both forms, sometimes side by side, cf. 'zvykli v jedino sbirati'. R, Kom/7, 370; jedino mně žalí to čto", R, Diar, 70; but "v edno naměrenie", "ne z ednyja strany", R, Kom/7, 370.
- 3) Medv, Prbr, 336; Buslaev (317) considers such form (e.g. 'ednu po ednoj' instead of 'edinu po edinoj') in Russian as resulting from the influence of "polsko-russkoj pismennosti".

E K Z A M E N (examination, school examination), L.

Russ : 18

1759, "vosem čelovek ot profesorskogo sobranija udostoeny v studenty po strogom ekzamene", L, Filos, 685; 1763, "O uspechach ich na byvšem pered novym godom ekzamene ... reportovano", L, Filos, 616; 1764, "... chimii student Klementiev i proizveden po ekzamene v laboratory", L, Filos, 702.

Uk : 17

1624, " (Rektor) jak didaskala, tak i spudeev ... posterěhati i v čotyri neděli ekzamen, čoho sja naučat, činiti budet povinen", Tymč;

1722, "Či potrebnj est Ekzamen Č(e) l(o)v (ě) ka ..., to est ispytanie o naoučě eho?", Tymč.

Pol: 1590-1600, "Został mistrzem po długim examinie". (Skarga), Linde; 1641, "Ekzamen abo eksamen szkolne na promocyą". (Cn.), Linde.

OCz: "Examen - výslech, zkouška", Šimek.

Rus 18 < Uk 17 - 18 < (Pol 16-17 <) Lat (examen, -inis)

Introduced to Russian together with the Ukrainian educational system and its terminology. See 'Ekzaminator'.

E K Z A M I N Á T O R (examiner), P.

Rus : 18

1721, "potraktovatĭ ich možno prisutstvujušču réктору, ili Ekzaminátoru", P, DR, 58v; 1721, "A dva Ekzaminatory, siestĭ rozyščiki oučenija, kak kto učitsja, lěnivo ili prilěžno". P, DR, 56v (and 57r).

Uk : 17

1687, "Dlja toho i my episkop ... vlasně ekzaměnatora naznačaem" (Šumljanskij, Lviv), AZ, V, 198; 1722, "Episkop trimaeti na svoim chlebě ... Ekzaměnatora, ... Pisarja, Muzyku i pročiich", Tymč; 1741, "Ekzaměnator ieromonach Hervasij", (Kiev region, village), Tymč.
Pol: 18-19th c., "egzaminator", Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk 17- < (Pol <) MLat (exāminātor)

Both the words and the function came to Russian together with the Ukrainian education and its terminology, introduced to Muscovy by the Ukrainian scholars. The post of 'examiner' in Muscovy, whose duty was to examine the candidates for bishops and priests, was instituted by Yavorsky after 1701. (cf. I/5 ,supra.

E K Z A M I N O V A T Ĭ (examine),

Russ : 18

1720, "Ekzaminovatiĭ kak kto v boju postupal" (Morsk. Ust), Smir; 1720-22, "Prežde ekzaminovatiĭ, vse ... v raschodě daby v dvoe ne дано было" (PSZ, VI), Smir; 1730, "Ekzaminirovan", (Uvarov), Smir.

Deriv.: 1720, "čtob v ekzaminacil ne bylo medlenija", (PSZ, VI), Smir.

Uk : 17

28. 9. 1628, "Škriptu toho moeho episkopi sami ne čitali, ni ekzaminovali", (M. Smotr. Ps), Gol, I, 319; 1639, "Smějut ... ekzaminovati, ... i koryhovati" (Mohyla), Tit, 216; 1687, "prichodjaščich na posvjaščenie dobrě ekzaměnovati kažem ... ekzaměnuem", (Bishop of Lviv), AZ, V, 198; 1722, "Episkop ... dolžen estĭ, do osvjaščenija pristupujuščich, ispitovati, i Ekzaminovati". Tymč.

Pol: 1564, "Ferculum ... examoniwalem", Mącz, 122c/45;

OCz: "examinovati", Šimek.

Russ 18 < Uk 17 : < Pol 16- < OCz 14-15 : < MLat (examinare < ex- *agsm-ere < ex-agere)

Neologism in Slavonic; in Russian equally from Ukrainian.

see 'e k z a m i n a t o r'.

'ekzaminirovatí' (<G 'examinieren') ¹⁾ is explained by the German influence in the military-technical sphere in the 18th c. Russia; 'ekzaminacija' follows the common Ukrainian-Polish pattern of fem. nouns in '-acija' (<Lat '-atio'), cf. aprobacija'.

1) In German 'examinieren' already in MHG 14th c., which became an official school technical term since 1537. (Kluge).

E K Z É M P L I (- J U M) (examples), P.

Russ : 18

1721, "Ekzempljum, prikład ili priměr", Polik RR; 23; 1722, "Vremja uže predstavítí ekzempli ili priměry ...", P, PVM, 44, 48, 22; 7. 5. 1726, "nadležít ... predložítí carstvovavšich žen eksempli, ili obrazy", P, SiR, II, 189; 1730, "Ekzémpli - priměry", (Uvarov), Smir.

Uk : 17

1659, "moi kazaníja, ... ščo tut precenta číniti kažutí, tam ekzemplja ... obůjavljajut ...", (Hal KIR), Tymč.

Russ 18 < Uk 17 < (NHG, MHG 13th C., Exempel - Kluge <) Lat (exemplum)

A rare Latinism Russianized morphologically, e.g. (*ekzemp(e)lí - N sing masc.) N pl masc. in '-i-', only temporary in Russian. See 'Ekzempljarí'

E K Z E M P L J Á R Ī (a copy, single imprint of a book), L.

Russ : 18

1713-19, "... ot sego traktatu dva ... ekzempjara izgotovleny", (PSZ V), Smir; 1730, "... kogda emu privezli pervyj eksempljar pečatnoj ego knigi, umer", Kant, II, 413; 1731, "Der erste Truck, eksemplar pervyj", Weis, 647; 1752, "napečatatí na moem košte ... dvesti ekzempjarov", L, MSS, 322; 1763, "datí každomu členu na dom po tisnutomu ekzempjaru", L, MSS, 347; 1764, "... ekzempljarí ... priložítí čestí imeju", L,

Uk : 16

1563-9, "čoho v starych eksempljarech bolharskich ne najduetsja", KA, 263; 1605-6, "ekzempljari", Perestor, 28; 1618-21, "eksempljari soboru pervoho Nikejskono", PalZK, 584; 1627, "Eksempjár, archtýp", Ber, 398; 1639, "dlja skuposti ekzempljárov leree strudnostju dostati mohli", (Mohyla), Tit, 316; 1646, "z našeho ekzempljaru", Gol, II, 489; 18th c., "ekzempljarov pečatnych", Tymč.

Filos (Ps), 700; 1789, "Ekzempljár", SAR.

Mod Uk: ekzempljár.

Pol: 1551, 1641, ekzemplarz, Linde.

OCz: 1414, "exemplár, to jest przykład", Hus.

Russ 18 < Uk 16 : Pol 16 : Cz 15 < NHG (exemplar) < Lat (exemplar)

The stress in Russian (through Ukrainian) points to a German (from Latin), not Polish, source of borrowing. Its link with Ukrainian is reflected also by the two Ukrainian spelling traditions, the older (imitated archaic from Greek) 'eksempł-' and the newer (of German Latin origin) 'ekzempl-' in Russian where they were sustained by the Ukrainians - printers and correctors - in Moscow at the beginning of the 18th c. (1700).

In Ukrainian it is connected with printing and its rather German technical terminology (cf. 'druk', '-ovati, -arnja') in the 16-17th c. (Fedorov Azb, Jakobson, 37; ArJZ, I/12, 7-12).

E K Z E R C Í C I J A (exercise, practice, school task), P, L.

Russ : 18

1708, "pěchotnych polkov ... ekzercicija", Žurn PV, I, 157; 1717, "Kniga o Eksercicii ceremoniach" (SPb), Obn, II/1, 165; 1717, "... vñe ekzercicija voennago", (Šafir), Smir; 1721, "Možno ešče ... dělati nekija ákcii ... komedii, ritorskie Ekzercicii", "dísputam ... i ekzercíciam byti polezno", P, DR, 60r, 151r; 28. 1. 1722, "Rossija ... ot potěšnych eksercicii, ot pritvornych batalij, v ogoni skočila", P, SiR, II, 80; 18th c., "Ekzercícium, obučenje", LVN; 15. 7. 1742, "Posmotri na saldat, ... kogda v ekzercicijach obraščajutsja", (Florinsky, Slo), SmirMak, 120; 1759, "sočinil ... stichi; na Oranienbaumskie ekzercicii", L, Filos (Ps), 688; 1768, "Zadavaemyja im iz raznych materij řeči latinskija i ruskija retričeskich ekzerciciev; naznačati dlja perevodu nevelikija ekzercicii", (Rasporjaž. M. Ak), Smir MAk, 112, 114; 1789, "ekzercicija", SAR.

Uk : 17 -

1632-, "ekzercicija", "okkupacija", (Kiev Academy terminology), ¹⁾ Askoč, KAK, I, 143;

1755, "učiteli označali b svoim učenicam ekzercicii mėsjačnye", (Pravil. Kiev Akad., Maksimovič), Askoč, KAK, II, 164; 1755, "Kakie ekzercitacii v perevodě i slohě iměti, ... zdělati sovět", (Kiev Akad.), Askoč, KAK, II, 162.

Deriv.: 18th c. (1754), "francuzskij (jazyk) u akademičeskoho Šprachmejestera **eksercituet**" (Chanenko), Tymč.

Pol (mod): 'exercerować, exercerunek', Linde.

Two streams of influence are reflected here: a). 'ekzercicija' - a school task, and exercise generally - came to literary and administrative Russian together with the Ukrainian (Latin orientated) educational system and its terminology, ²⁾ and was codified for Muscovy education by Prokopovich (DR); b)' ekzercicija' - military exercise, manoeuvres (cf. Mod. 'ekzercirovatí') - semantically is due to German military influence.

Normally it follows '-acija' (<Lat '-atio') fem> nouns pattern, but in Shafirov and Moscow Academy we have it as masc. g. (-jo- stem) 'ekzercicij'.

The two spelling ways - with 'z' and 's' reflecting the competition between the Byzantine-Greek (imitated archaism) and Latin orientated traditions, as in Ukrainian, are also reflected in Russian.

- 1) "ekzercicija" in the Kiev Mohylaeen Academy meant 'school work' as opposed to 'okkupacija' - home work.
- 2) Askoč, KAK, I, 143; Smir MAK, 115. Apart from the Moscow Academy, these Kiev Ac. terms were introduced to other Russian Colleges at the beginning of the 18th c., e.g. 'ekzercicija', 'okkupacija', 'disputy' in Smolensk College. (Petrov, KAK, X, 241).

E K O N Ó M (house steward, manager), P.

Russ : 17-

1661, "vypravil slugu svoego ... v Polockoe Voevodstvo ekonomom", (interrog. 'Chovanskij'- report, GDL Sit), AMG, III, 409; 1697-8, "ekonom i podskarbje""ekonom, upravitelí" (Čižin Poland), DSnr, X, 1590, 1592; 1718, "priide ekonom", Buž, Prop, XI, 159; 18th c., "ekonóm, stroitelí", LVN; 1735, "Solod tvoj, o ekonom, kažetsja sad Noev", "otče ekonom", P, Stich, 222, 223; 1789, "ekonóm", SAR.

Deriv.: **ekonomičeskij:** 17th c., Sob, 117, 118; 18th c., "Raznosti Zemli ekonomičeskoj", Sob VI, 68, 69; **ekonomičnyj:** 1705, "maetnosti ... ekonomičnye", PiB, III, 476; **ekonomskij:** 1725, "ne tokmo carski ... no níže ekonómski dělajut", P, PochvPam, 14r.

Uk 17 -

1624, "Monach Tarasij ekonom", (KPL), Gol, I, 271; 1633, "Serhij inok ekonom monastyrskej", Gol, I, 554; 1646, "Pripala do serca ekonomovi toho světa", Tymč; 1646, "Samoil Osinskij ... ekonom Berestejskij", Diar Fil, 142; 1649, panu Michajlovi, ... ekonomovi ... Turyjskomu", ArJZ, VI/1, 552; 1672, vsjakij raz ekonom dokučat", BarPs, 186; 17-18th c., "ekonom", Tymč.

Deriv.: **"ekonomskij", "ekonomstvo"**
17-18th c., Tymč.

Russ (17-) 18 < Uk 17- : Pol (17) : NHG 17(1616 "oeconom"-Grimm) < Lat (oeconomus) < Gr (οικονομος < οικος - house, νομος - manage)

See 'e k o n o m i j a ' for conclusion.

E K O N Ó M I J A (administration, house management), P, L.

Russ : 17

1657, "v ekonomii Gorodenskoj", ... 1000. . prokornitsja" (Voev. Aprělev report, Uk. sit), AMG, II, 566; 1676, "ekonomika", Sob, 116; 18th c., "Konec sej knigi, Ekonomija nazvannoj; ekonomija zemskaja", (transl. < Pol), Sob, 117; 18th c., "o naukach volínich i o okonomii i pročiich", (Ist. Efiop. < Lat), Sob, 96; 1725, "... nabljudati dělo carskoe estí ... i o zemlědělii i o vsej pročej ekonómii", P, Pochv Pam, 11v; 1748, "ekonomija", Tred (Pravopis.), 263; 1760, "Dva sekretarja, odin po naukam, drugoj po ekonomii", L, Filos (Akad), 564.

Uk : 17

(1627) "ikonóm ikonómia: Hospodarstvo", Ber, 406).

II, 1646, "v Ekonomiju albo zavědovane" (Mohyla, Trebnik), Tymč.

Pol: 1546, "ekonomii", Rospond, 371; 1605, "ekonomika", Linde.

Russ 17- < Uk 17- < Pol 16-17 < NHG 16 ("auf ... öconomey", Luther, Grimm) < Lat oeconomia) < Gr (οικονομια - administration, management)

Ukrainian (partly Polish and also German) contribution established this West European form in Russian, which, as in Ukrainian, ousted the earlier 'ikonom', 'ikonomia' (cf. SrMat: ORus' 12th c., Chož. Daniila, "ikonomü"; 13th c., "ikonomia") from Greek (οικονομ - ος, - ια), still in Berynda (- 'ikonóm, -ia').

The stress is older, neither from Polish nor from German. 'ekonóm' ('ikonóm), as a functionary, existed in Ukrainian monasteries.

The initial 'o-' (for 'e-') is influenced by the original Latin 'oe' and by the following succession of 'os'.

'ekonom-sk-ij' (from ekonom) and 'ekonom-ič-n-yj' (from ekonomik-a) with the adjectival formants '-isk-' and '-n-(<* -in-)' follow Ukrainian preferred forms, while 'ekonom-ič-esk-ij' (from ekonomik-a) with '-isk-' formant, follows the older Church and literary Russian preferred adjectival form.

E K S (Z) A R C H (Exarch, Patriarch, Patriarch's deputy), Y.

Russ 18

1710, "S. Javorskij, Božieju milostieju ... sv. patriaršego Moskovskago prestola Eksarch, Vikarij". Y, Gramoty, 134; 1715, "... Bljustiteli i eksarch". Y, Gramoty, 137; 1715, ""S. Javorskij ... Ekzarch Vserossijskago Patriaršego prestola". Y, Gramoty, 140; 18th c., "Éksarch, eksaršestvo - naměstnik, LVN; 1789, "Ekasrch", SAR.

Uk : 16

1590, "Melentii episkop volodimerskij ... i ekzarch ..." (Kiev Metrop.), RIB, XIX, (Priměč), 59; 1596, "Tače, ... ou loáně eksársě", Ziz, 82; 1597-99, "K. Terleckij, eksarch, vladyka Luckij i Ostrozskij", Apokris, 1138; 1618-21, "dvoch eksarchov", PalZK, 1037 (and 1053, 1060); 1627, "Éksarch: posel, legat, episkopskij ili patriaršij", Ber, 398; 1646, "vseja Róssii Eksárcha", (Mohyla), Tit. 368; 1659, "Metropolitio Kievskij, ekzarcho sv. Apost. Konst. Øronu". (Stavropig., Lviv), ArJZ, I/12, 576; 1710, "Kiril Terleckij Eksarch", HrabLět, 24; 1720, "z Eksarchom ...", VeilLět, I (Prilož), 30.

Russ 18 < Uk 16- <(Lat, 'exarchus' <) Gr (εξάρχος)

The term, originating in the Byzantine Empire administrative and Church language, was known to the Kiev Metrology in the 12th c. (e.g. ca 1100, "Ašte li kŭto obidimŭ estŭ otŭ svoeho Mitropolita, pŭrěti sja emu predŭ eksarchŭmŭ stroenija". Kormč. Efr., SrMat). Ukrainians reactivated its usage and introduced it to the Russian Church administration.

The Greek and Latin traditions which were competing in Ukrainian are reflected in the spelling: 'eksarch: ekzarch' - 'ks', or 'kz'. (in Ukrainian and Russian).

The stress in practice was on á.

E K S P E D Í C I J A (expedition, campaign), P.

Russ : 18

1717, "Tě posly ... s toju ekspedicieju k e. k. Vel. otŭěchali". (Šafir), Smir; 18th c., "Ekspedícija - dělo, opolčenie", LVN; 1725, "prinuzhdeny dělati ekspedíciju, ne na odnom no mnogich městach vstupati v boj", P, PochvPam, 5r; 1726, "Persidskaja Ekspedícija", P, SiR, II, 187; 1727, "posylati voinskija ekspedicii", P,

Uk : 16-17

1594, "na ... ekspediciach koronnych" Ukr. Poezija 16-17st. K, 1978. 219; 1623, "i tu v otčizně na roznych ekspedicijach služilesi". (Ber. Virši), Tymč; 1638, "ekspedícija", Gol, II, 151; 1667, "podčas ekspediciě Moskovskoj pod Putivlem". (Poltava), Tymč; 1671, "... voennaja ... ekspedícija". (Hetm.

SiR, II, 196; 1789, "Ekspedícija", SAR.

Mnohohrišn), BarPs, 135; 1676, "...
chotěl měti ekspedíciju albo vypravu
pod nebo", (Radiv. Ohor.), Tymč; 1720,
"Ekspedícija onaja krvavaja Chmelnic-
koho z Pojaki", VeLĚT, I, 106.

Pol: 1745, "expedycya poczty", Linde.

OCz: "expedici" (<Lat), Šimek.

Russ 18 < Uk 16-17 : Pol 17-18 : Cz 15-16 < Lat (expeditio)

Both Ukrainian (administrative and literary languages) and Polish intermediaries brought this word to the administrative Russian, In the literary Russian it is from Ukrainian.

Cf. other words in '-cija' from Lat '-tio'.

E K S T R A K T (excerpt, copy), L, S.

Russ : 18

1704, "... ѳон Кејзерlink, ... podal
ekstrakt, ili vypisku is pisma", PiB, III,
576; 1713, "Kakija vědomosti ...
polučeny ... is těch vypisannyj ekstrakt
... Vašej Jasnevelīmožnosti ... soobščā-
ju". (Šerem - Skor), Sud-ko, II, 367;
1720, "ekstrakt iz pisīma", (Kurakin),
Christiani, 30; 1738, "obstoјatelīnye
ekstrakty", Instruk, 32; 8. 7. 1759, "...
syskal ja ... čelověka, kotoroj v
sostojanii Vas udovolīstvovatī ... pere-
vodami i ekstraktami s Rossijskago
jazyka na francuskoj", L, Ps (1), 340;
1762, "chitrosti svobodny tam počtenn-
jaj, neželi ne vnjatyja ekstrakty", S, VIII
(Chory: K prevr. světu), 341; 1762,
"sočinitiĭ ekstrakt iz děla", S, VII (Pritči),
31-2.

Uk : 16

1598, "i onye do akt pospolitych vvesti,
i ekstrakty do voevodstva vzjati",
Apokris, 1130; 1627, "apográf: perepis
z knih, ékstrakt, kopěja", Ber, 361;
1630, "dokumentov i ekstraktov polno u
nas", AZ, III, 519; 1681, "do seho
ekstraktu, vypisanoho z knih" (Hluchiv),
Tymč; 1685, "ekstrakt", (Poltava Court),
Tymč; 1728, "onij ekstrakt", (Žurn
Apost.), Suk-ko, I, 23; 1734, "dlja
vladěnija toho dvora vydal ekstrakt"
(Akty Polubotka), Tymč.

WR: 1640, "ekstrakt revizii zamku",
AZ, V, 37.

Pol: 1638, "ekstract prawny", Reczek;
1641, "extract", Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk (WR) 16- : Pol 16- <(NHG ekstrakt <) Lat (extractum)

A common Ukrainian administrative and legal language term from which it penetrated into the administrative Russian as a result of the closer Ukrainian - Russian

contacts at the end of the 17th c. Also its semantics in Russian indicates Ukrainian - Polish intermediary rather than German which stresses the chemical term of it. (cf. Kluge. 1645, 1675, "ekstraktu polynnogo" *medic.) Slov RJa XI-XVII.

E L É K C I J A (election), P, Y.

Russ : (16-) 17

1588, "I posly naši ... buduči na elekcii v Varšavě, govorili", (i.e. to Rudolf), DSnR, I 1009; 1606-7, "... prichodili ... na olekcěju posly velikie". (Volkonsky, Pol sit), DSnPL, IV, 272; 1669, "... poslancev na alekciju zovut". (Uk-Russ Treaty), SGGD, IV, 238; 1697, "... v Varšavě estī elekcija ", PiB, I, 167; 1705, "na ... elekciju ne pozvoljali", PiB, III, 355; 1717, "kakaja byla elekcija, kakoe izbranie Mojseja na posolīstvo ... ljudej Božiich". Y, Slo, IX, 127, 130; 1717, "V novoj elekcii ot ... kardinala ... sobranie naznačeno". (Šafir), Smir; 18th c., "Elékcija - sobranie". LVN; 1726, "... i čto ne elékcija dělaetsja, poneže prežde uže naslědnica ... postavlena", "... daby i kongres tot, ne elékcieju, no dekljaracieju nazvan byl". P, OSmPov, 10r.

Deriv.: 28. 10. 1716, "v elekcionalīnych deržavach", P, SiR, I, 106.

Uk : 16-

1597, "Privilej vsemu duhovenstvu na elekcyju danyj". ArJZ, I/6, 150; 1598, "po konvokacii nastupila elekcija", Apokris, 1088; 1601, "pri elekcii v nedělju v θominu". (Stavropig Lviv), ArJZ, I/12, 1 (and 6, 7); 1618-21, "Carja Justiniana volja i elekcija", PalZK, 637; 1633, "na ... elekciju", Gol, I, 552; 1659, "zvykliste ... otčiznu boroniti na sejmach ... na elekcyjach", Tymč; 1696, "elekcija stanula". (Lviv), ArJZ, I/12, 113; 1710, "na sejm pod samij konec elekcii ... priběh". HrabLět, 60; 1722, "Elekciju novoho hetmana ... otlahaet", Tymč.

Deriv.: **elekt:** 1598, RIB, XIX, 835; 1618-21, PalZK, 1035; **elekcyjnyj:** 1618-21, PalZK, 1035; 18th c., Tymč; **elektovnyj, elektorstvo:** 18th c., Tymč; **elektovatl:** 17-18 th c., Tymč; **elektor:** 16-18th c., Tymč; **elekcijalnyj:** 17th c., Tymč.

Pol: 15th c. (middle), "Z luczkyey electiey", SSP.

OCz: "elekcl" (<Lat), Šimek.

I. Russ 16-17 < Pol 15- < Lat (electio)

II. Russ 17-18 < Uk 16- < Pol 15-16 < Lat (electio)

Through Polish and Ukrainian intermediaries: the diplomatic - administrative Russian, sporadically in the 16th c. and during the Time of Troubles had it from Polish directly; while in the literary Russian it was from Ukrainian and resting on the Ukrainian literary usage tradition. In Ukrainian it had a wide currency in all the literary genres. ¹⁾

The velarization of the initial 'e-' to 'o-' in 'olekcěju' is analogous to ESL 'o-' < CSI

* je- (olenĩ < * jelenĩ; ozero < * jezero); 'alekcia' is 'akanie', -both features here are colloquially tinted.

See other words in '-cija'.

- 1) 'Elekcija' was also an official term used in the 16-18th c. Ukrainian Orthodox confraternities and in the 17-18th c. - in the Kiev Academy - to elect 'congregfational prefects', followed by 'promuľgacija'. (Petrov, KAK, XII, 581).

E L E M E N T (element), P.

Russ : 17-18

1673, "četyri stichii, ili elemta". (Ariθmologia, transl. by Damaskin), Sob, 180; 8. 9. 1720, "a vetr i more jako nepostojannyja elementy, tako nenadežnyi pomoščniki", P, SiR, II, 56; 1731, "Element, stichĩa, element", Weis, 160; 1742, "Čelověk obladaja i sim groznym elementom", Kant, II, 36.

Deriv.: elementarnyj: 18th c., Smir; 1759, "matematiki ... elementarnoj", L, MSS, 327.

Uk : 16-

1570-85, "stichii-a - elamentom", Leks prosto; 1588, "stěny, kamenie, samye elementa dvižutsja", "vsě elamenty", (Klir. Ostr), RIB, VII, 404, 898; 1599, "vidomoho elementu net", (Antiris), RIB, XIX, 749 (and 773); 1618, "Lehkie i suptelnyi elementa zvyklisja rušati". (Ber, Virši), Tit, 83; 1627, "Stichia: počatki, eleměnta", Ber, 458; 1632, "vsě Eleměnta poznati", (Evch), Tit, 297; 17th c., SS; 18th c., "stvoril Boh ... ohnennyj element", Tymč;

Deriv.: 1689, "vydrukoval ... khramatiki ... elementar!", BarPs, 243.

Pol: ca 1500, "czthyrzy zyvyoly ... albo alymenta", "elementa, SSP.

Cz: 14th c., "čtyři elementa", SSČ.

Russ 17-18 < Uk 16- : Pol 15-16- < Cz 14- : MHG, OHG (elemēnt) < Lat (elementum) : (<) Gr (στοιχεια < στοιχος - a row)

A learned West European loan-word - a philosophical term from Latin where, as Kluge and Vasmer point out, it is a semantic calque from Greek (στοιχεια - a row in an ascending series). It found its way to Russian partly through Ukrainian transmission (e.g. through Latin orientated schools).

It competes against the older 'stichia' in the 17-18th c. Ukrainian and Russian.

E M B L É M A (emblem), P.

Russ : 17

1698, "dlja sego triumfa učinena byla ... piramida s emvlemami", ŽurnPV, II, 143; 30. 5. 1717, "... sicevyj napisal emblem", Buž, Prop, V, 68; (1705), 1719, "Simvoly i Emblemata". (Amsterd., SPb), Byk (Grž), No. 372; 28. 2. 1722, "Jakovuju emblemu vymyslilo Monaršee ostroumiê", "... taja že emblema, toj že obraz ...", P, SiR, II, 77 80; 1722, "... vrata toržestvennyja, pri Akademii Slavenolatinskoj ... priličnymi emblemami ukrašenyja", P, IstPV, 53; 1722, "emvlimáta", "emblemáty", PolikRR, 20, 92; 18th c., "Embléma - delo živopisnoe, rěžiba štukaturnaja", LVN; 1725, "Rossia vsja ... v Tvoej Emblémě ne ložno izobrazuetsja". "napisana byla embléma". P, PochvPam, 17v, 17r; 1731, "Sinn Bild, Emblema", Weis, 582.

Uk : 17

1665, "Eželi u nas byli dlja toho rěznyja doščečki, to vyšlaby u nas emblematičeskaja poesija". BarPs, 24. 1774, "Dovelosi mně v Charikově meždu premudrymi emblematami na stěně zaly videtě ... napisan ... had s dolhovatym chvostom". (Skovoroda - Basnja 29), BilChr, 473.

Mod Uk: 'emblema', Hrinč.

OCz: "emblema - mosaika, relief", Šimek.

Russ 17-18 < Uk 17 < Lat (embléma) < Gr (εμβλημα - inlaid work)

Vasmer rightly considers it in Russian as from Ukrainian.

The two spellings, e.g. 'emvlema (emvlimata)' and 'emblema (emblemata)', reflect a clash between the (imitated ORus' archaic) Byzantine-Greek and Latin pronunciation traditions.

Cf. also 'vivlioθika', 'simvoly'.

The masc. 'emblem', as used by Buzhinsky, is under German influence. The plural form in '-ata' is on the Greek adjectival plural pattern.

E P I L O G (epilogue), R.

Russ : 17

1673-5, "Epilog", Polockij (Kom), 188; 1679-80, " (I otūidut za zavěsy. Po sich epilog) Epilog", Polockij (Navchodonos) 201; 17-18th c., "Epilog prosit proščenija " (O sv. muž Evdokii Dějstvo),

Uk : 17

1622, "Epilókh" (Sakov. Virši), Tit, 49; 17th c., (end), "Epěloh", (Dějst. na strasti Christ.), Tich RDP, I, 562; 1728, ""Epiloh", (Milosti Bož. Kiev), BilChr, 334; 1746, "Epiloh", (Koniskij, Voskres.

Tich, RDP, I, 423; 1698-1701, "Epilog vseja knigi" (Retorika, Lykhudy), Sob, 371; 1701-3, "Epilog", R, Kom, 399; 17-18th c., "Epilog", (Proroč. o Konstantinopolě, ¹⁾ Sob, 361-4; 1701, "Epilog" Užlzměna, 33; 1702, "Epilog" (Komed. strašn. izobraž), "Epilog ili nadslovie" (Komed. carstvo Mira), ²⁾ DRV, IX, 465, 470, 476; 1724, ""Epilog", Slava, 29; 1725, "Epilog", Slava Peč, 220; 1728, "Epilog" (Ezekija), Per, PRD, 452; 1731, "Epilog" (Kaleandr), Per PRD, 128, 132, 387.

Mertv), BilChr, 358; 18th c., (after 1763), Po všistkim vychodit Epělioh" (Prolioh na Voskres. Christ.), BilChr, 408.

Pol: 1637, "Epilog abo Koniec" (O S. Cecyliey), 1637, "Epilogus" (Z chlopa Król) Dramaty, V, 47; IV, 178.

Russ 17 - < Uk 17- : Pol 17 < Lat (epilogus) < Gr (επιλογος - conclusion, inference, peroration)

Introduced to Russian from Ukrainian together with the Ukrainian school plays ('Školnaja drama') and their terminology. Cf. 'dialog'; prolog', 'intermedija', 'komedija', 'tragedija'.

1) This work contains other Ukrainianisms like 'maetĭ', 'aby'.

2) All the three 'komedija's' were staged in Moscow, e.g. on Nov. 1701, on 4. 2. 1702; and on St. Peter's day 1702. (DRV, IX, 462, 466, 470), See s.v. 'd o' supra.

Ž Á D N Y J (none, nullus)

Russ : (15), (16) 17 - 17

1488, "Prositĭ, aby togo žadnomu čeloveku ne javil" (Poppel), ¹⁾ DSnr, I, 5(bis) and 2; 1577, "S toboju žadnogo dobrova čeloveka net", Groz, 203; 1581, "Žadnym slovom ukazati nelzja", Groz, 228; 1677, "... bez žadnago staranija ili pomoščĭ boronil sebe Čigirin", (Kuranty < Pol), Sob VI, 157; 1702, "a ja žadnoj vědomosti o toj pěchotě nē iměju", (Gotovcov), PiB, II, 421; 1704, "... žadnogo sikursa ne imějuči ...", PiB, III, 3; 1704 "ni žadnoj otpovědi polučiti ne mog", (Golovin), PiB, III, 549.

Uk : 14

1347-, "sudĭi, ... ne imějut žadnoě milosti", (StatVisl), AZ, I, 3; 1388, "žadnym obyčaeom ... priimovati ne maet" (Luck, V), AZ, I, 24; 1430, "žadnoe", ArJZ, VIII/1, 4-6; 1456, "i podpory žadnoi ne imaem", (Mold), UH, No. 53; 1463, "žadna duša da ne imaet žadnoho priměsu do manastirskich pasik (ach)", (Sočava), UH, No. 57; 1502, "žadnoj ruchljadi", ²⁾ DSnrKT, I, 392-3; 1556-61, "... žaden ne rekl", (Peresopn Ev) Tymč; 1598, "žadnymi raciami", (Klir. Ostr), RIB, XIX, 458; 1627, "neuchiščrenno: Bezžadnoi

Dial.: Smolensk: "žadnyj-každyj",
OblSlov.

vystavnosti", Ber, 144; 17th c., "žadnoju měroju"ničimže", SS; 1685, "žadnoho ne maju pribitku", (Tuptalo, Pir), BilChr, 278; 1672-702, "nevolno ... žadnoho napitku", SamLět, 44; 18th c. common.

Mod Uk: žadnyj

WR: 1507, "ne moh žadnoju měroju ... dovědatisja", RIB, XX, 558.

Pol: (14-) 15; "žadny czlowiek", (Kaz. Gn), Łoś, III, 196; 1411, "ne oszadza nan nyzadnego praw(a)", SSP.

OCz: "žadny - nikdo", Šimek

ULus: žadyn; LLus; žeden - Machek

Russ (15, 16) 17-18 < Uk 14 WR 15; < Pol, Lus, OCz 14 (žadnyj-none); (ORuss, OBulg, Bulg, SCr, Sln, 'žadnyj' - wanted, eager); CSI *žęďin- : *ni-že- edin-

'Žadnyj' (none, no one) in Russian is a semantic Ukrainianism or a Ukrainian-Polish Czechism ³⁾ due to Ukrainian influence -interpreters, scribes, Grozny period, closer Ukrainian-Russian relation after 1654. It was used only by individual authors, familiar with Ukrainian or White Russian usage (cf. Petrine period) and generally tended to be confused by Russians with the White Russian and North Ukrainian ⁴⁾ (dialectal) 'žadnyj - everyone' and translated by 'koždyj', e.g. the Moscow MS adaptation of Vishensky's 'Knižka' 1600, p. 293, changed 'žadnoe - none' to 'koždoe'. Cf. Preobraž. Smolensk dialect has 'žadnyj' (koždyj) from White Russian.

There is no agreed etymology of 'žadnyj' (none) and hence the explanation of its semantic origin is complicated.

Šimek and Machek derive OCz 'žadny' (no one) (via OCz žadny - wanted) from CSL *žęďin- (wanted), explaining its semantic change through a negative context, e.g.: OCz 'žadny (wanted)' - 'ne ... i (= ani) žadny '>(n)i žadny' (and none wanted, no one = nikdo). cf. 'nizaden' in OPol. But Machek does not exclude other possibilities ("Není však vyloučeno"): e.g. OCz 'žadný (nullus)' <*(n)i- že- jeden' (no one) through contraction (>*ižęden) >'žadeń ('a' for 'ę' in both cases in Polish is Czechism). This is cautiously suggested also by Brueckner - "ściągnięte z nizejeden?".

- 1) The document 1488 - it includes conversations between the Emperor's (Frederic III) special envoy Nicolaus Poplev and Ivan Vasil'evič or his djak through an interpreter (familiar with Ukrainian and White Russian) in Moscow - contains other Ukrainian words, e.g. 'musil' -7; 'v toj čas' -5; 14; 'niž' (than) -4;
- 2) Cf. Unbegaun, Deux chartes.
- 3) RES, XIII, (Mazon), 276-7; Machek considers it originated in OCz and spread to Lusatian, Polish and Ukrainian.
- 4) e.g. 1780-90, "I ščob žodne svjato do cerkvi chodili ljude" (Nekraševyč: Zamysl na popa, Černihov), BilChr, 453.

Ž Y Č L I V Y J see Z Y Č L I V Y J**Z (with, out of, from, of; cum, de; Russ -s, iz), P, R, L.****Russ : (15-16) 17**

15-16(1490-)th c., "Stefan že ... z kralovy voli posadi ... syna", Drakula, 122; 1567, "prisylal.. z listom ... slugu", (Belsky, Vorotynsky), Groz, 241, 265; 1581, "prišli z listom našim", Groz 213, 274; 1642-85, "Leksikon L ... z Kalepina" (Slavineckij), Sob VI, 72; 17th c., "zŭ rimljany" (Ist. Jud. vojny), "zŭ Golandov" (Putěš. v Ind. <Lat), "zŭ Zabredovičiči" (Ops Sarmat.), "zŭ silinymi ..." (Astron), Sob, 96-7, 71- 76, 429; 1678, "... ne vyjdet zŭ dvora", "robjat sorbety ... zŭ soku limonnago i cukru", "a to znati zŭ ich gerbov", DvorCT, 23, 34, 40; 1679, "zŭ otcem"¹⁾ (Polockij), MedvPrbr, 336; 1702, "Napisal: Roditsja muž ... iže praotcev spaset z pekelnaj otchlany", R, Kom/8, 377; 1702-3, "pokosila otročat, jak travu z rosoju", R, Kom/17, 397 (and Kom/7, 369); 1711, "zorja z morja vychodila, ... vsju noči", P, Stich (Za mogiloju), 215; 1721, "a poslednij sŭ nei Gosudari nikogo ne opredělil", P, PVM, 35; 1760, "Vygnan byl sŭ velikago knja-ženija", L, Lět, 16.

Dial.: Orlov, Kursk, "s/z (sŭ/zŭ)"for 'iz', Preobraž.

Uk : 14-

1393, "kakŭ zdavna, hostemŭ puti čistŭ", R26; 14-15th c. "a my ... zŭ našeju radoju" (StatVisl) AZ, I, 3 ("i zŭ svoi kmeti", StatVisl, MS, 16v/20); 1433, "zŭednano bylo", ("ourjady i zŭednanija"), R66 (R67); 1459, "i zŭ ich prilehlostjami, z rekami, i zo vseju zemleju", (Pryluki), R93; 1494, "Jak by na strělene z luku", AJZ, II (Pribavl), 112; 1514, "z laski ... dali emu", KurGr (No. E), 138; 1563-9, "Z Antiochii; z Anhely", KA, 29, 496; 1597-8, "ravno z soboj", Viš (do Episk), 68; 1636, "Čoho z vas ... žaden ne može", BilChr, 157; 1672-702, "z korolem", "ustupil byl z Jas", "vyslal z obozu zu Hrebennikov", SamLět, 25, 23, 87;

WR: 1465, "i zŭ synom svoim", Bulachaw, Mat, 143.

Pol: 1365, "Chrystus z martwych wstal je". "z Bogiem ..." (Pieśń Wielkanocna), 1391, "z jego użytkiem" (Rota Pozn.), 15th c., "wstal z martwych" (Bogurodzica), Tasz, 37, 74, 34.

OCz: "z peněz, za penizi, z prava", Šimek

Russ (15, 16) 17 < Uk (WR) 14-15 : Pol 14- (OCz 14); CSI *jŭz-, *sŭ, *sŭn- (Lith iš, Latv iz; Lat ex.)

Russian preserves the ORus' 'iz' (with Gen) and 'sŭ' (with Instr., Gen, or Acc.) both in form and function. In Ukrainian, on the other hand, the two forms merged ²⁾ and evolved into one form 'z', which assumed the grammatical and semantical functions of the ORus' 'iz' and 'sŭ'. And it is this usage in Russian, as evidenced by Grozny's period works, the Russian translations of the 17th c., and Rostovsky's and Prokopovich's writings, e.g. one form with two functions which cannot be explained by

regressive or progressive assimilations ³⁾ in individual authors, that points to Ukrainian as its source, i.e. to an older ESL (Uk, WR) colloquial and literary tradition. Kursk and Orlov dialects, with this phenomenon partially reflected, have it also from Ukrainian or White Russian.

'sū' in "sū ... knjaženija"- Lomonosov (for correct Russ 'iz ... knjaženija', as required by 'vygnan') represents Ukrainian usage of 'z (<*iz-)⁴⁾ in Russian spelling. cf. also "sū nei" (for '*iz nei', i.e. familii) - P, PVM. "z Kalepina" (for "s Kalepina") - Slavinetsky, equally rests on Ukrainian usage.

See 'změnnik', 'zrada', 'zгода', 'spěvak'.

- 1) Medvedev (Prbr, 336) changed Polotsky's 'zū otcem' to 's otcem'.
- 2) This process was facilitated by the Ukrainian tendency to drop initial 'i-' (cf. mati, mēti, hrati, holka) and voicing rather than devoicing of consonants, apart from possible analogy with a similar process in Polish. Czech, however, has 'z' <CSI *iz-/is- but preserves 's' < *sū.
- 3) Taman' (Polon, 113) suggests this explanation for Grozny's period works.
- 4) 'sū: iz' confusion in Ukrainian is found in the 13-14th c. cf. Bulach Pyt 160.

Z A B O B Ó N Y (superstition, sueverie), P, L.

Russ : (17-) 18

17th c. "žertva ... zabobonov". Slov Rja XI-XVII; 1704, "Zabobóny, pritvornaja věra, superstitio", Polik; 30. 8. 1718, "Jako pomrjačen zabobónami ne znaet, čto ty dolžen esi Bogu", P, SiR, II, 16; 1722, "predrečennoe že zabobonstvo Svjatoslavovo", (P.) Istgr, 66; 1731, "Ja(ko)že ty boltaeši sija zababony" (Kaleandr), Per, PRD, 68; 1739, "Zabobony, sueverstvo", Ruk Leks; 1763, "ne mog ja ... ne soobščiti vozmožnogo znanija ... v oproverženie mečtatel'nyh dogadkam, proischodjaščim ... ot pustych zabobon i preduverenij ", L Filos, 364, 1789, "zabobóny- Bredni skazki" (Œeofan, Propov.), SAR.

Uk : 16

1597-8, "Da očistite cerkov otvsjakich prelestej i zabobonov eretičeskich", Viš(do Ostroz), 22; 1598, "v zabobonach", Apokris, 1700; 1598, "Zabobóny. . s kostela ... vyprovadili" (F. Sobor), RIB, XIX, 459; 1618-21, "... ot svoich zabobonov do našej věry pristupiti", PalZK, 971; 1620, "... zabobonami", ArJZ, I/5, 2; 1627, "Samovolnaja služba: zabobóny", Ber 213; 1646, "... pridatok v Trebniku Str ... ščiryj to estí zabobón", (Mohyla), Tit 372; 1673-4, "pohanskije. . zabobony", (Al. Čel. Bož I/2), BilChr, 244; 1680, "... bėsu žertvu drevnich zabobonov otnovljajušče", Sýnops, 35; 1687, "Ne veríte žadnym zabobonam", (Bishop of Lviv), AZ, V, 203;

Mod Uk: zabobon

Pol: 1549, "w zaboboniech", Rospond, 141. 1641, "zabóbon", Linde.

Cz: 14-15th c., "pobonek", Machek

Russ (17-) 18 < Uk (WR) 16- : OCz (bobon-) : *bo-bo-

Context and stress in Russian indicate a Ukrainian source.

This is, mainly, a West Slavonic word found also in Ukrainian. But in contrast to Czech (pobonek) and Slovak (babona, bobona - hence in Hung babona) only Polish (zabobon) and Ukrainian (zabobony - hence Russ zabobony, Valachian zabobonka) have it with prefix 'za-'.
Etymologically Vasmer (following Berneker) considers it of onomatopoeic origin

*bo-bo (cf. OSCr 'bobonoti' - chatter, talk nonsense). Machek for Czech ('pobonek < *bon) holds a similar view, while Brueckner's 'za-bobon' from Gr βαυβω (scarecrow) is less convincing.

Z A K O N N I K (monk, member of a monastic order), P, Y.

Russ : 17-18

17th c. (1681), "a posle ... otcem zakonnikom otcov Bernardynov ... vytolkovano " (Kosmgr. Botera, ¹⁾ < Pol), Sob, 56; 1698, "nas zakonnikov ostrova sego", (Šeremet, Čizin, Malta), DSnR, X, 1665; 1710, "zakonnyki monastyrej Kievskich na Dneprě". (Peter's charter for Kiev), UAN Zaps (VII-VIII), 348; 7. 10. 1715, "pisima, kotorye im zakonnikam ... dany radi těch pevnych pričín", "povelěvaem, daby im zakonnikam ... vyšepisannych monstyrej ... nikakich ne dělati trudnostej", Y, Gramoty, 141; 30. 8. 1718, "... vopros ot vetchago zakonnika predložennyj Christu, ... voprošaet zakonnik Gospoda", P, SiR, II, 1.

Uk : (13 - 14-) 16

13th c., "zakonnikū (-sacerdos)", (Besědy papy Hrihor), ²⁾ Sob, Mat, 51; 1375, "Dali esmo ... toi mlin ... tym mnichom Kazatelevoho zakonu", (Smotryči), R10; 1587, "... sprava tych zakonūnikov", KalRN, 265; 1596, "zakónnik, peresterěhajučij prava, černec", Ziz, 49; 1627, "Zakónnik, černec", Ber, 73; 1634, "Zakónnici Monastyrja Pečerskoho", (Paramif), Tit, 314; 1683, "Zakonnyki pravoslavnyi", Petrov, KAK, VIII, 605; 1676-88, "pytal ... zakonnikov", Radiv, Prop, 1, 5; 1710, "poslati zakonnikov ... Doměněkanov", HrabLět, 15; 1720, "zakonniki", Vellět, II, 507; 1728, "ot zakonnikov monastyrej Malorossijskich", (Žurn. Apost), Sud-ko, I, 67.

Pol: (14-) 16; 1561, "zakonnik, - zakonniczka" (Leopolita), Linde.

OCz: 10-; 1360, "zakonnyk -religiosus", Bohem, 490.

Russ 17- < Uk (13-14-) 16 < Pol (14-) 16 < OCz 10-14 : CSL *zakon, (law) *kon- (beginning).

Ukrainian Polonism (semantically) sporadically used in Russian mainly by Ukrainians - clergy, translators. Its development from 'zakonnik - law giver' to 'zakonnik - monk' is hinted at already in the 13th c. Ukrainian copy of the OCS (Moravian variant) translation, evidenced more clearly in the 14th c. Ukrainian administrative language, but it was not until the 15-16th c. that in Polish (beg. 15th c. still "phariseorum - zakonnikow żydowskich", Tasz, 96) and Ukrainian (less frequent) it was complete. Prokopovich tends to give it still the archaic meaning.

- 1) cf. other Ukrainian (some could be WR) features in this translation: 'dědič, drukarnja, roku'; 'y: i confusion, u: v confusion - 'u bitve', Sob, 56-7.
- 2) South-West Ruš (Ukrainian Galician) copy of a Moravian translation from Latin: the meaning is - ' a priest'.

Z Á M A C H (attempt at coup d'Etat, murder plot), P.

Russ 18

27. 6. 1717, "Neprijatelí naš načajalsja odnim svojim zamachom vse dělo sověršiti", P, SiR, I, 153; 1721, "Da ne vospomjanutsja podobnye i u nas byvšie zámachi". P, DR, 8r;

Dial.: (Kursk, Ryisk), "zamachom - in one swing"ObISlov.

Uk : 18

1720, "v tim že zamachu on ... čaroděj. . sam horodok razorěl", Vellět, I, 128.

Mod Uk: zamach - pokušenie", Hrinč

Pol: 18; Linde

Prokopovich uses this word in Russian with a Ukrainian-Polish meaning.

Z Á M O K (fortress, castle), P, R.

Russ : 16

1567, "Chotite ... i vašich zamkov ... postupiti nam". (Vorotytsky), Groz, 258; 1576, "arcybiskup ... v zamku svoem ... zapersja". (Cracow), DSnr, I, 643; 1581, "čotyre zamki v zemli Liřljanskoj ... meti choteli", Groz, 214; 1598 " (Fredericus) .Velěl ... do ... zamku provoditi", "... stati v zamkě". (G. sit), DSnr, II, 361; 1610, "poddalisja s stanicoju i inšimi zamki", AI, II, 355; 1638, "... ot Krasnoselskago zamka, ... 31 versta". (Uk sit), AMG, II, 57; 1653,

Uk : 14- 15

1389, "počavši ot mostu zamku Horodenskoho ku rynku", "ku zamku do ... cerkvi", (Vitold, Luck), DiR, I, 26, 27; 1492, "a tjahnetí do toho zamku ... na sej storoně Dněpra", AZ, I, 122; 1498, "koli ... Tatarove zamok naš Kiev Sožhli, tohdy tye listy ... pohorěli". (Alex. to Hlynsky), AZ, I, 79; 1501, "a ... starostě na zamku ... suditi knjazskich ljudej". (Alex. to Volynia), AJZ, I, 27; 1507, "deržal ... kn. I. L. Hlinskij zamok Kiev", AZ, II, 6; 1514,

"na Černigov zamok idti", (interrog.), AMG, II, 310; 1661, "'most ... vyše Desny za Starym Zamkom" (Uk sit), AMG, III, 409; 1670, "na gorě zamók stoit: to zamók caringen ..., v tom Zamükù. . .: kostěly kljaštory ... posredi togo zamkù". (refer to Tartars), Kosmgr, 60, 348; 1673, "mimo zamka", DSnr, IV, 955; 1678, "zamok ... o semibašnjach", DvorCT, 8; 1697, "byla ... strelba kogda v zamok vošuli" (in Riga), PiB, I, 147; 1697-8, "pričchali v Gluchov v ... zamok", (Šerem), DSnr, X, 1586; 1704, "Zámok, ili krěp, clauis, arx; zamók- claustrum", Polik; 1715, "sdělati zámok v Perevoločně". (Golicyn), Sud-ko, II, 69; 1717, "Razbila ruskaja chrabrosti zamok vaš Nottenburg", P, SiR, I, 153; 1722, "postroili sela gorody i zamki". (P.), Istgr, 187; 1725, " (Petropol'i) se i zámok vsjakija vtedy otažajuščij", "... zámok tomužde morju, kogda ono privozilo na nas strachi i bėdstvija", P. PochvPam, 10r.

"... ona otpisala ... dvor ... v zamku v ... Lucku". Kur. Gr. (No. F), 138; 1552, "V zamku cerkov sv. Nikoly ... Zamok Čerkaskij", "Z. Kanevskij". (Ops Z.), ArJZ, VII/1, 77, 78, 91-2, 106; 1563-9, "Vtekajut na zamki", KA, 575; 1591, "v Lucku pered zamkom", (VolVol), ArJZ, I/1, 293; 1619, "nebo, jak ... zamok", (Gavat), UInterm, 46; 1632, "zámki ... navěžal", (Parnass), Tit, 304; 1646, "Hde moi nyně zamki koštovne murováníi", Trank (Perlo), 165; 1672-702, "Uradnik ... mēškal v zamku Konotopskom", "v zamku něžinskom", SamLět, 33, 37; 1710, "zažhoša kozaki baštu ... i zamok vzjali", "v zamku Baturynskom", HrabLět, 51, 205; 18th c. (beg.), "zaraz ja do zamuku na zloděja skocu", UInterm, 72; (1569, "i v zamočku", ArJZ, I/1, 16).

Mod Uk: zámok, zamók.

WR: 1547, "'budovanija zamkov", AZ, III, 14.

GDL: 16-17th c. (1529) "zamku", Stang.

Pol: 1564, "żywszy po zamcech" (Bielski), 1641, "zamek", Linde.

Mod Cz, Slk: zámek' - Jungm.

Russ 16- < Uk 14-15- (WR, GDL16) : Pol 15-16- : Cz, Slk.: MHG (slōz) : < Lat (clūsa)

'Z a m o k ' is an interesting lexical and semantic calque in Slavonic (West Slavonic in the first place) from German (which in its turn in German is also a calque from Latin) that found most favourable ground in Ukrainian since 14th c. From Ukrainian, where it had been widespread both as a thing and a word already in the 14-16th c., it penetrated sporadically the chancery and literary Russian, referring mostly to foreign - Polish, Ukrainian and other castles and fortresses. Scribes and its long literary tradition in Ukrainian also played their part.

In Ukrainian, similar to most masculine nouns, it followed hesitantly -a- but preferring -u- declension, which is also dominantly reflected in the Russian texts.

'Z a m k i ' - a typical defensive system in the Ukraine since 15th c. ¹⁾ - were fortified castles, fortresses or parts of towns. In the process of changing political and

social order in the Ukraine 'zamki' assumed the primary meaning of the old ESL 'gorody' (fortresses) and lexically replaced them, while 'město' gradually replaced 'hórod' (town).

In Muscovy, where different cultural and political conditions prevailed, 'gorod' (grad) retained its semantic value of 'town' and the meaning of 'gorod' (fortified town, fortress) was assumed by 'krěpostí' in 17thc. ²⁾, while 'zamok' and also 'fortecija' reflect foreign concepts and cultural background, competing unsuccessfully against 'krěpostí'.

The concentration of several semantic units in one word necessitated, for semantic differentiation, a dissimilation of stress ³⁾ in literary Ukrainian and Russian: 'z á m o k' - castle, fortress; 'z a m ó k' - a lock, locked up, got wet.

'z a m ó k' (castle) in Kosmogr 1670 is due to confusion of stress, resulting in double dissimilation and super correctness.

See 'f o r t e c i j a' and 'v e ž a'.

- 1) ArJZ, VIII/1, give detailed descriptions, made in 1552, of Ukrainian 'zamki': 'Čerkassy, Kanev, Kiev, Luck, Žitomir, Černobyl, Vynycja, Oster'; ArJZ, VII/2: Bar, Kremjanecí, Braclav, Volodymyr Volynskyj, cf. also ArJZ, VIII/1.
- 2) Čern, RIL, 225.
- 3) It does not apply to dialects, 'Zámok' in WUK dialects means 'castle' and 'lock', while 'zamók' - 'got wet, locked up!

Z A P O R O G I (beyond the rapids, cossacks' fortress), P.

Russ : 17

17th c. (first half), "Togda že priisdoša ko Griškě rostrigě iz-za Porogov na pomoščí mnogie ... kazaki", (O Griškě), RIB, XIII, 726; 1620, "Chodili iz Zaporog na ... ulusy", "A na vesnu oni ... idut pevne v Zaporogi", (Posol. Prikaz, Maloros. děla, o prieme Zaporož. poslov), VUR, I, 3, 5; 1621, "Čerkassy ... pošli v Zaporogi", (Putivl. report), AMG, I, 215; 1632, "dvě tysjači čerkas, vzjav groši, pošli v zaporogi", "v zaporogach, "iz Zaporog", AMG, I, 411, 314, 351; 1645, "iz Zaporoch dvacatí strugov idet na morja", (Don Děla, II), RIB, XXIV, 742; 1648, "po vsej Urkajne zakaz učiněn ... čtob v Zaporogi. . nikto ne chodil", (Voev. report), AMG, II, 211; 1660, "totarovja pristupali v Zaporogach k gorodu Sěči", AMG, III, 31; 1664,

Uk : 16-17

1610, "pisan za porohami, roku šestšisot desjatoho". (Hetman), AJZ, II, 66; 1618, "A druhaja častí Jafeto-Roskoho pokolěnija z Maloj Rossii vychodjači, a na za-porohach živučii kozaki", PalZK, 1110; -1625, "Uže oti Zaporohy koneci našoi dorohy". (Kozak i Kulyna - a song), BilChr, 151; 1661, "čtob ich čerez Zaporohi ... ne propustiti ... hetman učnet pisati v Zaporohi k Sěrku" (Somko Ps), AJZ, IV, No. 41, p. 92; 1668, "a estí v Zaporohach pisari Petruška" (Něžin), AJZ, VII, 98; 1677, "nachvaljavsja iti v Zaporohi i tam buntovati", Tymč (s.v. 'buntovati'); 1672-1702, "A Ju. Chmelničenko ... vyslal za Porohi sluhu svoeho Bruchoveckoho do vojska", SamLět, 59.

"poslany ... v Zaporogi", AMG, III, 571; 1687, "Vědomosti iz Zaporogov", (Šerem), DSnr, X, 1374; 1702, "po ... izvěstiju is Zaporog Chan ... idet" (Apraksin), PiB, II, 427; 1709, "propadití vy za porogi, liš by ne zbitsja z dorogi", P, Stich (Zaporož), 214; 1709, "pisal ja ... o posylke v Zaporogi ... dvuch gramot", (Golovkin to Skor), Sud-ko, II, 116.

Rus 17 < Uk 16 -17

See 'Zaporožskij' for conclusion

Z A P O R O Ž Ī E (The Uk Cossacks fortress - headquarters), P.

Russ : 17

1638, "iz Zaporožija vyšli kozaki s puškami 16000", VUR, I, 214; 1649, "iz Zaporožija ... šli ... na Čigiren", (Don Děla) RIB, XXIX, 187; 1654, "O soli ... iz Zaporožija", AMG, II, 385; 1660, "pisali v Zaporožie k staršinam", (Romodan), AMG, III, 199; 1663, "za Dněprom i na Zaporožie" (transl. <Pol), AMG, III, 546; 1673, "na Zaporožie ... ataman Sěrko byl", SGGD, IV, 293, 292; 1703, "razvěsti ... kvartiry bliží Zaporožija, PiB, II, 212, 219; 1709, "poslannych ... iz Zaporožija otpraviti", (Golovkin), Sud-ko, II, 115; 1714, "Archimandrit ... posylan byl v Zaporožie", (Golovkin), Sud-ko, II, 228; 1722, "Žitíe vsěch bylo bezžennoe ... po uzakonneniju, znatno, čto izobřetatelí Zaporožija vzjal v tom obrazec s Kavalerov Maltijskich", "Koševyj so vsěm Zaporožiem povinovalsja ... Getmanu Malo - rossijskomu", P, IstPV, 202, 201;

Uk : 16-17

(1585, "hetman kozakov zaporožskich", ArJZ, III/1, 16)
1617, "aby onym žadnych potreb do Zaporoža ne devali", ArJZ, III/1, 200; 1630, "Vyšedši z Zaporožja z armatoju ... v Korsuní", VUR, I, 87; 1645, "horelūki kupovati ... u šinkarok ... z Zaporoža", ArJZ, III/1, 393; 1680, "... rati Veliko-Rossijskii i na Zaporožie poslany bjachu", Sýnops, 158; 1672-702, "i vojsko z Zaporožja bylo", "z Zaporožžja do Hadjača", SamLět, 65, 70; 1710, "na Zaporožžju", "itti na Zaporože do Sěči", HrabLět, 40, 42.
Pol: 1613-33, "do Zaporoža poslemy", 18th c., "na Zaporože", Linde.

See 'Zaporožskij' for conclusion

Z A P O R O Ž E C (Zaporozhlan Cossack), P.

Russ : 17

17th c. (first half), povědachu ich že Litvy v prichodě do 30000 Zaporožan". "I chotěli ego, Grišku, Zaporožane ubiti", (O Griškě), RIB, XIII, 726; 1687, "kozaki i zaporožcy ... bilisi chabro", DSnR, X, 1374; 1702, "Zaporožcov ostputiti li ?", PiB, II, 10; 1703, "Dija prinuždenija ich, Zaporožcov, věrnosti, takie predlagaet sposoby", PiB, II, 213; 1705, "estli ... Zaporožcy budut ... preškoditi ... čto ... dělati", (Golovkin), PiB, III, 400; 1707-8, "Bulavin pošel ... a s nim sily ... kubancov i zaporožcov", (Atam, Golyj), Obn II/1, 145; 1714, "Pisal ... Šeremetev ... o Zaporožcach" (Golovkin) Sud-ko, II, 226, 227; 1722, "Zaporožcy ...", "Města ugod nye ... kazakam Zaporožec dany", "vsjak Zaporožec", P, IstPV, 198, 200, 203; 1710-34, "Zaporožec kajuščijsja, P, Stich, 214.

Uk : 16-17

(1585, "zaporožskij")
1620, "hde Zaporožcov nět, tatarin vpadaet", (Sakovič), Tit, 39 (and 38);
1676, "Hetmánov, ... Sotnikov ... i inšich molodcov ... zaporožcov", Radiv, Prop, 39; 1683, "Jakov ... z Zaporožcami do Sěči ujšol", (Poltava), Evarn Istoč, I, 13; 1672-702, "zaporožci ...", "zaporožcě ... otkrili", "na kozakov zaporožcev", SamLět, 72, 204; 1710, "meždu Zaporožcjami", HrabLět, 40; 1720, "Toj list ... Zaporožcy ... izkopijuvavši, oriinal ... prislali do Hetmana", VelLět, II, 602; 1728, "Panove zaporožcě", (Milosti Bož II/1), BilChr, 324;

Pol: 1650, "Kozacy Dnieprowi ... raz się Nizowcami, raz Zaporožcami od kamiennych porogów rzeki tamtej zowia". Linde.

See 'Zaporožskij' for conclusion

Z A P O R O Ž S K I J (Zaporozhlan)

Russ : 16-17

1593, "a veleno Čerkasom Zaporožskim byti na Doně", (Fedor Iv. to Don Cossacks), SGGD, II, 126; 1596,

Uk 16-

1585, "Kn. M. Ružinskij, hetman kozakov Zaporožskich", ArJZ, III/1, 16; 1590, "pan Jaroš ... vojska

"poslal ... Zaporožskich Čerkas Getmana ... Lobodu", DSnR, II, 294; 1609, "i kazaki Zaporoskija", (Smuta), RIB, II, 802; 1619, "Zaporožskie čerkasy", AMG, I, 156; 1623, "prišlo ... kazakov zaporožskich vosemí desjati čelověk", (Putivl. reprt), AMG, I, 186 (and 334, 402, 520, 583, 612); 1627, "po skaske Zaporoskich čerkas", Čertež, 112; 1632, "polkovniku že žaporožskich čerkas" (Putivl), 1634, "... zaporožskich i listrovych čerkas polkovniki" (interrog), AMG, I, 351, 616; 1648, "Zaporožskie ... kazaki Černigov ... poimali", AMG, II, 225; 1649, "Arendam židovskim ... v Zaporožskom Vojsku ne byti", (Kunak), VUR, II, 304; 1654, "so vsem rycarstvom Vojska Zaporožskogo", (1656, v Zaporoskago), AMG, II, 366, 548; 1661 "vojska Zaporožskogo ... Čerkas. gorodov burmistry", AMG, III, 365; 1687, "v. Zaporožkago getman", DSnR, X, 1288; 1703, "O zaporožskoj šatosti", PiB, II, 212.

Zaporozskoho", ArJZ, III/1, 27; 1593, "vse rycerstvo vojska Zaporozskoho vyznavaemo", (Hetm. Kosynskij to kn. Ostrozkij), ArJZ, III/1, 53; 1610, "list hetmana Zaporozskoho", AJZ, II, 67; 1622, "Konaševiča Sahajdačnoho, hetmana v ... Zaporozkoho", "O V. Zaporózkom", (Sakov), Tit, 37, 39; 1663, "pane hetmane ... i vse rycerstvo V. Zaporozkoe", BarPS, 10, 1680; "vojsko Zaporožskoe", Sýnops, 148; 1672-702, "Hetmanově Zaporožskomu Chanenkově". SamLét, III; 1710, "zaporožskim", HrabLét, 49; 1720, "v ... Zaporožskoj z turkom bitvě", VelLét, I, 408.

Pol: 1621, "O Zaporozkich ... bają, že ci junacy dziewięć duszy mają", 1633, "... od molojców Zaporozkich", Linde

Russ 16 < Uk 16 (> WR 17) > Pol 17

Words of 'zaporožie' lexical and semantic area, which are neologisms originating in a turbulent period of Ukrainian history are Ukrainianisms in Russian. They are numerous in the 17-18th c., administrative and diplomatic Russian, resulting from the Russian diplomatic and military relations with the Ukrainian Cossacks themselves and from Russian interest in Ukrainian affairs generally. Literary Russian as well as White Russian and Polish have these words also from Ukrainian.

'Z a p o r o g i ' (from a 16-17th c. Ukrainian expression "iti za porogi" - hence the Acc. case) is a prototype form of 'zaporožie' still tinted with a vague 'geographical locality' meaning. It is favoured colloquially and is often used as a synonym for 'Zaporožie' in Ukrainian, and hence, in Russian.

'Z a p o r o ž ĩ e' (< *za-porog-jĩ - beyond the Dniepr steps - rapids) shows an older and Russian preferred ending '-ie-' (< *-ĩje-) in contrast to a newer Ukrainian reduplication of consonant + '-ja', i.e. 'zaporožžja' (cf. Uk. žyttja': Russ žitiě').

Semantically 'zaporožie' is wider than 'zaporogi': 1) Uk. Cossacks' fortress-

headquarters; 2) Uk. Cossacks' knightly order - 'rycarstvo'; 3) military organisation; 4) sovereign territory of the Uk. Cossacks.

'Z a p o r o ž e c' is derived from 'zaporožie' with the formant '-ec' (<*-ĭc-'), a cossack, distinct from 'reestrovij'.

'Z a p o r o ž a n i n', with the '-anin' formant is the Russianized form, cf. 'janyčanin'; 'latynjanin'.

'Z a p o r o ž s k i j', with the suffixal adjectival formant '-sk'-, was by far the most numerous in Ukrainian and Russian, forming part of the Ukrainian Hetman's title. (cf. Don Džla I, II, III, IV), R. James (181) spells it "zaporoveski", (Larin, 62).

Historically, 'Zaporožie' was founded in the middle of the 16th c. by Prince 'D. Višneveckij' - considered to be the first historical Hetman of the Cossack Host - who built the Cossack fort ('Sěčič') on 'Khortycja', the Dniepr isle, below the rapids, in about 1550-1560¹⁾ hence 'zaporogi' and derivatives which by the beginning of the 17th c. are well reflected in Ukrainian literary works.

See 'volnostī', 'sěčič'.

1) VUR, I, 487, gives it as 1557. Cf. Hruš, Ist, K, 1909, VII, 139.

Z B O R (Church Council, secular assembly, meeting; collection), P.

Russ (15) 16-17

16th c. (1395), "Služba ... zaneže na zbor sinodik čtetsja", (Cyprian to Novg.), RIB, VI/1, 235; 16th c., (1458-9), "... svjatii vseleništii sedmī zborov", (Posl. Metrop. lony), RIB, VI, 621; 16th c. (1471), "... ot vsěch ich pjati zborov" ("sūbor četvertyi") (Metrop. Feodosij¹⁾ to Novgor), RIB, VI, 733 (732); 16th c. (1461-), 'sūstavlenie osmago zbora latyniškago', "toi ... vseleniškii zbor v Nikei", (Slovo na latyn), Popov, 362; 386; 1625, "iže povelěvaet anggelis-komu zboru", Chvor (Eret), 55; 1651, "a Vešneveckij v zборе s poljaki stojal", (Repnin, Uksit), 1653, "skoliško ljudej v zборе", (Buturlin's embassy to Ukraine), VUR, III, 125, 441; 1704, "Zbor - zri sobranie", Polik; 1721, "Patriarši, Archierejskie ... votčiny, Zborami i pravleniem ... vēdatī li", P, DR, 92r; 1728, "Ubo sotvori, carju, voinskija

Uk : 14-15

1347-, " (pani) vynety suti ot zbora ljudskaho i muzikoho aby ne meli outisku muzikoho", (Stat Visl), AZ, I, 3. (MS, 12/15); 1415, "učinili esmo tak Mitropolota, zborom", (Vitold), AZ, I, 37 (and 36); 1445, "na sedmi zborěch", R83; 15th c., "zbor albo rada", ZRSb, 311; 1563-9, "Sekty ... po našemu zbory nevěrných", KA, 618; 1596, "A dano ... kljatvu na mitropolita, ... na tom Kamenečūnom z heretykov sobranym zborišču" (Skarga), RIB, XIX, 322; 1618-21, "Stefan sv. na Zborysku obrazorcov ... vospominaet", PalZK, 564; 1627, "Sūstojanie, sūbor, zbor", Ber, 325; 1710, "Malorossijskim urjadnikom timi zbori upravljati", HrabLět, 128.

ModUk: "zbory - sobranie", Hrinč.

Deriv.: "cerkva ... zbornaja", 1457, AJZ, I, 74

zbory, Da ne ... budut ... v nas zdory"
(Ezekija), Per, PRD, 418;
Deriv.: 16th c., "načaša zborovati",
Popov, 365.

WR: 15; "zbor albo rada", *ZRSb, 311;
1596, *, RIB, XIX, 322
Pol: 1551, "przełożeni zboru krześciań-
skiego", Rospond, 422;
OCz: 1360, "coetus, zbor", Bohem, 489;
"zboř, sběř - zhromažen, Šimek.

Russ (15-) 16-17 < Uk 14 (WR 15) : ORus' sŭborŭ: CSI *sŭ-birati.

Spelling with 'z-' and the meaning 'zbor - secular assembly, meeting' in Russian rests on Ukrainian literary tradition. Regressive assimilation, although not uncommon in colloquial Russian, e.g. 'zbor (for sbor - money, tax collection)', is suppressed by the Russian literary tradition. 'Zbory' in Propokovich's example means taxes, councils.

See 'z', 'zгода', 'zrada'.

- 1) These documents (from the chanceries of the Metropolitans Cyprian, Iona, Feodosij) are (16th c.) copies, and although containing other Ukrainian features - 'prebyvaju', 'dėdičŭ' (cf. 'latyn'), may not be preserving their original spelling. Cyprian, residing in Kiev, would reflect old Ukrainian linguistic features.

Z B R Ó J A / Z B R Ú J A (weapons, arms/armour, horse equipment, harness), R, Y.

Russ : (15) 16-17

1494, "a nam by nyněčja zbrui konej syskav ... otdati". (Iv. Vas. ¹⁾) DSnPL, I, 157; 16th c. (1549-), "ne uderžaša bo meča ego ni zbrui, ni konŭskaja sila", Peresvet (Saltan), 141; 1606-7, "s Litovskimi ... ljudŭimi v zbrue ... i s oružiem", DSnPL, IV, 341 (and 236, 439); 1609, "iz taborov vyechal litovin vo zbroi". (interrog), AI, II, 250; 1606-20, "vyěchati ... v zbrue ... i so vsěm oružiem", (Inoe Skaz), RIB, XIII, 77; 1625, "Koni obsėdlany so vseju zbrueju i telom i laty", Kotov, 110, 29. 11. 1630, "mušket i ratnaja zbruja", RRLs, OSP, VIII, 136; 1632, "ružŭja ... i nikakoj zbrui ... imati", AMG, I, 420; 1634, "ratnuju sbruju", AMG, I, 649; 1647, "oružija izbrui dělati", UčRatn, 12r; 17th c., "na

Uk : 15-16

1494, "a statki ich, koni i zbroi tam ostalisi", (Aleks. to Iv. Vas). DSnPL, I, 157; 1497, "koni i zbroi ... pootdavati", (Alex. GDL), DSnPL, I, 229; 1498, "ty žŭ Knjazi Bělevskii prislali mnohii ljudi ... v zbrojach", DSnPL, I, 268; 1554, "zbroja", Gol, I, 13; 1563-9, "zbroeju spravedlivosti", KA, 377; 1577, "i v inšich ryštunkach, zbrojach". (Zahorov. Test.), ArJZ, I/1, 76; 1622, "kozak nĕmajuči nĕ zbroi, nĕ šiřaka", (Sakov, Virři), Tit, 39; 1627, "Brŭnja: zbrŭja, pancŭr", Ber, 16; 1634, "... zbroě i oružja", Tit, 313; 17th c., "zbroja, bronŭ", SS; 1676-88, "ne uzbroite oružiem duchovnym". (Ohorod), Radiv, Prop, 56; 1696, "uzjavři ... zbroi, pořli", (Rim. Dĕj.) BilChr, 575; 1710, "zbroi i

janyčenjach zbruja", "vzbrujach", AzovSid, 359, 372; 1666-7, "konskoju zbrueju", Ktš, 47; 1678, "i konskie zbrui", (Golochvastov Test.), MDBP, IV/61, 193; 1702, "kakoju zbrueju", PiB, I, 25; 1702-3, "Veli ... prizvati ... voi so vsjakim oružiem i krěpkimi zbroi", R, Kom/8, 379; 1704, "Zbrúja - lorica, thorex", Polik; 1713-28, "ni luk, ni bronja, niže zbrúí", Y, KV, 201; 1739, "zbruja; sbruja - pribor, snastí, ružie", RukLeks; 1789, "zbrúja: 1) dospěch; 2) konskij pribor; 3) orudija remeni", SAR.

Dial.: "zbroja" (Don Region), Vasm.; "sbrúja - utvari, cerkovnaja utvari", (Nižn. Novg), ObISlov.

Deriv.: 1670, "dva muža konnych zbrójnych i oružejnych", Kosmgr, 255; 1704, "zbrújnyj", Polik.

kopii o zemlju metachu", HrabLět, 55; 18th c., "Smertí ... i sbruju vsju zmete, jak pautinu". (Rizdv. Virši), BilChr, 399.

Mod Uk: zbrója, zbrúja- Hrinč.

Deriv.: 1565, "z vojskom ... ljudom zbrojnym" (Luck), ArJZ, I/1, 7.

WR: 1515, "na vojnu chodil vozbroi, kak i inšie bojare", RIB, XX, 223.

Pol (14-) 15th c., "zbroję, habere arma", Reczek; 1480-1529, "zbroja", Hrabec, ElKres; 1564, "zbroya", Mącz, 41a/10.

OCz: 13-14th c., (beg), "za tiem jina zbrogie vždy šla", (1377) "zbrogy", Geb, III/1, 226; OCz: "zbrojë", Šimek.

Russ (15) 16-17 < Uk, WR, GDL, 15-16 : Pol (14) 15 : OCz 13-14- : SCr broj : CSI *borjǫ, *broiti; *briti.

Ukrainian ²⁾, White Russian and Polish influence through the GDL diplomatic relations and individual authors at first, but mainly during the Time of Troubles, brought this word to Russian in two variants - z b r o j a : z b r u j a. The latter form found favourable reception in Russian.

In Ukrainian the two forms survive because they developed their clear semantic differentiation: 'zbroja' assumed the meaning of 'oružie' which it replaced, 'zbruja' - 'armour, coat of mail, harness, horse equipment; in Russian, however, '(o)ružie' is preserved, leaving little semantic need and scope for 'zbroja' - (weapons, arms) and therefore, although this differentiation was partly sustained by Ukrainian tradition, the form with 'u' - 'zbruja', soon Russianized to 'sbruja' (armour, horse equipment, harness), became dominant lexically and semantically, tending to absorb occasionally also the marginal meaning of 'zbroja'.

'u' for 'o' in Ukrainian, White Russian (also in Polish) and hence in Russian may have some connection with the OCzech long 'ó' (> uo > u) Cf. OCz 1332, "w uokol", 1388, "kterýž zustane", 14th c., "w upocie (in petra), "skuro"; also in loan words - "koruna, ruože, pruba³⁾, and Polish 'zbrój, Cz 'zbrój', 'rozbroj (discord).

Etymologically and semantically the word is connected with *borjǫ, *broiti (make trouble, fight): OCz - "broiti se" (1445, SSČ), vzbroití, rozbroj; ULus - wobróć so; LLus - wobrojś; Pol - broić; Uk - zbroiti⁴⁾, broity, nabroity; SCr - brój. (Machek).

See 'z', 'z g o d a', 'z r a d a'.

- 1) Ivan Vasil'evich here repeats the word used by Putyatich, the GDL envoy. Prince Konstantin Ostrozhsky was at that time 'Velikij Hetman Litovskij'.
- 2) 'Zbroja' in Ukrainian is not necessarily from Polish; Hrabec (Elkres) assumes that Polish 'zbroja' was borrowed from Ruthenian (i.e. from Ukrainian-White Russian); while Šerech (Uk. infl. on Polish 16-17th c., *Annals*, III, No. 2, p. 720), questioning the theory of an exclusively Ukrainian origin of 'zbroja', considers that it existed in both Polish and Ukrainian without being borrowed by either. The 'u' in 'sbruja' in Russian, according to Šerech, points to a Polish or a Ukrainian source. V. DuFue (OSP, 1958, VIII, 163) considers it from Polish. Breuckner considers 'zbruja' "ruska požyczka". It is significant that 'zbruja' is widespread in colloquial Ukrainian and in historical Cossack songs ("nesut' zbruju zolotuju, šablju i rušnycu").
- 3) Geb, I, 243, 248. There were Galicia-Volynia cultural and military relations with Bohemia in 12-14th c. and Czech mercenaries were stationed on Ukrainian territory in 15-17th c.
- 4) 1627, "Viny istjazuju, karu sužu prostupki, vyvėdujusja o tom što kto zbroil", Ber, 22; 1646, "Ty mnoho zla na tom svėtė broiš". Trank (Perlo), 166.

Z ^vY Č Á J (custom, habit, tradition; consuetudo), R.

1. Kiev Rus' - Kiev, Galicia-Volynia Regions 11-14th c. (12th c., "ne sŭvokupljatisja sŭ nimi vŭ družbě ... ni vŭ sŭvyčai"- Zlatostruja; 1296 (14th c. copy), "dolŭgyja sŭvyčaiia (in older copy - 'obyčaja') - Pandekty Nik.: 12-15th c., "svyčaja i obyčaja"- SloPolk; 11th c.; "sŭvyčeniki"- Gregor. Nazar. 13 slov; 12th c., "svyčenuju ... postavimŭ trapezu"- Zlatostruja), SrMat; 11- (13th c. copy), "sŭvyčai" (Gr εξις), "sŭvyčeni činu"- Žit. Savvy Osvjašč. (Pamjatn. Drevnerussk. Pis'menstva. ANSSSR, M. 1968, p. 189).

II. Russ : 16-17

1567, "Nam radiš' po zvyčejju panov rad tvoich, jak oni zvykli zradoju tebja deržati", "po zvyčaju ... pamjatej ich". (Belsky, Mstislav, Vorotyň), Groz, 246, 265, 254, 263; 1606-20, "da izvyčej u menja tot uložilsja, čto ... so mnoju ... vyžžajut roty ...", (Inoe Skaz.), RIB, XIII, 78; 1649, "A ich de krymskich chanov voinskoj zvyčaj izstari", (Kunak, Uk sit), VUR, II, 302; 1654, "I dlja togo predkov našich po zvyčejju Vašej ljubvi bratstvennuju družbu ... okazat' radi". (Ferdin. to the Tsar; Uk, WR L. features, < Lat), DSnR, III, 185; 1665-6, "a tot izvyčaj vezdė ... kak vo Pskově byvalo", AIDop, V, 20; 1686, "i čest' nad nimi po posolskomu izvyčaju činiti", DSnR, VI, 1164; 1696, "a piva po

II. Uk : (11-14-) 15

15th c., "reči po našomou svyčaju sout napisany", ZRSb, 273; (1498, "Kotorye ... na vypravu voennuju zvykli choditi", AZ, I, 180); 1541, "iž tyi zvyčai chrestijanskii ... ustanovleny sut' ", AZ, I, 144; 1563-9, "nadzvyčaj", "Zvyčaj ljudej nevernych", KA, 12, 104; 1618-21, "znak- ... nad zvyčaj, něhdė několi ne byvalyj", PalZK, 1022; 1627, "Obýčaj: zvyčaj, zvyklosti", Ber, 291; 1632, "zvyčaem ... zámki ... navėžal", "staryj zvyčaj". Tit, 304, 371; 17th c., "zvyklosti, zvyčaj", SS; 1678, "prinjalismo list velmožnosti vašoj vodluh zvyčaju našoho vojskovoho v pospolitoj radė". (Zaporozh. Cossacks Ps to Hetman), Evarn, Istoč, I, 104; 1672-702, "u onych zvyčaj davnij",

tamošnému zvyčaju, ne pĭjut". (Vienna, Nefimov-Čižinskij), DSnr, VIII, 445; 1701-3, "Vsjak svojim umom, zvykli v edino sbirati", R, Kom/7, 370.

Dial.: Archangelsk - "svýka - privjazannosti k čemu", ObiSlov.

SamLét, 71; 17-18th c., "Kozackie zvyčaji dobre znala ..." (Pob. Trioch Brat.), Dumy, 99.

WR: 15th c., *ZRSb, 273; 16th c., "vodluh zvyčaju prava", RIB, XX, 843.

Pol: 1510, "zwyczaj", Reczek; 1532, Łoś, II, 19; 1560, Linde.

OCz: "zyvčej, zvyčeny", Šimek.

Russ (16-) 17-18 < Uk (WR) 1516 : Kiev Rus' 11- (sŭvyčaji) : Pol 15- : OCz (Moravian) 14- : CSI *vyk-ti: *ŭk-

See z v y č a j n y j for conclusion.

Z V Y Č Á J N Y J (customary, common, general)

Russ : 17-

1644, "muž vo svjatoj biblii ... gorazdo izvyčen", Prenija, 49; 1670, " (oni) konskomu sėdėniju izvŭčny", Kosmgr, 271; 1691, "napisany ... oblegaty, a po perevodu ... napisany črezvyčajnymi poslami", DSnr, VII, 652; 1697, "a nyně ... zvyčajnoj ... posol", PiB, I, 129; 27. 2. 1702, "posylaem my, k vašemu saltanovu veličestvu črezvyčajnogo poslannika našego" (to Mustafa II of Turkey), PiB, II, 21; 19. 2. 1702, "... prosim, jakoby ... emu ... povodilosŭ prebyvanie zvyčajno posolskim obyčaem". (to Friedr. I of Prussia), PiB, II, 20; 1713-19, "K molitvė ... zvyčajnyj znak dan budet", (PSZ, V), Smir; 1720-40, "... ja črezvyčajnoj žar viděl" (ŠKom), Per, PrD, 577; 1731, "... dass er so lustig ist ..., črezvyčajno vesel", Weis, 108; 18th c. (1746-48), "Mysli, sovėty Tvoi dėjstva črezvyčajny", Dialog, 110; 1789, "Črezvyčajnyj, - ajnosti", SAR.

Uk : (15-) 16

1596, "otpravivši zvyčajnye molitvy ... korolja ždali" (Berest. Sobor), RIB, XIX, 188; 1621, "Zaboroneno ... podatkov nezvyčajnych ... vytjahati" (Belz vovoda protest), VUR, I, 21; 1633, "vytehanem nezvyčajnych robot i furami nad inventar", ArJZ, VI/1, 493; 1636, "v dom zvyčajnyj bratskij", Gol, II, 161; 1659, "eksordium ... i konkluzija zvyčajnym idut trybom", Gal Nauka, 142v; 1687, "zvyčajně movjat", (Lviv), AZ, V, 200; 1672-702, "polkovnikove kozakov do vsjakoj ... nezvyčajnoj roboti pristanovljali", SamLét, 4, 13.

Pol: 1446, "Abusiue, male, nyeszwyczanye", 1500, "nyeswyczayne - involitus", SSP.

Z v y č a j, z v y č a j n y j (< Kiev Rus' sŭvyčai-¹⁾: CSI *sŭ - *vyk-) in Russian, in contrast to the common Russian 'obyčaj' (< *ob-*vyk-), is a Ukrainian White Russian (also WSI)²⁾ form, introduced and sustained mainly through Ukrainian influence.

As in Ukrainian, Russian also has the alternative stress on '-ý-' (i.e. *zvýčeĭ) shown by the spelling with '-e-' for (unstressed) '-ja-' (< *ę), which is a dialectal feature³⁾.

In Ukrainian it is an old word with the prefixal 'sŭ-' voiced to 'z-' as in 'z' (< sŭ), 'zbor' (sŭbor).

'Črezvyčajnyj' has survived in Russian by virtue of its Church Slavonic prefixal formant 'črez-', giving semblance of integration, although, consistently, correct Russian should be 'črezobyčajnyj' (cf. 1720, "črezobyčajnym ... smotrěniem", "črez obyčajno", P, SiR, II, 47, 72; 1738, "O raschodach ... obyčnych ... a ne črezobyčajnych", Instrukc, 18), while 'iz-vyčaj' is an attempt to Russianize it: both forms are adapted to the inclination of the Russian language (cf. črezměrnyj, izradca, vspěvak, istrata).

Normally, apart from the compounds of 'pri-, na-' with vyk- (e.g. 'privykanie', 'privykatī', 'privyčen', 'navyk') at this period, Russian prefers the older form 'obýk', 'obyčaj', 'obyčajnyj' (obŭ - vyk-), while Ukrainian, in keeping with its general trend of development (e.g. 'zborny', 'zmovy', 'zrada'), favours 'zvyčaj', 'zvyklyj' (cf. Rostovsky's 'zvykli'). In his Westernizing drive Peter I admits the phrase - 'zvyčajno posolskimo byčaem'.

1) It corresponds to, or translates Gr εἴς

2) 'zvyčaj' in Czech is dialectal (Moravian); 'obyčaj' is literary (Machek).

3) This feature is characteristic of NUK (Žylko, 68-9), WUK ("kolodeži", "odehněne", 1627, Ber, 96, 293), and found in WRuss and SRuss dialects - Kursk, Voronež, Sevsk, Novosil (Kotkov, JVRN, 64-65).

Z G Ó D A (agreement, concord), P.

Russ : 16 - 17

1492, "Čtoby dal bog ... zгода byla". DSnPL, I, 70; 1560, "iže ty ... o chrestijanskich nezgodach ... žalěeš", (Groz, envoy to Pol), DSnPL, III, 2; 1567, "Predkove naši nezgodami ... nevolju terpeli", (Vorotyń), Groz, 261-2, 272; 1607-8, "byla zгода i ljubovī", "vidja svoju nezgodu", DSnPL, IV, 499, 436; 1609, "i ... nezgodu v gosudarstvě učinili", (Šujskij), SGGD, II, 371; 1625,

Uk : 14

1388, "I ... estli by židove ... nezhodu abo svar počali ... ne maet brati", (Luck, Vitold), AZ, I, 24; 1493, "budetī ... mezi Hosudarej ... ljubovī ... i ... zhoda", (GDL sit), AZ, I, 133; 1541, "nezhody i škody", AJZ, I, 109; 1563-9, "Sčelasja velikaja nezhoda", KA, 79; 1581, "zhoda", "v pohanskoj nezhdě". Ostr Bible (Predisl), Ir; 1587, "v ... zhodě, KaIRN, 255; 1597-8, "Pokažite

"i neljubiti Christos, gdě merzosti zgoda", Chvor (Eret), 57; 1649, "v dobruju zgodu", (Kunak, Uk sit), VUR, II, 303; 1658, "čajat ... o mir zgody", (Šachovskij), AI, IV, 258; 1659, "pristupil k dobroj zgodě", (Tsar's order, Uk sit), AJZ, IV, 204; 1660, "čtob učiniti zgoda", (Chovanskij), AMG, III, 81; 1670, "... i v zgodě ... prebyv" (Tsar to Uk Cossacks), SGGD, IV, 251; 1678-85, "zgoda", Polockij (Erem), 259; 1731, "učinilasī takova nezgoda", (Kaleandr), Per PRD, 51.

Deriv.: **zgodie:** 1626, "nyně že poslednee **nevzgodie** vidim", Kat-Rost (Pov), 704; 1725, "Tjaželo bylo podnjati na tělo junošeskoe, nespokojstva i **bezgódija** ... radi otečestva", P, PochvPam, 8r;

zgodnyj: 1703, PiB, II, 216;

sgodno (according): 1668, DSnR, IV, 615; 1679, DSnR, V, 587.

... o zhadu vjažujuči, hdě". Viš (do Episk) 53; 1605-6, "i ... taja nezhodnaja zhoda ... ne deržana", Perestor, 44; 1627, "Sūhlásie: zhóda", Ber, 244; 17th c., "zhoda, mir", SS; 1672-702, na toj zgodě "SamLět 28; 1728, "I malyja bo vešči umnožæet zhoda, Velikija vmaljaet nezhohoda", (MilBož, IV/1), BilChr, 331; **Deriv.:** **zhodnyj:** 14; 1347- "světok ne ... zhodnyi", StatVisl (MS), 36v; 1605-6, Perestor, 44; **zhodlivyj:** 1584, AŽMU, 131; 1596, Ziz, 79; 1627, Ber, 226; 17th c., SS;

WR: 1478, "neljubovi i neizhoda", (Polock - Riga), SrMat; 1517, RIB, XX, 446; 1463, "nezhodnosti", Stang Polock, 60.

GDL: 1493, *AZ, I, 133

Pol: (14) 15: 1428, "Nesgoda, discrepancia", (PsFl), 1440, SSP; 1560, zgoda, (Rej), Linde.

Russ 16-17 < Uk 14- (WR 15)- : Pol 14-15- : CSI *godü (right time)

See 'zgoditi sja' for conclusion.

Z G O D Í T Í S J A (agree, consent)

Russ : 16- 17

1566, "A budet ... s nami nesgoditsja". DSnR, I, 582; 1601-2, "Tolīko b gosudari vaš po těm ... statijam ... zgodilsja", (Saltyk. Moroz), DSnPL, IV, 115; 1654, "a budet de, kazaki s Korolem zgodjatsja i miru ne ... budet", (Šachovskij), AI, IV, 260; 1656, "A budet tebe ... sgoditsja ... bju čelom", AMG, II, 905; 1680, "jako živa buduči nezgodisja somnoju", Facecii, 139; 1697, "poobžidajut, čto i protivnaja ... storona s nimi sgoditsja", (Čižinsky),

Uk : 14 - 15

1413, "toti starci shodili sja ... na odino slovo" (Bučač), R45; 1421, "... izhodili sja", R52; 1587, "i o ednosti ne trudno sja zhoditi", KalRN, 253; 1600, "vsě zhodilisja na to", Gol, I, 166; 1627, "Sūvēščaveju, zhažáju sja", Ber, 244; 1659, "... žeby sja ona z űemoju .. zhožala", Gal Nauka, 242; 1672-702, "z soboju ne zhodilisja", SamLět, 29.

WR: 1562, "'zhožætüsja", (Budny), Karsky, Trudy, 205; 17th c., AI, 128.

Pol: 1563-4, "zgadzała się"

DSnR, VIII, 927; 1704, "Zgoždáetsja na (Orzechowski), Linde
čto, concord est, coheret", Polik; 1789,
"sgodītšjsja", SAR.

Russ 16-17 < Uk 14-15 (WR 16-17) : Pol (15) 16

' Z g ó d a ' (< s-god-a, < sŭ-god-a: CSI *god-) - Formatively and semantically a Ukrainian ¹⁾-Polish word, its meaning corresponding to Russian 'soglasie' - was used in Russian by authors and scribes influenced by Ukrainian (or WR). ' z g o d i t ť s j a ' and derivatives with the prefix 'z-' in Russian are equally due to the same transmitting agents, and the 16-17th c. Ukrainian polemical literature, which hackneyed these expressions in the first place, played an important part.

'nevzgodie' (< *ne- vŭz-god-ie) - an interesting formation - reflects partly an attempt to Russianize it. Prokopovich's 'bezgodie' means here 'negoda' - disagreeable weather in contrast to 'pogoda' (good weather), and also - disaster, discord generally, in a wider sense. Cf. Uk 1710, "bezhodie" (nesčastie), HrabLět (Gloss).

In Russian and Ukrainian there is a considerable number of derivatives from 'god', but both languages developed them independently, showing marked differences formatively and semantically. Cf. Ukrainian: 'hódi' - enough; 'vyhóda' - comfort; 'nahóda' - making amends: in Russian, on the other hand, they are less numerous and tend to preserve older characters.

See s.v. 'Z'.

- 1) Eremin (Barokko, 64-65) maintains that this word 'zgodá' entered the so-called 'Slavenskij jazyk' (which was then literary Russian) after 1660 from the Ukrainian 'knižna mova', connecting it probably with Polotsky's arrival in Moscow, which chronologically, as our evidence shows, is only vaguely so.

Z L O Č I N S T V I E (wrong-doing, crime), P.

Russ : (17) 18

1722, "... ne pochtěla posłėdovati zločinstviju eja", (P.), Istgr, 43.

Z I o č I n (e) c (a) 1652, "Čtob ... upravu učinil s poddanych, a imenno zločincov", (Uk Sit), AMG, II, 289; 1666-7, "... takŭže i inych zločincov ... pytajut ..."; "vory ... razbojniki, tati i inye zločincy", Ktš, 94, 162.

Uk : 16

1563-9, "Krivda za zločinstvo", KA, 98; 1627, "zlodějstvo: zločinstvo", Ber, 69; 17th c., "zločinstvo, zlodějstvo", SS;

Mod Uk: zlocynstvo - Hrinč

Z I o č I n (e) c (a): 1563-9, "zločinca", KA, 191, 498, 1616-21, "pomovljajut, jaboky zločincov", PaZK, 318; 1627, "zlóžděj, zločinca", Ber, 69; 1672-702, "... i jak jakie zločincě ... na Moskvu ... poprovaženo", SamLět, 170; 18th c., "onie ... zločincě ... pošli"

(Turč.), BilChr 415.

Mod Uk: zločynec': Hrinč.

WR: 1529, "zločinca", LitStat, III/30, 85.

Pol: 1551, 1674 (Złoczyństwo), Linde; 17th c., "złoczywnica", Reczek.

OCz: zločinitel - Šimek;

Russ (17) 18 < Uk WR 16 : Pol 16 CSI *zŭľŭ + *čín-

'Z l o č i n s t v i e' (zlo-čin-stv-ie) and 'zločinec' in Russian are mainly from Ukrainian ¹⁾. The Russian word corresponding semantically to Ukrainian 'zločin-(e)c(a)-stvo' has been 'zloděj-stvo'. Historically, in the semantic area, Ukrainian and Russian differ lexically. The ORus', 'zloděj-stvo' (wrong-doer, crime) acquired already in the 14th c. Ukrainian ²⁾ (cf. WR and Pol - Brueckner) a narrower meaning, 'thief', which replaced the ORus' 'tatiť, tatība' (thief, theft), and primary (general) meaning of 'zlodějstvo' was assumed by the new compound word 'zlo-čin-ec(a)-stvo' ³⁾; in Russian 'zloděj-stvo' preserved its primary meaning (wrong-doer, crime), while 'tatiť, tatība' did not yield to 'vor, vorovstvo' ⁴⁾ until 18th c.

- 1) Cf. Ukrainian 'učynok, čyn, zločyn, zločynec, -ca': in Russian: 'dejstvie, zlodejstvo'.
- 2) Cf. Vitold's charter, Luck, 1388, "maet prisjahnuti, kotoraja zastava ... čerez zlodějstvo ... abo khvalt vzjata ... koli emu okradeno, abo khvaltom vzjato". AZ, I, 23, thus 'zlodějstvo' resulting from 'ukradeno'. See also Viš (do Ostrožskij), 30.
- 3) The meaning of 'činiti - to act, to do,' in ORus' 13-14th c., was limited to Ukrainian linguistic area - Galicia-Volynia. (SrMat), which meaning soon began to overlap with that of 'dějati'
- 4) 'V o r' (from 'vrati'), a typical 'the Time of the Troubles' word, meaning 'liar, thief, rebel' - an instrument of 'smuta', appeared in Muscovy at the end of the 16-beg 17th c., (Metropol. Filaret Charter, 30.11.1606, "sgovorjaši s vory s kazaki - Čern, RIL, 196) and gradually settled its meaning on 'thief'.

Z M Ě N N I K (traitor), P.

Russ : 18

1709, "Letit svěj, lětit kupno změnnik neistovyj!", "zlyj změnnik javisja, změniv carju i Marsu", P, Stich, 210; 1709, "ot změnnika voveden estĩ"; "kljatvo-prestupnyi změnnici", P, SiR, I, 28 29, 31, (and P, Soč, 26, 27, 28).

Uk : 16

1597-8, "Trŭpit boh latinu, ... ale ruskish změnnikov iskorenjaet", Viš (do Ostroz), 34; 1598, "Kotoryj potom stalsja změnnikom" (Klir Ostroz), RIB, XIX, 436; 1672-702, "Vasjuta ... udaval Somka změnnikom i nezičlivim", SamLět, 72; 1720, "změnnikov i nedruhov svoich pozasilal", VelLět, II, 515.

See 'Z m ě n i t ě'

Z M Ě N I T Ě (betray, change), P.

1701, "uměri strěly daby uročnago cělja ne změ(nil)", Užlzměna, 15; 1709, "... změnnik, ... změniv carju i Marsu", P, Stich (Epinik), 210.

Deriv.: 1709, "ruka změnniča", "změnničija sili", "změnničeskim polčiščem", P, Stich. (Epinik), 210, 213; 1709, "i polčišča změnničeskija", P, SiR, I, 29.

1691, "Radič velmožnosti vašej ... změnkoval, jak chodil v Krim", (Zaporož. Ps to Mazepa), Evarn, Istoč, I, 319.

Deriv.: změna: 1672-702, "posterehli změnu hetmana", SamLět, 113; 1710, "(Vihovskij) utaeval protiv hosudarja javnu změnu", Hrab Lět 167 (and 218); 1718, "črez změnu ... Mazepy", (Turčin.Biohr), BilChr, 413.

"Z m ě n n i k" ¹⁾ as well as 'změnití' and the adjectival derivatives with the prefixal formant 'z-' (instead of 'iz-'), are Ukrainianisms in Russian, used only by Unkrainian authors (Prokopovich), sometimes side by side with the corresponding Russian form 'izměnnik' (cf. 1709, "O izměnniče"., P, Soč, 35; P, SiR, I, 44). Literary Unkrainian uses 'zradnyk', see 'z'.

1) In the posthumous editions of Prokopovich's works, e.g. in SiR, I(1760), II(1761), replacing or Russianizing some of the more striking Ukrainianisms, the editors (Nakoval'nin), changed 'změnnika' to 'izměnnika', 'změnnici' to 'izměnniki', 'změnničeskija' to 'izměnničeskija', as could be seen from the texts edited from MSS - P, Soč, 26, 27, 28, 35; and P, SiR, I, 28, 29, 31.

Z N A K O M I T Y J (well known, celebrated), Y.

Russ : 18

1721, "Preslavnoe onoe i vsemu miru znakomitoe Sorbonskoe Parižkoe učilišče". Y, Ps (Aks), 300.

1789, "znakomit", SAR.

Dial.: Jaroslav, "znakomityj - privětlivij, laskovij", ObiSlov.

Uk : 15-

1433, "znakomito", (Kiev), R65; 1484, "A toliko tak ne budeti Bratŭstvo naše po čomu znakomito budeti", (Jarlyk Murtazy), UH (Dodatky No. II), 138; 1609, "Na vzrosnennja drev ... vsěm znakomitych" (Lviv Omilija), Hruš IUL, V, 501.

WR: 15th c., "ne znakomit" (ZRSb), BRChr, I, 70.

Pol: 1563, "znakomity", Łoś, II, 54; 1641, Linde.

'Z n a k o m i t y j' (past particle passive, used adjectively) in Russian is a Ukrainianism (or an old Ukrainian Polonism ¹⁾). Yavorsky uses it with Ukrainian meaning. It corresponds to Russian 'znamenitj', 'izvěstnyj'; Lomonosov (I, 99, Akasov, 378) renders this meaning by 'znatnyj', 'velikij', 'znamenityj', 'znajomyj', 'znakomyj'.

It is derived from 'zna-k-om-it-i / značiti' (<zna-k-, sign) < zna-ti; CSI *znā-, IE *gnō-.

- 1) 'Žiteckij' (Narys, 38) considers this word as resulting from Ukrainian- Polish cultural and linguistic relations, difficult to define ethnically. Sprinchak (Vlijanie, 96) calls it "ukrainskoe slovo". Nevertheless it is not very frequently used in Ukrainian.

Z R A D A / I Z R A D A (betrayal, treachery, false council)

Russ : 16-

1500, "Ino, kotoraja ego v tom zdrada?" ¹⁾ (Uk, WR sit; Iv. Vas. to Alex. of GDL), AZ, I, 207; 16th c. (copy), "saltan ... posla ... po ... ulicam ... breči ... izrady". (Nestor Izkand.) Gudzij, Chr, 205; 1567, "otčizna ... zradoju predkov ... vašim gosudarem v ruki prišla" (Vorotyn.), "Jak oni zvykli zradoju ... deržati" (Belsky), Groz, 272, 246; 1581, "... Polocko izradoju vzjal esi", Groz, 218; 16th c. "Slyšeli ... čto bratija ... izradu učinili", (Semen. Lět, 1447), PSRL, XVIII, 202; 1649, "budto on to vse učinil izradoju". (Kunak, Uk sit), VUR II, 306; 1789, "Izrada (starin.) - izměna", SAR.

Uk : 15-

1448, "Chočem ... bez zrady ... trimati", (Chotyn), SSUM; 1563-9, "ne našlasja žadnaja zrada", KA, 634; 1570-85, "Lest - zrada", LeksProsto; 1596, "Lestī - zráda", Ziz, 54; 1597-8, "falš, zrada, podstupok" (do Episk), Viš, 70; 1598, "falši i zrady vaši", Apokris, 1178; 1623, "Potvary o zradu i praktiki tureckie", Gol, I, 265; 1627, "Predanie: ... zráda", Ber, 175; 17th c., "Zrada, lož", SS; 1698, "Kotraja v sebě žadnoj ne imēet zradi", (Carstvo Nature, I/1), BilChr, 222; 1672-702, "... pokolja onoho (Razina) zradoju uzjato", "ale ne zrozuměl ... zradi tatarskoj", SamLět, 97, 99;

Mod Uk: Zrada

WR, GDL: P 15-16th c., 1509, "estli zradu včini", RIB, XX, 616;

Pol: 1561, "zdrada" (Leopol), Reczek.

See 'Z r a d i t ě' for conclusion.

- 1) This example apparently repeats a Uk-WR expression in the course of conversation between the Moscow 'posly' and the GDL officials

Z R A D C A / I Z R A D C A (traitor, renegade, predator)

Russ : (15-) 16-

1494, "A čto u menja ... vašich izradec děti ... i mně ich ne otpuščati nigdě". (Iv. Vas. - Aleks. GDL, Treaty), Karamzin Ist, VI (Prilož), 396; 1500, "I nam by těch ego izradec emu povydavati", (Iv. Vas. to Aleks), DSnPL, I, 299; 1567, "a izradec ... kaznjat ...", A my ne estí ... zradcy", "goditca li zradcoju byti", (Belsky, Mstislav., Vorotyn.), Groz, 244, 251, 262, (and 272, 270),; 1564, "izratec ne ljubljat", Groz, 31; 1581, "prišel esi ... s našimi izradcami s Kurbskim ... ratíju", Groz, 218; 1626, "Javnych izratcev svoego otečestva", Kat-Rost (Pov), 693.

Uk : 15-

1442, "I my imaem ... toho zradcu z naše zemli vydati", (Troki), AZ, I, 54; 1447, "a my maem toho zradcu vydati". (Jassy, Stef. Voevoda), AZ, I, 60; 1457, "Žalujuči škodu ot ... zradcev ...". (Bučač), Uljan (Mold), 93-94; 1500, "zradca naš", AZ, I, 203; 1514, "zradca naš Vasilek Hlinskij", (Sigism. Vilna), AJZ, I, 47; 1540, "zradcy naši na Moskvu pošli". (Sigism. to the Cossacks), AJZ, II, 141-2; 1563-9, "zradci schvaplivy", KA, 528; 1596, lestec, zradca", Ziz, 54; 1627, "Predáteli: zradca", Ber, 175; 1685, "... v ... propastí, jako zdrajca vkinen". (R. Píramis), BilChr, 277;

Mod Uk: zradnyk

WR: 1509, "zradec", "zradca", RIB, XX, 617

GDL: 1493, 1496, SrMat

Pol: 14-15th c., "zdrajca, zdradność, Łoś, II, 99, 174.

OCz: "zradce, zraditi" - pomluviti", Šimek.

Russ (15-) 16- < Uk (WR, GDL) 15- < Pol 14- < OCz 14- : MHG (Ver-raeter)

See 'Z r a d i t ě' for conclusion

Russ : 16

1567, "Jak že predkove tvoji zradnym obyčaeem srodnika našego kn. M. Olelkoviča na Kievě zradili", "zraditi ... gosudarja radiš'j", (Čeljadn), Groz, 247, 275, 272; 1581, "nam izradili", (Groz to Possev.), DSnR, X, 234; 1658, "u getmana de I. Vygovskogo ... byla rada, govorili ... čtob oni čerkassy něžinskogo polka nezradili". (Sevsk voevoda report, Uk sit), AMG, II, 1057.

Dial.: Smolensk, Rostov - "zraditi - obmanuti", ObISlov; 'zraditi - izmēniti, obmanuti', Zapadn. Dal.

Uk : 15-16

1496, "*" a zemlju svoju zradil", AZ, I, 159; 1500, "tym ljudjam, kotorye zradivši nas vėriš", AZ, I, 205; 1563-9, "ona vas ... zradila", KA, 646; 1596, "Lešču, zradžaju", Ziz, 54; 1619, "zdradil", (Gavat), UInterm, 38; 1627, "Predajù: ... zradžaju", Ber, 175; 1672-702, "ne majut zdraditi polkovnikov svoich". SamLět, 8; 1710, "toj ne zradit", HrabLet, 32.

WR, GDL: 1496, *, AZ, I, 159

Pol: 15th c., "zradzic", Reczek.

OCz: zraditi", Šimek

Russ (15-) 16, Uk, WR, GDL, 15 < Pol 14-15 < OCz 14-15: MHG (Ver-râten)

As the form variants indicate, Ukrainian and Polish contacts with Muscovy, partly through the GDL, were instrumental in bringing 'z r a d a' (and derivatives) sporadically into the administrative Russian. There were two phases: the intensive GDL - Muscovy diplomatic relations when some of the North Ukrainian and White Russian petty princes joined the Grand Duke of Moscow at the end of the 15th c., the very fact of which was 'zrada'; and the Grozny's period. It could not compete against the Russian usage 'izmēnnik' or 'predatel'j' and soon became obsolete. ('zrada' was too foreign to survive beyond 17th c.), lingering only in the dialects that border on the White Russian and the Ukrainian speaking territories.

Vasmer considers this word a calque from MHG 'ver-rat (-raeter, -râten).

'I z r a d a (izradca, izraditi)' is the Russianized form in analogy with 'izdati', 'istec', 'istrata' - an attempt at linguistic integration.

'Z r a d a' - 'z-' (< *iz-) + 'rada' (cf. 'po-rada'; za-rada', 'nad-rada', 'ne-rada' in Ukrainian) - is the common Ukrainian form, while 'z d r a j c a' is a Polonism, i.e. the '-džc-' (< CSI *-dīc-) > '-jc-' (cf. 'władzca > włajca; oćciec > ojciec: mieścski > miejski - 1544, Łoś, II, 174) is an exclusively Polish phonetic feature.

'Z r a d a (zdraditi)' with '-zdr-' instead of the primary '-zr-', in this case, is also a Polonism, although this feature, i.e. the insertion of non etymological dental plosives 'd/t' between 'z/s' and 'r', is CSI, and not limited to Polish, but also found irregularly in the East Slavonic - Russian and Ukrainian since 13-14th c., e.g. 1262, 'ustrētoša', 14th c., 'strētēnie', 'stramota'. Mod Uk and Russ 'strinuty', 'vstretiti'; OCz 'střetnouti; (Cf. Nandris, OCS, 27.2.; SobLekc, 114; Łoś, I, 195; Machek; Vasmer.)

Russ : (16) 17-18

1567, "Jaz gosudarja vašego zyčlivyj" (Čeljadn.), Groz, 277; 1611, "A čto emu Vel.Gos. ... nezyčlivye ljudi ne radějut i to vse s zloserdija ... činjat". (Moscow Boyars to Šein), AI, 321; 1657, "... esmi edinogo gosudarja ... věrnye i zyčlivye ljudi". (Russ. copy from a Smolensk copy from (Zaporozh.) Col. Nečaj's letter to Šeremet.), AMG, II, 582; 15.9.1706, "... moemu veliče žičlivomu prijatelevi". R, Ps (RAR), 441.

Deriv.: 1567, "i zyčači nam toj ... videti", (Vorotyn), Groz, 267; 1570, "milostī i zyčli- vostī narodu". (< Pol), SrMat. 1610, "zyčlivosti, AI, II, 357.

Dial.: Sevsk: "zyčiti" to borrow, Vasm.

Uk : (14-) 16-

(1388, "požičil", Luck, R19; 1411, "byli pozyčili", R42); 1548, "buduči zyčlivye nam ... v službach byli", AJZ, I, 124; 1577, "nezyčlivoju ženoju". (Zahorov. Test.), ArJZ, I/I, 71; 1604, "vseho dobra zyčlivyj, K. Ostrozskij", (Ostroh), AJZ, II, 30; 1622, "Hetmaně ... vélce zyčlivyj", (Sakov), Tit, 41; 1627, "zyčlivyj sluhá ... P.Berýnda", "Prísnyj: zyčlivyj", Ber, Predsl, 190; 1683, "(poslušanie) userdnoe, to estī žičlivoe", Tymč; 17th c., "žičlivyj", SS; 1687, "zyčlivyj ... Iosif, ep. Lívovskij", AZ, V, 207; 1672-702, "bil žičlivim Vyhovskomu", SamLět, 61; 18th c., "žičlivyj", Tymč;

Mod Uk: 'zyčlívvyj'.

Deriv.: (po)žičiti: 1388, R19; (po)zyčiti: 1411, R42, 1563-9, KA, 500; **zyčnostī, zyčlivostī:** 1563-9, KA, 416, 467.

WR: 1574, "zyčlivye", BRChr, I, 154.

Pol: 1564, "zyczliwy", Mącz, 120a/17;

OCz: (pó)jčiti < (po)žitčiti; Cz žičlivý;

LLus: žycyś, (Machek.)

Russ (16-) 17-18 < Uk (WR) (14-) 16- < Pol 16 - : * žit-čiti: žiti.

A Ukrainianism (old Ukrainian Polonism) found sporadically in Russian. The spelling fluctuations - 'y:i' (zyč-:zič-), 'z-' (instead of Polish 'ż-'¹⁾), which is standard Ukrainian (cf. also Uk 'želizo: zalizo'), and the texts containing it indicate a Ukrainian source for it in Russian.

The Sevsk dialect has it from Ukrainian, too.

The formant '-liv-', imparting an abstract notion, is rare in Russian, but common in Ukrainian and Polish. Cf. 'doleglivostī!'

Rostovsky's 'i' ('zič-') may represent Ukrainian 'y'.

1) Vasmer explains the Ukrainian 'z-' here as due to Mazurian (Polish dialect) pronunciation, and indeed a Mazurian document - Statut Wiślicki - translated from Latin by 'doktor Świętosław z Wojcieszyna' in 1499, has "prawa kasztemu zycząncz". (Tasz, 137). But in Ukrainian this spelling is rather old, already in 1411.

I Z R A D A , I Z R A D C A
see Z R A D A , Z R A D C A

I M P E R A T O R (emperor, best student), Y, P, (R), L.

Russ : 17-18

1670, "imenovachusja imperator, sirěči nastavnik", Kosmgr, 248; 1702-6, "Jako polki bez voždov svoich smuščajutsja, sice i škola naša bez imperatora ne soveršenno vēstī". ("Ty na čestnom Imperatorskom sjadeši mēsti za desjati šagov do poroga"). (Rostov. škola), Šljapkin, 340 (footnote, 6, 5); 1703, "Carju ... dědiču i naslědniku i ... Imperatoru". Y, Slo (Kolesnica), TKDA (1 July, 1874), 77; 30.5.1717, "vonže blagodarovannyj rodisja nam Imperator", Buž, Prop, V, 69; 29.6.1720, "Imperatory, konsuly ... tribunaly Pretory ...", P, SiR, II, 32; 28.1.1722, "Deržavnějšago našego Imperatora", P, SiR, II, 77; 1727, "Imperator", P, SiR, II, 200, 203, 218; 1747, "Oda na deni vosšestvija ... Imperatricy Elizavety", L.

Uk : 17

17th c., "imperator", Petrov, KAk, X, 240; 1676-88, "Byl eden imperator", Radiv, Prop, 73, 72, 71, 69 (very frequent).

Pol: 1588, "Imperator", SSrP (card)

Russ 17-18 < Uk 17-, Pol 16-17 < Lat (imperātor)

As a school term and the custom attached to it, 'imperator' (the best student) was introduced to Muscovy ¹⁾ together with the Ukrainian educational system at the beginning of the 18th c. as a learned internationalism ²⁾ - 'Emperor' - also largely through Ukrainian intermediary.

See 'a v d i t o r', 'k o n d i c i j a', 'r e k r e a c i j a'.

- 1) In the Kiev Mohylaean Academy 17-18th c., 'imperator' was the best student in a class or a school, sitting separately in front of the class. (Petrov, KAk, X, 240); this term (and custom) was introduced (by Rostovsky and the Ukrainian teachers) to the Rostov Seminary in 1702-6. (Šljapkin, 340-341).
- 2) Peter I was given the title 'i m p e r a t o r' and 'o t e c o t e č e s t v a' (coined by Prokopovič) by the Senate in 1721, but long before that the Ukrainian preachers and authors in Muscovy in their sermons and writings called Peter I 'imperator'.

I N S T I G O V Á T Ě (urge, incite, instigate), P.

Russ : 18

1721, "predlagatĭ Sinodu, i instigovatĭ; takže za fiskalami smotrĕtĭ". P, DR (Dolĭzn. Oberprok) 47r; 1720-22, "Vsĕ donošenija ... predlagatĭ tomu prikazu i instigovati", (PSZ VI), Smir.

Uk : 16

1591, "Sam osoboju svoeju stal, naprotivŭko instikhatorovi ¹⁾ vrjadovomu" (VoIVol), ArJZ, I/I, 303; 1597-8, "i bezĉestno ... na neho instihovali ... chulili, lhali", Viš (do Episk), 72; 1599, "i sudit ... i inŭstykhuet", (Antiris), RIB, XIX, 927; 1618-21, "vmĕsto ... obĕtnici prireĉenoj ... na nas instihujut, i dekrety ... ferujut", PalZK, 929;

Deriv.: 17th c., **Instihator, Instihacija, Instihonavie** ²⁾

WR: 16

Pol: 16-17th c., (instygować), Reczek.

Russ 18 < Uk, WR 16-: Pol 16- < Lat (instiga-re, -atio, -ator)

A temporary acquisition in the administrative Russian, mainly through Russian contacts with the Ukrainian higher educated classes and church leaders. Cf. the stress as in Ukrainian.

- 1) 'Instigator' - an official to inquire into the breach or abuse of the King's or Republic's law in the 16th-17th c. Poland, corresponding to Roman 'censor' (cf. 1605, "skarĭil tedy instihator, ŷe to ĉelovĕk est zdrajceju ne toľko korony Polĭskoi, ale vzruĭžitelem pokoju", Perestor, 37; 1618, "... aby ynstygator nasz do exegucyey przywodzil, zlecilišmy" - Sigism. III's letter to the Cossacks, ArJZ, III/I, 255).
- 2) 1618, ArJZ, I/7, 132 ("za eho instihovaniem"); 1634, Gol, II, 66 ("instikhatora-duchovnoho"); 1646, DiarFil, 94 ("obvinenyj buduĉi ... instihacieju jakohošĭ Daniloviĉa"); 1646, ArJZ, I/6, 799 ("inŭstihatora" - Luck)

I N S T R U K C I J A (Instruction, terms of reference), S, L.

Russ : 17

1660, "Obŭjavljali ... po instrukcii ... ĉtob listy perenjatye ... povorotitĭ". (Uk sit), AMG, III, 46; 1703, "Instrukcii i artikuly voenye" (SPb), Byk(Grķ), No.80; 1722, "v popolnenie sej instrukcii", P, DR, II, 49a; 18th c. "Instrŭkcija, ustroenie", LVN; 1756,

Uk : 16

1596, "Inŭstrukcija ich milosti, panom ... ĉerez ... urjadniki i rycerstvo relii khreckoe na senod do Berestja Litovskoho", ArJZ, I/1, 510; 1598, "instrukcija poslam". Apokris, 1098; 1618-21, "protestacii ... i instrukcii", PalZK, 1047; 1633, "prošu pana ...

"Instrukcija, inklinacija, i illuminacija", S, V (Kom. Prid. Obman/9), 238; 1761, "i naročnyj punkt o tom napisan v ego intrukcii", L, Filos (Ps), 697; 1763, "... po sile intrukcii ...", L, MSS, 347; 1789, "instrúkcija, predpisanie", SAR.

. o intrukcyju", Gol, II, 29; 1671, "Instrukcija od nas Demjana ... Hetmana vojska ... Zaporozskoho ...", (Punkty), BarPs, 135; 1720, "potrebujúči ... kopii ... instrukcii", VelLët, II, 240, (and 227); 1745-6, "instrukciju boljšoj konhrehacii ... prepodavati tšcatelino", Višn KAK, 350; 1755, "na maloj instrukcii ... v neděljju ... na velikoj instrukcii eksplikueťsja", Askoč, KAK, II, 163.

Pol: 16-17: 1632, "instructia panom poslom", ArJZ III/1, 338.

OCz: Instrukcí, Šimek.

Russ 17 < Uk WR 16- < Pol 16 (OCz 15-16) < Lat (instructio)

An administrative term ¹⁾ - international Latinism - penetrated into Russian through the administrative and literary Ukrainian.

See other words in '-cija'.

- 1) In the 17th-18th c., Kiev Mohylaeen Academy terminology 'instrukcija' meant teaching of 'Katechisis', (catechism): malaja (Saturday) and velikaja (Sunday) instrukcija at malaja and velikaja konhrehacija (gathering).

I N S T R Ú M É N T (musical instrument, tool), L, P, R.

Russ : 17

1674, "a těšili ego ... Němcy ... na arganach ... i na stramentach, Busl, 1160; 1693, "čtob instrument prislal ... kotoroj ja u nevo viděl", PiB ¹⁾, I,19; 1697, "ni odin instrument oto vsej muzyki", Tolst, 72; 1702-3, "Vnimaj sladkoglasnomu semu intrumentu", R, Kom (Antiprol), 341; 1703, "Vo instruméntě", MagnArif, 273r; 1705, "Plotničii instrumenty", PiB, III, 864; 1717, "voinskie instrumenty i oružie" (Šafir), Smir; 1722, "vezeny ... znamena, puški i inye intrumenty voinskie", P, Ist PV, 52; 1722, "okružen

Uk : 16

1597-8, "Albo mnimaeš, iż ty ot trubača ... inštrumentisty i bubenisty što o dušě ... slyšal", Viš (do Ostroz), 36; 1598, "a prostota ... estī ... pevnym instrumentom", Apokris, 1026; 1605, "podpomohli radami i vsěmi instrumentami do nelaski", Perestor, 37; 1618-21, "najšovši ... podobnij im instrument nějakohošī Mikitu", PalZK, 731; 1627, "orudie: i instrúment, jako nož, pila i verstat". "Orgán: instrúment", Ber, 297, 441; 1688, "na ... instrumentach ihrali" (Hal VěnChrist), SUP, 307; 1720, "... listov i rožnich instrumentov

(idol) ... instrumentami na podobie trub", "ljubili zabavljatisja muzykoju na instrumentach", (P.), Instgr, 49, 141; 18th c., "Instrumént, orudie", LVN; 1748, "Kogda s dějstviem opisamy budut instrumenty", L, VI (Rit), 235; 31.5.1753, "Kakie instrumenty potrebnj", L, Ps, 330; 1755, "golos ... podchodit k ... muzykalīnomu instrumentu", L, Gram/10, 14; 1755, "pichodjaščie s raznymi iskusstvami ... instrumentami", L, Slo (PochvPV), 17; 1759, "Sim instrumentom", L, III, 182, 231; 1789, "Instrumént - zri orudie ", SAR.

publěčnich", Vellĕt, I, 446, (and 448).
WR: 1616, *(VilUnity), ArJZ, I/7, 273.
Pol: 1484, "pissanym instrumenthem", (Akt Prawny), SSP.

Russ 17- < Uk (WR) 16 - < Pol 15- Lat (instrūmentum)
 Russ 18 < NHG (Instrument)

Ukrainian polemic writings (e.g. Viš, Knižka 1600) made this word familiar to Russian readers in the first place. A complex of influences on Russian, as could be seen from the stress (cf. Vasm) - Ukrainian, Polish, 'instrúment' earlier, followed by German ²⁾ 'instrumént' later - left its marks on it in Russian.

'strament' - a corrupt colloquial form, shows stress on 'é' as indicated by 'akanie' ('o' for pretonic 'u').

- 1) Peter I used this word frequently: 1696, PiB, I, 59; 1701, "O pokupkě ťuzei i inūstrumentach", PiB, II, 346; and also 1731, Weis, 601.
- 2) German (and German trained) military and technical advisers sustained this stress in Russian. Ukrainian finally also adopted the German stress.

I N T E R L J U D I J A (interlude)

Russ : (17) 18

18th c. (first half), "Interljudium ili igrališče pervoe", "Interljudium vtroe", "Interljudium 3", (opera ob Aleks. Makedon.), RInterl, 530, 531, 532; 1745, "Interljudium vtroe". (Sinopsis ili kratk.videnie ... ¹⁾) RInterl, 535; 1746-48, "Interŭljudium ... pervoe", Dialog, 112.

Uk : (17-) 18

18th c. (before 1741), "Dějstvija 1, Javlenija 1, Interljudija 1", "Interljudija 3", Dějstv. 4. Po 4-m Javlenii, Interljudija", "Po 4-m Javl. Interljudija". (Stefanotokos), UInterm, 143, 146, 151, 156; 1736, "3-tium Interludium", "4-tum Interludium", "5-tum Interludium". (Dovhal. Komič. Dějstv.), UInterm, 108,

112, 115; 1746, "Interludium 1-mum", "Interludium 2-dum", "Interludium 3-tium", "Interludium 4-tum" (Konisky, Voskr, Mertvych), UInterm, 164, 170, 176, 179, 183.

Russ (17) 18 < Uk (17-) 18: < WEurop. (Fr. NHG, Ital, Engl.) < Mlat (Interludium: inter ludos)

See 'I n t e r m e d i j a' for conclusion

- 1) RInterl, 535. (The full name is: - Sinopsis, ili kratkoe viděnie Vysočajšemu dnju roždenija Eja Imperatorskogo Veličestva vospitannoj 1745 godu měsjaca fevralja ... dnja v prisudstvii preosvjaščennago mitropolita archiepiscopa Tverskago i Kašinskago ot seminarii Tverskoj v dvoch dějstvijach izobražennoj*). Both the initiative and the direction were Ukrainian: the Archbishop of Tver' (e.g. 1738-52) was 'Mitrofan Slotvinskij', a Ukrainian; the Seminary of Tver' (with Philosophy and Poetry - "idea artis poeticae", 1731, as subjects) was on Ukrainian model, having at that period (i.e. 1745-50) 12 Ukrainian teachers. (Charl, 529-530; UInterm, 6).

I N T E R M E D I J A (interlude)

Russ : 17-18

1673-5 ¹⁾, Pěvcy pojut, i budet intermedium", "... i budi Intermedium". "Pěnie, emuže poslěduet intermedium". Polockij (Kom, I, II, III, IV, V), 170, 173, 177, 182, 187; 1701, "Intermedium", Užlzměna, 13, 24; 1733, "Podrjatčik opery. V ostrovy Kanariiske. Intermedija na muzykě". (Ital. group, SPb), Find, II, 9; 1734, "Posadskoj Dvorjanin. intermedija na muzykě. V Sanktpeterburgě 1734 goda". (Ital. group), Find, II, 9, 10.

Uk : 16-17-

1619, "Intermedium" (Gavat.) ²⁾, UInterm, 33, 42; 17-18th c., "Inütermedija na dvě personě: tato z sinom", "Interümedija na tri personě", "Intermedija ... : chlop, žid i student". "Inütermedija ...", (Derniv. Zb.), UInterm, 50, 56, 58, 63, 70, 73, 82; 17-18th c., "Intermedium žid iz rusinom". (Lviv), UInterm, 188; 18th c. (ca 1718), "S nimi (with Kiev students) ja potrudilsja, i na světløe voskresenie vypravili dialoh z intermedieju". (Turčin. Biohr), BiChr, 416; 1670-1770, "Intermedija na tri personě: baba, děd i čort", (Lviv), UInterm, 93.

WR: 17-18th c. (1787, Zborn. Maraševskaha), BRChr, I, 446.

Pol: 1590, "Intermedium - Klecha, Pan, Sluga". (Pullaski Kollegium), Dramaty, IV, 475.

'I n t e r m e d i j a ' and 'i n t e r l j u d i j a ' (identical semantically, the latter more frequent in the Kiev Academy 18th c. usage) both as words and literary genre were introduced to Russian together with the Ukrainian school plays and theatre terminology in the 17-18th c. ³⁾ Cf. 'dijalog', 'epilog', 'prolog', 'komedija', 'tragedija'.

The Latin N.pl.neut. in '-ia' used for N.sing.fem. in ES1 ('intermedija') is analogous with 'komedija', 'tragedija'.

Owing largely to the Latin education background of the playwrights 'intermedija' as well as 'interljudija' and other theatrical terms were often maintained as foreign words in Ukrainian and hence in Russian, frequently left even in Latin script in the plays, e.g. in Polotsky's, Dovhalevsky's, Konisky's plays.

As literary genres ³⁾ 'intermedija' and 'interljudija' - comic scenes between the acts of a serious play, not necessarily linked with its theme - first appeared in the West Ukrainian schools (predominantly Jesuits) in the 16th c. (cf. Vishensky's reference to 'komedii' - LatPrel, 110, Domnik., 163-4) not without initial influences from both Polish and West European (Latin) dramatic plays - German (Fastnachtsspiel), French (Farsir), English (Interludes), Italian (Comedia del Arte, intermedium). They were popularized, (often written and performed), by the Ukrainian students, the so-called "Mandrovni djaki" (often called 'mirkači' or 'pivorizy') in the 17-18th c., and with the school plays they spread to White Russian and Muscovy later.

The Italian group in SPb, in the 1733-36, found this genre in Muscovy (in Russian) already established.

- 1) According to Efimov (IRLJa, M1957,114) both 'intermedija' and 'interljudija' are mentioned in 1672 (Aleks. Mich. charter about the theatre).
- 2) This is one of the earliest of the Ukrainian 'intermedijas' preserved (added to a Polish Drama "Tragedia Albo Wizerunek Śmierci Przeświętego Iana Chrzciela. Napisany przez Iacoba Gawathowica Leopolię. Odprawowany w Kamionce na Iarmark ... 1619"). Scholars disagree on the authorship of these two 'intermedia's' and on the nationality of Gawatowycz himself; they might have been of earlier period (16th c.) or written by someone else. (Gudzij, UInterm, 10-15, 230: BilChr, 167-8).
- 3) Berkov, 280-299; IRL, III/1, 115.
- 4) BilChr, 358-9; UInterm (Gudzij), 6, 232. (This is defined in "Poetica Practica", 1648, also in Dovhalevsky's "Hortus Poeticus", Kiev Acad., 1736-7. Dovhalevsky actually identifies 'komedija' with 'intermedija').

Í N Š I J (other), P.

Russ : (15) ¹⁾ 16-17

1567, "otšed ... na inšuju storonu", "I inšie ... vsi nechaj edut do vas" (Belsky, Mstisl., Vorotynsky), 1581, "tut ... inšie ljudi byli", Groz, 242, 250, 258;

Uk : 14-

1388, "My Alexandr abo Vitovt ... dědič ... luckii ... i inšich ...", "abo v inšoi reči" (Luck), AZ, I, 23; 1347-, "achočetli inišeho muža ponjat(i), to ...", Stat Visl

222; 1570, "napisano ... po svoich dětech i po inšich ... rodičech ... bez vykupa" (Kursk Region), Kotkov, JVRN, 227; 1610, "poddalisja s stoliceju i inšimi zamki" (F. Andropov charter), AI, II, 335; 1610-11, "Postanovenija ... o inšich nedogovornych statijach". (Filaret and Golicyn embassy), DSnPL, V, 245; 1615, "... dogovor ... mež Smolenska i Vjazmy, a inšego by města ... ne nakladali" (Mocsow Boyars to Kiev Bishop), DSnPL, V, 705; 1626, "I inšii priklady v knize sei i(maem)", Kat-Rost (Pov), 710; 1649, "v inšich Monarchijach", (Kunak, Uk sit), VUR, II, 306; 1678, "i inšich svjatyh ... počitajut", DvorCT, 73; 1711, "Stali i ... inšago města iskati", P, Stich (Za Mogil), 215; 1717-27, "inakšim obrazom", Buž, Prop, IV, 46; 18th c., "inšim řečam", (Astrol. < Pol), Sob VI, 85;

Dial.: Kursk, Sevsk, Kotkov, JVRN, Preobraž.

(MS), 31v/10; 1438, "inšoi", "z ynšoju", "inšyi", (Luck, South scribe), R76; 1459, "inššie", (Priluki), R93; 1458, "inšich služebī", (Ostroh), UH, No. 12; 1563-9, "abychmo inšich ne sudili", KA, 166; 1583, "z ynšimi pomočnikami", AŽMU, 55; 1597-600, "inšie že věry", Viš (Porada), 22-3; 1618-21, "inakšoho titulu", PalZK, 701; 1627, "Inokolennyj ... inšoho pokolēnja", Ber, 89; 1632, "inšij", (Parnas), Tit, 302; 1676, "vinšich procesijach", PVK, II/1, 270; 17th c., "inšim kštaltom", SS; 1672-702, "z inšimi polkovnikami", SamLēt, 203; 1670-1770, "A inšij ... zaplačet", UInterm, 94;

WR: 1515, "i inšich duchovnych ... ne vydali", RIB, XX, 247;

Pol: 14th c. (end), "inszego", 1410, "inszą", SSP.

Cz: "jinši" (Comparat), Machek.

Russ 16-17 < Uk 14- : Pol 14-15 : (*in-jīs-jī); CSI *inū

A Ukrainian source for 'inšij' in Russian is indicated by the texts containing it which reflect other Ukrainian features. (Cf. Belsky, Grozny, ťeofan, Katyrev-Rostovsky). Partly White Russian and indirectly Polish also contributed to it in Russian.

It is not a Russian word; Kursk and Sevsk dialects have it from Ukrainian too!

'inšij' (as well as 'peršij' ²⁾) is used in Ukrainian, White Russian, and Polish only; but whereas in Ukrainian it is literary and colloquial, in Polish ³⁾, which like Russian prefers 'inny', it has been rarer and rather colloquial.

'inakšij' (from 'inak' - of another kind) is analogous to 'inšij' (a comparative degree adjectival form), equally common in Ukrainian.

- 1) A 15th c. (end) MS copy of a Ukrainian "Čin postavlennija v svjaščenniki" (containing 'inšim potrebnym nužnym popovskim veščem'), RIB, VI, 906-7, suggests that it was familiar to the Muscovy clergy in the 15-16th c., through the Kiev-Moscow church relations.
- 2) This form, also occasionally in Russian texts, e.g. 15-16th c. Pskov I Lēt, 194 (Lavrov 148) and DvorCT, 33 ('v peršoj biblioteci'), is equally due to Ukrainian (and WR) influence.
- 3) Łoś (II, 93-94) considers 'inszy' (as well as 'pierwszy') as old comparative adjectival forms that lost their comparative meaning ("które niegdyś miały znaczenie stopnia wyższego, a z czasem je utraciły"). Lehr, GHJP, 233, calls it "staropolskie i ludowe".

K A Z A N I E (sermon, instruction), Y, R.

Russ : 17

1678, "Cesari ... edet v Moscheju, gdě ... slušat kazanija ili učenija slavnago", DvorCT, 59; 1708, "Poslach tebě kazanie čto v soborě govorilosja, budet skoro i drugoe", R, Ps (to theolog, Šljapkin), 437; 21.3.1712, "Govoril ja kazanie: tema byla: ", "Byli na tom kazaniju gospoda senatori", Y, Ps (to PV), 61, 62; 1719, "Predika, ili kazanie načalosja ot tema", Smir; 1.7.1719, "Molebstvo vsenarodnoe, ... pēnie, Služba Božija ... : predika ili kazanie. Vo vsěch sich trudilsja Mitropolit Rjazanskij Stefan". (Vědomosti, SPb), Obn, II/1, 118; 1731, "Predigen ... kazanie skazyvati, kazanie", Weis, 477; 1739, "kazanie - poučenie", RukLeks.

Uk : (13-) 14-16

13th c., "hlasū kazanija i poučeniija" - vox exhortationis, "kazanie" - praedicatio, (Besědy papy Hryh.), Sob, Mat, 49, 64; (1415 "Tako smy my hospodarskim kazaniem ¹⁾ vyichal tam", R49); 1563-9, "Kazanie Pavlovo", KA, 512; 1588, "poleznoe poučenie ... slovensnoe kazanie" (O věrě), RIB, VII, 836; 1596, "Kazanje Kirila Jerusalimskoho" (S. Ziz, Vilna) ²⁾; 1620, "Kazanja na pohreb L. Karpoviča (M. Smotr, Vilna); 1625, "Omilia, albo Kázanie". (ZKop), Tit, 147; 1627, "Propovėdanie: kazanie", "Narodoslōvlju: kázanja kažū", Ber, 194, 132; 1632, "Tema to est fundamēt kázanja" (P. Mohyla), Tit, 273; 1646, "iz edinoho věršika ... može ... kaznoděja kázanja pověsti", Trank (Perlo), 164; 1659, "Kazanie na pokrov ... Bohorodici", GalKIR, 188; 1659, "Naúka álbo sposob zloženja kázanja, Gal, Nauka, 241; 17th c., "Kazania ... propovėdi slova božoho", SS; 1688, "Vēnec christov ... ili Kázanja neděnei". (Radiv), Tit, 417; 1780-90, "tělko smějavsja jak věn kazani kazav". (Nekraš), BilChr, 454.

Deriv.: 13th c., "kazati - praedicare", (Besědy papy Hryh.), Sob, Mat, 51, 1627, Ber, 132; **kazalnica:** 1627, "Sědališče kázalnica", Ber, 252.

WR: 15th c., "hovorit adamasenus ou svoem kazanii", (Strasti Chr), BRChr, I, 77; 1525, "na pervom kazanii sv. Petra", (Skoryna, Apost), BRChr, I, 134.

Pol: 14-15: "On na chczał gest kázana o bodze prestacz byl" (Kaz. Gn), SSP.

OCz: 14th c., (middle), "Zavrhl si kazanye ma za sě sermones", SSČ; 1414, "Kazani", Hus.

Russ 17 - < (WR) Uk (13-) 15-16: < Pol 14-15 < OCz 13-14

'Kazanie' (verbal noun in '-anie' from CSI *kaza-ti, cf. also 'kaznoděja', 'kazalnica') semantically (sermon) and formatively (in this case, in contrast to Russian 'skazanie') is Ukrainianism in Russian.

With the spread of the modern sermon, the Kiev Rus' from 'Kazanie' ³⁾ - perhaps analogously to, or influenced by, Czech and Polish - assumed the specialized meaning 'sermon' in the 15-16th c. Ukrainian 'prosta mova' and with the Ukrainian sermon (cf. supra I/5) through literary and spoken medium it was introduced, very largely by the Ukrainian preachers themselves, to Russian, where, as in Ukrainian, it was confronted by 'predika' ⁴⁾ and the older literary established 'slovo' and 'propověďi'.

In Russian, on the other hand, apart from the vestigial use of 'kazat'sja' (and perhaps 'kazni' and 'kazniť') only prefixal derivatives from 'kazat'i' have been used (cf. 'pri-kaz', 'na-kaz', 'u-kaz', 'ras-s-kaz', 's-kaz-ka', 'ot-kazat'i') and the accepted corresponding form is 'skazanie' (e.g. 16th c., "Skazanie o kazanskom carstve"; 17th c., "Skazanie Avr. Palicyna"), in more secular works - 'pověsti'.

The stress in Ukrainian (on 'ká-' or on '-zá-') is not depending on Polish, and such may be the case of Yavorsky's and Rostovsky's usage in Russian.

- 1) meaning 'by order of'
- 2) There were many published 'kazanja' in Ukrainian: 1615, "Kazanie dvoe" (L. Karpovič, Evje); 1625, "Kázanie na čestnom pohrebě prevelebnoho otca Kýr E. Pleteneckoho" (Z. Kopist), Tit, 110; 1637, "Evanhelie Učitelnoe, albo Kázanja na kožduju nedělju", Tit, 321; 1641, "Kazanie pohrebnoe" (Starušic), Tit, 362.
- 3) Kiev Rus' meaning was: 1) instruction (nastavlenie): 2) order (uvěščanie), e.g. "Ašče ne poslušaetū (monachū) k a z a n i j a, da izženetsja iz bratii", "Priemljai k a z a n i j u" (Hr. Nazarianin), Sr Mat.
- 4) 1666-7, "i sotvorja pogrebenie poidut ... vo svojasi a prediki ne byvaet", Ktš, 17; 1721, "A po okončanii liturgii učinena byla predika črez Archiepiskopa Pskovskago Ćeofana Prokopoviča". Žurn PV, II/1, 151; 1738, "... dlja obučenija Katichizisa i skazyvanija predik", (Tsaritsa's Ukaz), Oh-ko, Uk, 83. The Ukrainian baroque preachers developed their preaching into a notable art; cf. the homiletic, "Nauka albo sposob zloženja kazania" KPL, 1659. Gal Nauka.

K A Z N O D Ě J A (preacher, orator, teacher) R, L, P.

Russ : (16) 17

1649, "litovskie biskupy i koznoděi ... knigam dočitajutca", (Kunak, Uk sit), VUR II, 314; 1678, "učitelí, ili kaznoděja", "dvatcati kaznodeěv ili propovėdnikov", "odin lutšij kaznoděj", DvorCT, 22, 75; 1690, "kniga kaznoděev Latinskaja" (kn. Patr.), VOIDR (1853, kn.16), 62; 1731, "Prediger, propovėdnik slova božija, kaznaděja", Weis, 477; 1750-61, "Ty budeš i kaznoděj, liš i toliko stani popom ..." L, I (K Pachomiju), 312.

Deriv.: **kaznoděiška**; 1721, "A kaznoděiškov legkomyslennyh ... kakovyė najpáče polskie byvajut, ne čel by". P, DR, 65r.

Kaznodějsklj: 16th c., "kniga kaznodějskaja" ¹⁾ (Ritorika Loika), Sob, 402; 1634, "ne terpjašče skvernych **kaznodějstvij**" (refer. to 'Archbish. of Suzdal', who "sodějstvoval trekljatomu Izidoru"), RIB, II, 552.

Uk : 16

1565, "tomu kaznodei Luckomu ... ufundovati račil na mytě", DIR, II, 144, 145; 1587, "někotoryj kaznodeja". KalRN, 258; 1588, "V toj že cerkvi chočem meti dvoch kaznoděev" (VolVol), ArJZ, I/1, 237; 1598, "kaznoděev", Apokris, 1114; 1600-17, "Pan Vitalij kaznoděja volynskij", Viš (do Domnik), 163; 1627, "Propovednik: kaznoděja", Ber, 195; 1659, "povědaet ... kaznoděja toe ljudem", Gal Nauka, 241; 17th c., SS; 1685, "Piramis ... Dimitrija ... na on čas kaznoděi Pečerskoho" (Piram), BilChr, 276; 1720, "otca S. Polackaho, kaznoděi ... Eho hosudarskoho", VelLět. II, 419; 1722, "Otec Leveckij, kaznoděja svjatosofějskij", (Chanenko), SUP, 391.

Pol: 14 (end): "kasznodzege" (Kaz.Gn) SSP; 1560, "Kaznodzieja", Linde.

OCz: 14 (kazatel), SSČ.

Russ (16) 17 < Uk 16 < Pol (14) 16

Related to 'k a z a t i' and 'k a z n ě', derived from 'ka-zan-ie' and 'děja-ti', it is partly a Ukrainianized Polonism which was current in Ukrainian for more than three centuries. Ukrainian (through preachers and literature), and to a lesser degree Polish, contributed to its temporary existence in Russian where it never lost its foreign tinge, e.g. as pertaining to Catholic, Ukrainian and Polish.

Apart from fem. form masc. g. 'kaznoděja', Russian, by analogy with 'zloděj', has also masc. form 'kaznoděj'. The stress is as in Ukrainian-Polish, as shown by Porokopovich. 'o' for 'a' (koznodeev) and 'a' for 'o' (kaznaděja) in Russian is due to 'akanie'.

'K a z n o d ě i š k a' - a new formation on Russian pattern (with diminutive Russian compound suffix '-š-k-') on Ukrainian basis by Prokopovich with derogative

connotation.

- 1) The language of this 'Loika' (Literatura židovstvujuščich), Sinod. Bibliot. 16th c., is rather Ukrainian; it does not differ much from the 15th c., (Kiev copy) 'Loika'. Sobolevsky (409) calls it "jazyk Zapadno-russkij s nerėdkimi polonizmami"; Bishop Savva, in his ukzateľ (Sob, 401), calls it "na južno-russkom narėčii". It is unlikely that it was widely known in Russia.

K A L E N D Á R (Calendar), L, S.

Russ : 17

1607-8, "a vodlug rymского kalendara - grečeskogo kalendara" (Sigism. -Vas. Iv. dogov.), DSnPL, IV, 700; 1656, "po rimskomu kalendaru", AMG, II, 534; 1689, "novyj i staryj kalendar tečenij nebesnych" (S. Lavreckij), Sob, 135; 1698, "po rimskomu kalendarju", Tolst, 73; 1702, "Svjatcy ili Kalendar" ¹⁾ (Kopievskij, Amsterdam), Pek, NiL, I, 289; 1704, "Kalendári-calendarium", Polik; 1715, "Kalendári ... Sanktū-píterburcha", Pek, NiL, II, 350; 1731, "Calender, -kalendári, svjatcy", Weiss, 118; 18th c., (1746-48), "v moi kalendary", Dialog, 132; 1760, "... kalkuljator, kotoryj ... kalendari sočinjati byl sposobnyj", L, Filos (Akad), 555; 1762-9, "prines ... Kalendar", S, VII (Pritči), 144; 1789, "Kalendári", SAR.

Uk : 16

1583, "vodle staroho kalendaru", AŽMU, 50; 1583, "vedle novaho kalendaru", (VolVol), ArJZ, I/1, 165; 1587, "Kalendar Rimskij novyj", KalRN; 1598, "i kalendar novyj", Apokris, 1696; 1600-17, "na prazdniki staharo kalendarja", Vís (Zabl), 111; 1605, "kalendar novyj", Perestor, 33; 1608, "10. Eresi, ... (Ierom, Leontij), AJZ, II, 271; 1672-702, "po ruskomu kalendaru", SamLět, 159; 1700, "Kalendar ili mėsjaceslov", Kiev (1700); 1713, "Kalendári ili Mėsjaceslov po staromu štilju", (Kiev, KPL), Byk (Kir), No. 93; 1720, "po staromu kalendaru", VelLět, I (Prilož), 32;

WR: 1599, "oproči ... kalenūdara", (Antiris), RIB, XIX, 631;

Pol: 1564, "Refertus: kalendarz", Mačz, 118d/1; 1596, "Kalendarz", Linde.

OCz: 15 (kalendy), SSČ.

Russ 17 < Uk, WR 16-: Pol 16 < Lat (calendārium < calendae)

Ukrainian (and WR) Polemical literature, Orthodox and Catholic, widely read also in Russian (cf. Vishensky's works), which treated the problem of the new ²⁾ and old - 'Rimskij and Grečeskij' - calendar in the manner of a vehement religious dispute, was one of the important media in making this word known to Russian. It replaced the older ESI word 'mėsjaceslov' (Pek, NiL, II, 235)

Russian, following Ukrainian usage, reflects hard and soft 'r' in spelling. The final

stress in Russian 'kalendáří', as in Ukrainian, leads to Lat. 'calendār-ium', not to Polish.

See 'A p t e k a'

- 1) Although "u careviča Alekseja Aleksěeviča byl kakoj to 'kalendari' serebrjanyj", and several calendars were translated from German or Polish by the 'Posol'skij Prikaz' at the end of the 17th c., (e.g. "kalendar Fochta", 1691, 1695, 1696, transl. by P. Shafirov, cf. Sob, 136-7), the first printed Russian calendar was that by Kopievsky in Amsterdam in 1702. (Pek, NiL, I, 289).
- 2) Pope Gregory III revised the calendar in 1581 (Bulla, 24.2.1581). The Ukrainian and White Russian Orthodox Church never accepted it. (Cf. 'Berestejskij Sobor 1596', ArJZ. I/1, 505-517).

K A N T (song of praise, canticle)

Russ : 18

1731, "Kanty", (Kaleandr), Per, PRD, 59, 84, 218, 367; 1744, "Stichi i Kanty ... Elisavet. Petrovny ... Θεοδ. Ljaševskij, učitel' troick. Seminarii", Rodoskij (Grž), No.80a, p.56; 1771, "... načali pevčie ego preosvjaščenstva zdešnego (i.e. in 'Kazan') archiepiskopa, stojavše po obeim storonam orchestra, pet' rossijskij Kant" ("učiteli predstavili proplog"), Find, II, 51.

Uk : 17

1632, "... na Ljutnjach Kant moderovali i strojně v obyčajach nestrojnych spēvali". (Evch), Tit, 296; 1632, "za Kánt vesolyj hory ljudej čtili", "Zaraz začnut vesolyj kant pėsnej s toboju". "Tut melodii, tu Kantu treba". (Parnass), Tit, 302, 303; 1736, "Posem prichodjat anhelii i blahodarstvennyj pojut kant", "Kant pojut anhelii". "Roždestvu Christovu kant", "Kant tretij ..." (Dovhal., Kom. Dějstv), BilChr, 340, 341, 342, 343; 1746, "Kant" (Konisky, Voskr. mertv). BilChr, 346, 348, 354, 356.

Pol: 15th c., "kantyk", hymn, pieśń, Reczek; 16-17th c., "kant", spiev, Reczek.

Russ 18 < Uk 17- : < Pol (15-) 16 < Lat (cantus - song, poem)

'K a n t' could be attributed to the Ukrainian teachers' and playwrights' activities in Muscovy, who introduced several theatrical terms to Russian.

Special 'kanty' were composed and sung on special occasions in honour of the Tsar, metropolitan and distinguished nobles ¹⁾. There were religious, festive, and welcoming 'kanty' - 'vivaty', often full of exclamatory phrases 'v i v a t'.

On the East Slavonic territory it was the Kiev Academy that, prompted by the Western influence, refined and popularized it and, giving it a strong baroque tinge,

spread k a n t as a literary - musical genre and form.

See 'v i v a t'.

- 1) e.g. the Hetman's musicians in Hlukhov composed 'kanty-stich' to celebrate Elizabeth's birthday on 18.12.1741, and welcome for Buturlin. ("Vivat vozšedšaja ... na Rossikij tron ..., Vivat ...", Find, II, 39 (footnote, 51, xi).

K A N C E L J Á R I J A (office), Y, P, L, S.

Russ : (16-) 17

1517, "prigovor ... v kancelarii", SGGD, V, 72; 1606-7, "i v kančrërii našej ei to ... napišem" (transl.), DSnpL, IV, 202; 1637, "Kanceljarija imenuetsja po kancleru" (Kosmgr. Lykova), Čern RIL, 237; 1649, "litovskija kancelijarii pisari" (Kunak), VUR, II, 314; 1679, "v kanceljarii" (S. Lavreckij), DSnpR, V, 1147; 1702, "pročĭ ubo, kanceljarija iudejskaja, kanceljarija christijankaja ...", Y, Slo, X, 121; 1703, "Glučovskij sotnik ... javilsja ... v ... pochodnoj kanceljarii Rossijskoj", (Šafir), Smir; 1704, kancelárĭja", Polik; 1722, 2na toj že ploščadi velikaja vozdvizena kanceljarija", P, IstPV, 71 (and 216); 1731, "Kanzley, kanceljarija", Weiss, 118; 9.3.1747, "ot kanceljarĭj Akademii Nauk, L, MSS, 314; 22.4.1747, "artillerijskaja Kanceljarija", L, Filos (Ps), 651; 12.10.1748, "v kanceljarĭju reportavali", L, Filos (Ps), 653; 15.8.1751, "v kanceljarĭju bĕgati", L, I (Ps), 320; 28.3.1754, "perevod ... v kanceljarĭju ... otdal", L, I (Ps), 337; 10.3.1755, "po kanceljarii", L, Ps, 24; 1755, "kanceljarĭj", L, Slo (PochvPV), 47; 1750, "u nas v domĕ nikogda kanceljarii ne byvalo", S, V (Kom, Čud III/2), 281; 27.7.1758, "členy ...

Uk : 16

1598, "vyednal universaly z kancelijarii", Apokris, 1780; 1605, "... vyzavši listy s kanceljarii hospodarskoĕ", Perestor, 35; 1615, "u knih kanceljaryi našey", Gol, I, 207; 1633, 2s pečatĭju ... menušoe kanūcelljaryi", Gol, II, 9; 1666, "Archidijakon ... publične ne veksuet, jak kanceljarija velmožn. hetmana vspominaet", BarPs, 27; 1672-702, "s kanceljarii", SamLĕt, 96; 1710, "metriki, kanceljarii", HrabLĕt, 162; 1720, "... Velyčko byvšĭj ... v jeneralsnoj vojska Hetmanskoj kanceljarii kanceljarĭsta Vojska Zaporozskoho", ValLĕt, I, 7; 1728, "Universal v Hlučov do p.p. opravljajuščich v Eneralnoj Kancelljarii i v Eneralnom Sudĕ". (Apostol Žurn), Sud-ko I, 13.

Deriv.: kanceljarĭjnyj, 1589, Apokris, 1744; 1596, "do knih ... kanceljarejskich" (Ljublin), DiR, II, 216.

WR: 1511, "kanceljarija", RIB, XX< 772.

Pol: 1410, "s canczelarĭe staroszczini", SSP.

Cz: 15th c., "kancelárĭe", SSČ; 1488, "do kancelarzie", Geb, II/1, 247.

kanceljarii", S, Ps, 39; 1789, "kanceljáríja", SAR.

Deriv.: kanceljarsklj: 1714, "kanceljarskago i Latynskago jazyka perevodčikov ... otpraviti v Poltavu" (Apraksin), Sud-ko, II, 425.

Russ 170 < Uk WR 16 < Pol 15 : Cz 15 < Mlat (cancellaria - Apud Anglos dicitur)

See 'k a n c e l j a r i s t' for conclusion.

K A N C E L J A R Í S T (secretary, clerk), L.

Russ : 17-18

1680, v Vilně priězžal Mikolaj Dovman Kanceljarista", (S. Lavreckij), DSnr, V, 1158; 1731, "Kanzley-Schreiber, kanceljarist", Weiss, 118, 1760, "O inostrannyh kanceljaristach i provizore", L, Filos (Ak), 557; 1761, "Sekretari Michajlo Gur'iev, kanceljarist Jakov Volkov", L, MSS, 345.

Uk : 17

1647, "Hetmana I. Samojloviča ... vojskovej kanceljarist Ivan Bychovec", AJZ, IV, 374; 1672-702, "vyslav ... Lavrentija ... Kanceljaristu na Bělahorod", "z eneraloj vojskovej kanceljarii kanceljarist Petrik ujšol na Zaporože", SamLět, 99, 182; 1710, "Kanceljarista Mazepin Petrik", HrabLět, 237; 1728, "O kanceljaristach vojskovich", (ŽurnApost), Sud-ko, I, 13; 1749, "pisar polkovyj Hrihorej, Podkanceljarist Nikifor Buchovskij", (Poltvava Regt), UAN Zaps (VII-VIII), 356.

Pol: 1642, "kancelarysta - pisarz", 1778, "kancelarzysta", Linde.

Russ 17-18 < Uk 17 : Pol 17-

'Kanceljarija' in the administrative Russian (since the 'Smuta' period, sporadically at first) is generally through Polish, White Russian and Ukrainian intermediaries (Vinogr, Oč, 20), but mainly through the contacts with the Ukrainian (Cossacks) chanceries of the 17-18th c.¹⁾

Peter I (at about 1709) introduced this word officially, replacing the older 'Prikaz' in Russian; hence the scribes and the poddjačie began to be called: 'kanceljarist', 'podkanceljarist', 'kopiist'. See 'bandurist', 'seminarist'.

The two forms 'kanceljarista' and 'kanceljarist' in Russian also point to Ukrainian source.

- 1) Cf. the Uk Cossacks' system: 'kanceljarija Jeneralna Hetmanska, Skarbova, Polkova, Sotenna' and consequently - 'kanceljaryst(a)', 'podkanceljaryst(a)'.

K Á N C L E R (chancellor, chief minister), P, L.

Russ : (15) 16-

1454, "A synu našemu panu Michajlu kancrělju govoril by esi" (Metrop. Iona to GDL, 16th c. copy), Al, I, 104; 1503, "kanclera svoego", (Elena to Iv. Vas), DSnpL, I, 368; 1581, "chkansliru, kanslirov dvor, u kanslera ... tomosa, kansliri ego vstretil". (refer. to English chancellor; report from England), DSnpA, II, 68; 1593-4, "do sela ... pana Leuchi kancvěrja" (GDL sit), Korob (d), 73; 1601-2, "kancleri Lev Sopěga", (Saltyk. from Poland), DSnpL, IV, 134; 1614, "kanclěr korolju prisjagal", AMG, I, 109; 1626-7, 2s pripisiuju kanclěra Papina" (Smuta), DSnpL, IV, 10; 1664, "pri e.m. kanclerě Litovskom. Ktš, xiv; 1692, "ispravišasja ... kenselirom ... Kamenevičem", (o 7 mudrec.), Sob VI, 111; 1698, "věneckij kanclěr ... ", Tolst, 77; 1704, "kancelárii - scribaregium", Polik, 1722, "edin sekretari, edin kancler ... edin pod kancler". (P.), Istgr, 159; 1722, "červertyj (bolverk) kanceleru Zopovu", P, IstPV, 68; 18th c., "káncler", LVN; 1731, "Cancler, kancleri", Weiss, 118; 1747-59, "Kakova (Barža) byla u byvšago kanclera Bestuževa". L, MSS, 327; 1789, "káncler" (perv. minister), SAR.

Uk : 14-15

1415, "sei list čerez ... podkanslěreho", Medyka R47; 1435, "kancileri", kanclyrě", Jaroš (Mold); 1438, "podūkancněreho" (Luck), R75; 1445, "kansliru pisati", (Seret), Uljan (Mold), 64; 1445, "kancněri", 1446, "kalíčněri", (Luck), R81, R82; 1452, "podūkaničlěrii", R86; 1454, "kancliria" (Snjatyn), R87; 1456, "kancliri" (Sočava), Jaroš (Mold); 1460, "kansliru" (Sudomir), Stand, 30; 1499, "pri tom byli ... pa(n) Mi(k) ... ka(n) člěri" (Vilna, Aleks. charter for VoIVol), UH, No. 28; 1522, "kanclěri", KurGr, F, 140; 1596, "Esli chočeš hetmanom ili kanclěrom byti, pad pokloni mi sja, ja tobě dam ...", Viš (Dijavol), 13; 1605, "... panu ... kanclěru", Perestor, 29; 1627, "knihóčij: písari pospolityj abo kánclěr", Ber, 98; 17th c., (middle), "na Osolinškoho, ščo nas vojuet, ne nasliduet kanclira, djadička svoho2, (Duma Kozackaja), SUP, 393, 1670, "s kanclerom Ossolinskim ja neznakom", BarPs, 111, 1720, "podkanslerij", "kancler", VelLět, I 252, II, 43.

Deriv.: 1596, "kancljarejskich" (Ljublin), DiR, II, 217; 1688, "pečati kanclěrskij", Radiv, Prop, 12.

WR: 1451, "kalíčněri", Stang (Polock) 140; 1510-17, "podkanclerej", RIB, XX,

GDL: 1460, "kancliru, (K17*), Stang, 30; 1493, "kanclěr), Stang (al), Glos

Pol: 1410, "kanczlerz", SSP;

OCz: 1414, "kanclěr", SSČ.

Russ (15) 16 < (WR 15 < GDL 15 <) Uk 14 : < Pol 14-15 : Cz 14-15 < MHG (kanzelaere 13th c.), OHG (canzelāri) < MLat (cancellārius)

'Kancler' in Russian, from the earliest period to the 17th c., was limited almost entirely to the diplomatic or administrative language, referring mainly to foreign situations (Pol, GDL, Engl), and understood probably by a limited circle of officials.

Apart from the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in which White Russians and Ukrainians participated, no East Slavonic state used this word officially to denote a function¹⁾ of any of its original state officials until Peter I instituted it in Moscow in 1709. Even the Galicia-Volynia Principality (Kingdom) - a Western minded state - like Kiev, used 'pěcatnik' instead ("pride že Kourilū pecatnikū knjazja Danila", Ipat 6749, p. 792, 791; cf. also Hens'ors'kyj: H-VLit, 75.); and also the Ukrainian Hetman state in the 17-18th c., although using 'kanceljarija', 'kanceljarysta' very frequently, traditionally called its Chancellor 'Heneralnyj Pisar Vojskovyj'.

Ukrainian (Galicia-Volynia) contacts with Poland, Czechs, and the Germans (e.g. in Lviv in 13-14th c., cf. 1410, 1411, "Cancellarius Franciscus", Czol, ArLw, 266, 292) resulted in the introduction of this word into the Ukrainian (Galician) administrative language, from which, as our documents indicate, it then spread both to the GDL and to White Russian, and consequently - to Russian. That it did pass through Ukrainian we can see from 1. spelling; 2. documents containing it; 3. chronological and historico-geographical factors:

1. Already the earliest examples in the Ukrainian documents - 1415, 1438 (written by South West Ukrainian scribes - KurGr, 131, 132) show '-ě-' ('kanclěrĭ'); and so do the GDL, White Russian and Russian examples later. But when in the Ukrainian this could be a secondary 'ě' < 'e' (in a newly closed syllable²⁾ - Kur. Gr. 46) or 'ě' < Pol narrow 'e' (cf. Kur.Gr. 53; Łoś, I, 130) or 'ě' < MHG 'ae-' ('ē' - kanzelaere - 13th c. Lexer), it is doubtful whether Russian 'kanclěr', not from Ukrainian, but directly from NHG (Kanzler), as Vasmer suggests, would have shown 'ě' and 'ě':'i' interchange in spelling. (cf. Russ 'fuziler', 'kanoner', 17th c. < NHG, and Uk 'fizilir', 'kušnir'). In all three languages it shows, although not uniform, metathesis of liquids, Uk: 'podūkancněreho", "kalĭcněri" - Luck 1438, 1446; WR: "kalĭncněri", Polock; Russ: "kancrěli" 1454-16th c. (cf. 'tareli')

2. A number of Russian documents containing this word show Ukrainian or White Russian features³⁾, suggesting that the tradition of using and spelling it in Russian was initiated or established under Ukrainian (or WR) influence. Hence also the Ukrainian,

(not WR) vacillation between soft and hard 'r-' in 'kancler(ĭ)' is reflected in Russian.

3. Chronologically and geographically, on the ESl linguistic territory it first appeared in the S. West Ukraine (Galicia) in 15th c. (1415, 'kan(ĭ)slěri') ⁴⁾ very probably from Poland, then spread by the Galician scribes via Moldavia (1456) and to the N. Ukraine in the 15th c. (Luck 1435, 1438), hence to the GDL (administrative language - 1460; the document K17* was written by a Ukrainian - South Volynian or Galician - scribe, cf. Stang, 30, 50), to White Russian (Polock 1451), and to Russian (15-16th c.). Prokopovich and Lomonosov found it in Russian already established.

Korobeynikov's 'kancvěrja' and Rvovsky-Kamenevich's 'kenselirom' are corrupt colloquial forms. Polikarpov's 'kancelári', showing the weak 'e' and the final stress, depends on Latin, and is linked with the Ukrainian scholars' tendency of introducing or restoring etymological spelling in Russian.

See 'k a n c e l j a r i j a'

- 1) The origin of this functionary goes back to the 'cancellarius' of the Roman-Latin courts; West Europe continues with the name; Frankish Monarchies (Merovingian and Carolingian), Germanic states in the 15th c.; Poland - 14-15th c., GDL - 15th c.
- 2) Secondary 'ě' < 'e' (in newly closed syllables) in Galician (SWUk) documents is numerous in the 13th c., particularly in the suffixes '-en-', '-er-', '-el-' (e.g. kaměni, na večěrni, kupěli; 16th c. papěži, papěři - final 'i' has no value of a reduced vowel here). cf. I. S. Svjencic'kyj: Pravopys rukopysiv starorus'koji doby. (PytSIM, Kn. 5. Lviv, 1958, p. 71). The new 'ě' in the North Russian (Novgorod dial) 13-15th c. was of a different origin: it was only a positional variant of 'e' < *ĭ (in closed stressed syllable, e.g. 'tělče', 'dvěři', 'koněčĭ'): 'ě' < e was very rare. (V.V. Kolesov: Novyj 'ě' v rukopisach Novgorodskogo proischoždejija. Vopr Jaz, 1961, No. 14, Vyp. 3, pp. 130-144).
- 3) a. 1454 (16th c. copy), Posl. Mitrop. Iony, who resided in Moscow, Al, I, 104, contains: 'čjasy' (times), 'tobe' (D. sing. masc.), 'velmy', 'ospodar', 'toj' (for totŭ); b. 1503, (Elena's letter to her father Ivan Vas.) DSnpL, I, 368 ('bo' - because, 'pisan u Vilni', 'časy' - times); c. 1581, DSna, II, 68, (Pisemskij's mission to England) has 'i' < 'ě' (kansliru, kanslirov) - a Ukrainian phonetic feature, perhaps his poddjačij Neudača knew Ukrainian; d. 1601-2 (Saltykov-Morozov embassy to Poland) DSnpL, IV, 136, has 'raditi' (to advise). The GDL charter of 1460 (written by a Ukrainian scribe in Sudomir) has 'kancijru'.
- 4) Mod. standard Ukrainian 'kancler' instead of expected 'kanclir' (< kancłěri) is due to North Ukrainian (unstressed ě > e) or, partly, to Polish influence.

K A P L I C A (chapel), P.

Russ : 18

17th c., (1651), "papežincy ot lěvyja strany imut svoju kaplicu ili oltari", Gavriil Pov¹⁾, 6; 1706, 1707, "kaplica", (Kurakin), Christiani, 45; 1722, "toliko pop v kaplicu ... vchodil", (P.) Istgr, 63; 1731, "Capell, kaplica", Weis, 118;
Dial.: Smolensk: kaplica, kaplička, -

Uk : 15

1478, "podpisana bystĭ sija kaplic(ja)", "Donkončali šiju kaplicju pisimom" (Cracow Cathedral chapel inscription)²⁾, Sob, Mat, 193-4; 15th c., "kaplička", ZRSb, 311; 1598, "nahotuj ... kaplicu", Apokris, 1310; 1660, "iže byli v toj kaplicě čudovnie obrazki", (Zolot.

derevjan. časovnja ili božnica", OblSlov;
Don Dial.: "kaplička, komplička", Vasm.

Ključí). BilChr, 581; 1723, Jako časovni
ili kaplicy", (Barsky Puteš), Sprinčak,
Vlijanie, 96.

Derlv.: kaplan: 1587, KalRN, 261;
1597, 1599*, RIB, XIX, 238, 739;
kaplanstvo.: 1627, Ber, 67; 17th c.,
SS. ModUK: kaplycja.

WR: 15th c. **"kaplička", (Vilna), RIB,
XXVII, 854.

Pol: (14-15th c. "kapla", KazGN), 1402,
"kaplica", SSP.

Cz: 14th c., "kapla, kaplicě", SSČ;
1414, "kaplicě", Hus.

Russ 18 < Uk WR 15-16 < Pol 14-15 < CZ 14-15 < MLat (capella, dim) Lat (capa)

Rare and sporadic in Russian through Ukrainian-White Russian (partly direct from Polish), referring mainly to Catholic chapel. Russian word is 'časovnja'.

- 1) This Cathedral Chapel was decorated and painted by Ukrainian (and White Russian) artists and decorators, and bears cyrillic inscriptions.
- 2) Written in Moscow by Gavriil, a Greek, who knew the Ukrainian variant of the church Slavonic, was in Chihirin in 1650, met the Hetman, 'B Chmelnicikij'. (dolgov, PPS, XVIII, Vyp.1, p. ii, iii, iv) cf. other Ukrainianisms in his Pověsti: 'do nego' (5), 'toj dub' (21), 'stolpov kamennyh červonyh' (19); confusion of 'i:y' - 'nyně (5), 'nině' (23), 'jazik' (23); Vocat. case: 'caru, knjažel' (23).

K A R É T A (carriage, P, S.

Russ : 17

1604, "a v Novegorode, ... dobyl ja ... koretku Litovskuju pletenuju", DSnR, II, 885; 1607, "koreta zlotoglavom podšitaja ...", (Rosps car. imušč), DSnPL, IV, 674; 1611-12, "A v Mosk. rozruchu rozgrableno: ... i korět, i kolimag", RIB, II, 231; 1642, "dve korěty", (Kuranty < Dutch), Obn, II/1, 26; 1648, "dorety pojмали", AMG II, 188; 1653-4, "Getman ... ěchal s bojarinom ... v koretě na suězžej dvor", (in Perejaslav, Buturlin's embassy to

Uk : 16

(1494, "v kaorcě zolotoj", Ops Mira, AJZ, II (Pribavl), 112); 1576, "k tomu kareta novaja bez lancuchov", (Luck), ArJZ, I/1, 55; 1597-8, "na tych ... kolyskach, lektykach, karýtach" Viš (do Pravosl), 31; 1630, "do otdanja ... knoej ... karet kotčich", Gol, II, 295; 1636, "ja toj čas ei milost' v karete siděla", Ljament, 21, 22; 1688, "Mark Antonij, Lvy zakladti kazal do ... karěty: i tisjaču karoc" (Radiv. Věň) Busl, 1262; 1672-702, "Sam popovič ... bez kareti i za

Ukraine), AJZ, X, 228;1659, "sěli v korety i poechali", DRV, IV, 344; 1661, "s korety", DSnr, III, 1038; 1666-7, "koreta, korěti", Ktš, 14; 1672-3, "v koretach", Avv(Ž), 344; 1678, "dati ženě ... karětu", MDBP, IV/61, 193; 1681, "Bojaram že ... ězdit v koretach" (Tsar's ukaz), SGGD, IV, 395; 1686, "iz karet", DSnr, VII, 39; 1704, "karéta; birotu vehiculu", Polik; 1722, "přibyvšich do Kenigsberga ... koretami počteno", P, IstPV, 22 (and 39); 1722, "... ězdat ... karětami, kotorye ... ňazyvajut sani", (P.), Istgr, 12; 1731, "Karrete, Kareta", Weis, 326; 19.5.1758, "ne iměja ... ni karety ni lošadej", S, Ps9, 35; 1750-60, "v karetě ne ěžžala", S, VII (pritči), 46; 1789, "karéta - povozka", SAR.

město ne počchal". "vmesto karet dorohich i voznikov prostij vozok, teležka moskovskaja ...", SamLět, 169, 170.

Pol: 16th c. (end)¹⁾ "Kareta", Slawski (SEJP); (1500 "Kara albo jednokole" SSP).

Cz: kareta (Machek).

Russ 17 < Uk 16 < Pol 16 < (NGH: Karette, 1591, -Kluge <) Ital (carretta, carrozza) < Lat (carrus)

'K a r e t a' appeared in Russian (first in diplomatic and administrative language) from Polish and Ukrainian during the Time of Troubles, when the Russians became acquainted with the actual thing, a West European Coach.

In contrast to Muscovy where this word referred to the Tsar's (or boyars') coach only, otherwise 'teležka'²⁾ was used, the Ukrainian nobility and the upper Cossack classes in the 17-18th c. used 'karety' and 'koljaski-netyčanki', known as such in Moscow.

'koreta', an earlier spelling, was due to akanie; at the end of 17 - beg 18th c., under the Ukrainian influence, its etymological spelling ('kareta') was restored.

1) In Polish and Ukrainian probably direct from Italian (cf. 'karoca') in the 16th c., especially after Sigismund I married Bona Sforza in 1518, and the Italian cultural influence on Poland (and hence on Ukraine) was strong.

2) e.g. 1668, "furmanskie telęgi krytye, a po německomu lankuči", DSnr, IV, 596.

K A T A L Ó G (catalogue), Y, L.

Russ : 17

1644, "kak Geronimus v katalogě

Uk : 17

1617, "katalohos ili reestr ... imen Bratii

napisal", "Prenija", 57; 17th c. (end), "o ich že ... katalogu" (transl. from Gr. by Evfimij), Sob 323; 1703, "Katalóg - opisanie měst", magn Arif, 10v, 279r; 1723, "dva kataloga ... knog grečeskich" (SPb), Byk (Grž) No. 752; 1728, "zri katalóg ieresej", Y, KV, 6 (and 1083); 1759, "... i ugol mFP izvěsten ... iz kataloga zvězd nepodvižnych". L, III (Morsk. P), 195; 1760, "ne bylo studentov, ni lekcij, niže lekcijan katalogov", L, Filos (Ak), 549; 1789, "katalóg - rospisi", SAR.

... v hradě Luckom". PVK, I/1, 1; 1618-21, "A v katalogu patriarchov ... Andrej sv. v pervych pokladaetsja", PalZK, 968; 1621, "estí u katalogu patriaršich urjadnikov", (Luck), PVK, I/1, 243; 1626, "s psovjačenocho kataloghu", Gol, I, 287; 1625, "Katalóhom ha konci ... ukrasisja" (Zemka), Tit, 144; 1628, "Kataloh vapna do Sv. Sofii ... Oběcanoho" (Mohyla Zaps), ArJZ, I/7, 181; 1751, "... on v ... školnich kataliohach zapisan". "Katalioha nět že" (Atestat, Kiev Ak), Višn, KAk, 42, 43.
Pol: 1590, "catalogus, katalog, liczba", Calepinus.

Russ 17- < Uk 17 < (Pol 16 <) Lat (catalogus) <Gr (καταλογος)

The stress and the earlier Russian examples indicate Ukrainian literary language as the source for Russian.

K A Θ E D R A (cathedral, pulpit), Y.

Russ : 18

1710, "V slědstvie čego kaθedra Episkostva Bělorusskaja ne možet vchodití ni v kakie děla do onych monastyrej kasajuščichsja", Y, Gramoty, 136; 1717-27, "jakože sam ot kaθedry vopiet kr(e)stnoj", Buž, Prop, ZI, 165; 1731, "Predigstul, cathedra, katedra, amvon", Weis, 477.

Uk : 16

1587, "Tye vže ... počali tuju katedru nositi až pod nebesa". KICN, 237; 1627, "Sědálišče, kázalnica, katédra", Ber, 252; 1657, "Kaθedra ... prazdnaja - bez pastyrja", BarPs, 6,5; 1659, "do katedry cerkvi našej bratskoě" (Lviv, Stauropig), ArJZ, I/2, 574; 1664, "Koli stal na katedrě", Radiv, Prop, 34; 1685, "s katedry prostiral ... propovědi", (Tuptalo, Piramis), BilChr, 277; 1672-702, "s katedri", SamLět, 27; 1700, "Irmoloi ... v katedrě ep. Lívovskoj", Pek, NiL, II, 38; 1720, "inšoho ... na katedru mitropolii Kievskoj ... ne natručano", Vallět, II, 231;
Deriv.: "katedralínyj", 1720, Vallět, II,

231.

Pol: 1551, 1559, "katedra, Mącz, 358d/12.

OCz: "Katedra", Šimek.

Russ 18 < Uk 16 < (Pol 16 : Cz 15-16 <) Lat (cathedralis) < Gr (καθεδρα)

A West European word firmly established (and competing with 'sobor;') in Ukrainian from which through the Ukrainian clergy, it was brought to Russian. The 'θ' was a useful letter which Ukrainians pronounced as 'ft'¹⁾ (1672-702, "za staraniem episkopa Meftodija", SamL[^]Et, 73) and as 't' (< th < θ under Latin influence), while Russians pronounced it as 'f'. 't' in Weisman points to Ukrainian. ['t' (for θ)].

Seminarists popularized this word in Russian²⁾.

See 'b e s t i j a'.

1) Hence also confusion in Russian: 1720, "O af,ektach", "Afθéisty ...", (Polik RR, 79, 102)

2) Zelenin, S. (Seminariskija slova. W. 1905), RVF 54, p. 116.

K L E J N Ó T - Y (jewel, precious stone, coat of arms; Ukrainian Hetman's Insigna of office), P.

Russ : 17

I. 606-7, "zoloty e i klejnoty", "takže i panne Marině ... klejnotov i serebra dam", (from Pol), DSnPL, IV, 142, 202; 17th c., "klejnot" (Prezr. k miru), Sob, 176; 7.5.1724, "Monarchinja naša neocēnennoj klejnod sej (koronu) dobrodētelīmi zaslužila", P. SiR, II, 106; II(a). 1703, "klajnót, serēčī gerb ... carskij", Magn Arif, Ir; II(b). 1669, "dati ... getmanu vojskovyja klejnota: znamja, bulavu, pečatī, litavry" (Dogovor), SGGD, IV, 236; 1677, "Dorošenko ... vojskovye klejnody i balavu ... otdal: vzjav s sobuju klejnody vojskovye", DRV, XVII, 286; 1678, "klejnody vojskovye2, DRV, XVII, 352; 1660-83, "nepokarjajuščimsja Polagaem klejnot, učitelev remenī pletnoj", ŠKKn,

Uk : 16

I. 1529, "nošenje s kamenem is klejnoty", AJZ, I, 74; 1555, ArJZ, VII/1, 15; 1596, "uvjaslo: klejnot nošenje, Ziz, 66; 1618, "iho christovo nosi ... vynu, jako klejnot mnohocēnně" (vilna), SLGram (1618), 74, 1622, "tuju volnosti za kléjnot dorohij chovajte" (Sakov), tit, 39; 1627, "hrivna: klejnót, lancuch", "ouvjaslo, mitra, kléjnot", Ber, 48, 122, 264; 1632, "tyi klejnóty, (Evf), Tit, 308; 1640, "klejnótu", Tit, 361; 1676-88, "takij klejnot sebě dal", Radiv, Prop, 5. II(a). 1568, "kotorym klejnoty, to estī herby šljachecki, nadanye", AJZ, II, 159; 1618, "Kléjnot ... dan est za herb ...", (Viz Cn), Tit, 14; 1643, "za ... klejnot pristojnyj porjadok mēti", Gol, II, 58; 1646, "tomu klejnotovi", gol, II, 473.

4; 1684, "a klejnoty vojskovye i ... dvě bulavy i privileiie, ... na getmanstvo, on Dorošenko otdal" (Tsar's ukaz to Golitsyn), SGGD, IV, 483; 1687, "Dvorovyj voevoda ... klejnody ... Getmanu (Mazepě) otdal", DRV, XVII, 358; 1688, "Znamja, i vojskovye klejnody, bulavu i bunčuk prinesli s nim že" (Uk Sit), DRV, XVII, 387; 1704, "potom ... na okort vypuščeny bez vojskich klejnot i ružija", PiB, III, 168; 1722, "Obran na getmanstvo ... Ivan Skoropadskij ... prinjal iz Gosudarskich ruk bulavu i prochie vlastie svoeja lkejnody", s ... vojskimi klejnotami", "klejnoty i kartey", "bez ... klejnot vojskich2, P, IstPV, 188, 34, 39, 84.

II(b). 1663, "ot eho c.v. vyslannyj z klejnotami vojskovimi blahorodn. knjazi ..., aby ich veližnosti Tvoej ... hetmanu otdal", BarPs, 8; 1671, BarPs, 134; 1710, "klejnoti vojskovie pri arterii ... kazal postaviti", HarabLët, I, 51:

WR: I. 1529, "s klejnoty", AJZ, I, 74
GDL, WR: II(a): 1495, "maeteli vy klejnaty svoi, iž by este z věka byli bojare" (aleks. Horodno), RIB, XXVII, 633.

Pol: 1386, "y naszego cleynotha", SSP; II(a). 14-15th c., "tego klejnotu" (herb), (Rity), Reczek: II(b). 15th c., "klenothy krolewskye", SSP.

Cz: 14th c., "klejnot, klenot, kleynoti - ozdoba, odznak, herb", SSČ.

MHG: kleinôt, klênôde, klînôte - klein, zierlich (Lexer).

I. 'kleijnot' - jewel, precious stone.

Russ 17 < Uk, WR 16 < Pol 14-15 < Cz 14 < MHG 12-13 > MLat (clenodium)

II(a). 'klejnot(y)' - coat of arms, herb.

Russ (17) 18 < Uk, WR, GDL 15-16 < Pol 14-15 < Cz 14-

II(b). 'klejnóty' - Hetman's ¹⁾, Cossack Chief's ²⁾, insignia, state regalia, military insignia.

Russ 17- < Uk 16-17 (Pol 15-16)

'klejnot' as under I in Russian leads to a Ukrainian-Polish source; the early Russian documents containing it either refer partly to Polish-Ukrainian context-situation (Smuta period), or reflect Ukrainian usage language features (e.g. 'prijmi ego do domu', Sob, 176)

But in Ukrainian, an additional specialized meaning of 'klejnóty' (always in plural form) as under II(b) (e.g. Ukrainian Cossacks State regalia: mace, seal etc) developed from the II(a) meaning and gained currency, mainly in the Hetman state, from where it spread to Russian.

The form with '-d-' (klejnody) in Russian is influenced by NHG (17th c. 'kleinodien', cf. Kluge) spelling. cf. 'rada:rat'.

'-ej-' (for '-aj-') in Ukrainian, and hence in Russian, from MHG '-ei-' (pronounced 'aj') is

due to its literary tradition in Polish that originated in OCz, in which MHG 'i' (also Cz 'y') > aj > ej in 13-16th c. (and narrowed to é > e); hence 'klenot' in older Polish (Cf. Geb I, 282-3; Machek, Brueckner, Kästner, pa. 71).

The stress in Russian follows the standard Ukrainian stress 'klejnót(y)', although in Ukrainian (16-17th c.) there was an alternative stress 'kléjnot' probably from Polish < Czech.

- 1) Velyčko (Lět, I, 51-52, under 9.4.1648) enumerates Hetman Chmelnyč'kyj's 'klejnoty': "Po jakoj elekcii, zaraz ot košovoho poslan do skarbanicě vojskovoj pisari Sěčovij ... vzjati tam i prinesiti v radu klejnoty vojskovii ... i vručili ich zaraz Chmelnickomu: Klejnoty zasí imenno ... : korohov korolevskaja zlatom pisannaja, barzo krasnaja: ... bunčuk tož velce modnij, z pozlocěstoju halkoju i drevcem: bulava srěbnaja pozlocěstaja ...; pečati srěbnaja vojskovaja, i kotli novii mēdnii ... z dobošem; ... i tri štuki armat polevych lehkich, z dostatkom porochu do nich i kulí". cf. Evarn, Zap Koz, I, 272
- 2) Cf. 19th c., "Vizímiti moji otamansiki klejnody, panove, ta odnesiti moskalevi". (Ševčenko), Hrinč.

K L J Á Š T O R (Roman Catholic monastery), P.

Russ : 17

1637, "kljaštor sirěči monastyri" (Kosmgr Lykova), Sob, 59-60; 1649, "A v Kievě de byti ... 2-m klaštoram" (Kunakov), VUR, II, 303; 1656, "Tyškěev, ězdil ... v Litvu v kljaštor svoj ...", AMG, II, 521; 1659, "... biskupy i kljaštory". DSnr, III, 933; 1668, "pošel iz Varšavy v kljaštar molitísja", DSnr, IV, 653; 1670, "kljáštor děvičej", "kljáštorov", Kosmgr, 58, 247; 1683, "praviteli kljaštora Oršanskogo ezuitskogo", DSnr, VI, 809; 1687, "v kljaštor", 1697-9, "papežskoj kljaštor" (Šerem, Čižinskij, Italy), DSnr, X, 1273, 1683, 1621; 1705, "cerkvi i klaštory ... istoščeny", PiB, III, 357; 1708, "v městečkě Smolnjanach v kljaštorě" (Uk sit), ŽurnPV, I, 157; 1722, "v městečke ... v klaštorě ... general ... stojal", P, IstPV, 163.

Uk : 15

1446-52, "v tot kljaštur" (Ostroh) SSUM; 1457, "kotoraja ž to cerkva holovnaja, zbornaja kljaštyrnaja". (a Luck scribe, Vilna), AJZ, I, 74; 15th c., "klaštori i cerkovy", ZRSb, 301; 1552, "pomirūnoe ot zbožja idet na kljaštor ... kostela sv. Trojcy". (Kiev Zamok), ArJZ, VII/1, 111; 1591, "Manastyr abo kljaštor". ArJZ, I/6, 79; 1600-17, "kljaštory, po horach budovanye", Viš (Začapka), 193; 1633, "Vse ... podaval i vnosil v kljaštor preor i hvardijan", Gol, II, 35; 1670, "... kontraktky ... na kljaštory činjenje (Dorošenko), AJZ, IX, 311; 1710, "u Bernadiskom kljaštorě", HrabLět, 58; 1720, "kljaštory z ich kollehijami", VelLět, I, 226.

WR: 15th c., "kljaštori", ZRSb, 301; 1514, "s kljaštorja Bystreckoho". RIB, XX, 124-5.

Pol: 14-15th c., "klastora", (Kaz Gn), SSP; 1542, "z klastora uciekaja", Reczek.

Cz: 1376, "klašter", SSČ.

Russ 17 - < Uk, WR 15- < Pol 14-15 < Cz 14 < MHG (klōster, Kluge) < Lat (claustrum - enclosure)

Ukrainian (and White Russian) influence spread the usage of this word to Russian in the 17th c., but 'monastyri' was too firmly established on the ESl linguistic territory to allow a foreign, anti Orthodox 'kljaštōr' to take root there or to enlarge its semantic value beyond that of a Roman Catholic monastery.

'-ar' (kljaštar) for '-or-' is substitution by analogy with words in '-ari' rather than akanie.

The first '-a-' (< -ō-) in 'kljaštōr' is explained by Gebauer (I, 248) and Kästner (pa. 74) as Old Czech substitution for old Bavarian open 'ō' ('klōster'); '-št-' (MHG 'st-') is also found already in West Slavonic.

In Alfavity, e.g. 1596-1619, Ukrainian 'kljáštyri' is explained in Russian as 'igumen' which shows that this word was not understood correctly at that period in Russian.

K O L L É G A (colleague, friend), P.

Russ : 18

1721, "Dlja činnago i izvěstnago takovyh trudnostej rēšenija nadležit kollēgom duchovnym ... dovolno pogovoriti o onych", P, DR 9v; 1721, "i po tomú samye ugodnějšie ot čisla kollēgov, ili sosēdatelej osoby ... na stepeni Archierejstva voschoditi dostojnyja", P, DR, 76v; 1725, "Kollēga, tovariščī, klevret", LVN.

Uk : 16

11.12.1596, "Pridalismsy ... napominanie, aby tych ... postupkov i s kolekhami svoimi zanechal", ArJZ, I/1, 523; 1598, "imenem vsēch kolekhov ... stanu duchovnoho", Apokris, 1180; 1610, "protestovalse naprotivko ... vojta ... i inšich kolekhov ich", AJZ, II, 65; 1621, "i inšich kolekhov ich", (VolVol), TKDA (1869, June), Prilož, 534; 1659, "davati avdienciju z ēch ... kolekhami", (Lviv, Stauropig), ArJZ I/12, 572; 17-18th c., "A ja b sja ... napiv medu s kolehami", UInterm, 80;

Deriv.: 1710, "braterstva, kollehacii i peijazani", Orlyk, 246; 1720, VelLēt, II, 345; 1720, "zkollēhovavšisja ... z besurmanami", VelLēt II, 345.

Pol: 1641, "mieszkanie kolegow", (Cn) Linde.

Cz: 15thc. (kollegiatski), SSČ

Russ 18 < Uk 16 (Pol 16-17) : Cz 15 < Lat (collēga, -ae)

Ukrainian Latinism, introduced to Russian by Ukrainians. Common in Ukrainian, but remains rare and sporadic in Russian, where, as in Ukrainian, it follows '-a-' stem nouns.

Gen.pl.in '-ov', as used by Prokopovich, is a Ukrainian feature.
See 'K o l l e g i j a'

K O L L É G I J A (college, government department), P, S, L.

Russ : (17) 18

1683, "... daby nam, ... na dom Božij i na kolegium sirěči monastyři naš ... lěsu dati", DSnr, VI, 809; 1713-19, "Poslati ... dlja naučenija německogo jazyka, daby udobně v kolegium byli" (PSZ V), Smir; 1721, "Ustav Duchovnyja Kollégii". "Duchovnomu Kollégium". P, DR, 1r, 40r; 1722, "I Ezuitu ... oběščal ... takovym izdiveniem snabděvatī ... jakovym pišaetsja vse Kollegium Kievskoe". P, IstPV, 159; 1725, "Smotrim na ... Bergkollégiju, kamorkollégiju", P, PochvPam, 9r; 1750, "A kak nas v Votčinnoj Kollegii obvinjat", S, V (Kom. Čud. I/1), 252; 20.5.1758, "... a menja ... posaditi v kakuju kolegiju", S, Ps8, 34; 30.12.1754, "... a lutčie vsego v inostrannuju kolegiju", L, I (Ps), 339; 1755, "gosudarstvennych kolegij", L, Slo (Pochv PV), 47; 1761, "i kommerc kolegija", L, MSS, 346; 1789, "kollégija - voennaja", SAR.

Uk : (15) 16

15th c., "kollekhium albo sobranie", ZRSb, 312; 1598-9, "Chiba bysi chotel prechvalnyj svoj kolejum ¹⁾", Ostrozšskij tak zacnyj meti, do kotoroho dlja nauk zo vseho světa ... ljude na každyj deni stekajutsja", (Potij, Klir), RIB, XIX, 1073; 1600, "komedij ... u ezuitskich koleumach ne učiv". Viš (Lat. prel), 100; 1605-6, "v Zamostju v kolegium", Perestor, 37; 1658, "Kollegija učilišča i drukarně ... staviti svobodno". (Hadjač Treaty), AJZ, IV, 143; 1668, "Kollegium Kievskij", BarPs, 37; 1676-88, "Kollegium Kievskoe, Kolleium k ...", Radiv, Prop, 2, 10; 1720, "Kljaštori, z ich kollehijsami". VeLět, I, 226; 1728, "I sie kollehium črez P. Mohilu Osnovav ...", (Mil. Bož, V/2), BilChr, 333.

WR: 16th c., "Město bylo ljudnoe ... kollekhijami studentskimi" (O Attile), BChr, I, 188.

Pol: 1564, "Academia, collegium albo gymnasium", Mącz, 1d/3.

Cz: 1414, "kolejě, kolegi", SSČ.

Russ (17) 18 < Uk, WR 15-16 : Pol 16-17 : Cz 15 < Lat (collegium)

'kollegium, -ia', institution ¹⁾ and word were introduced to the Ukraine (and WR) mainly by the Jesuits; from Ukrainian, through Polemic literature and by the Russian students ³⁾ of the Kiev Mohylaen Collegium, the word spread to Russian. But it was not until Prokopovich began to use it freely that it gained wide currency in Moscow, extending its semantic range ⁴⁾, yet never seriously threatened the Russian word 'učilišče'.

It joined the '-ja-' stem nouns in ESI late and rather reluctantly, the very scholarship of the institution ('kollégija') sustaining its Latin character for a long time, cf. Mod Polish 'kolegium, gymnazjum'.

- 1) The tradition of spelling it with a 'j' (for Latin 'g') before front vowel in Ukrainian (< Pol) is an old Czech (<German) feature. See 'privilegija', 'reestr', 'regiment'.
- 2) Yaroslav (W. Ukraine) College 1571, Polotsk - 1580, Collegium Kijoviense - 1620 (Martel, 225-7). Cf. also 'Collegium Graeco-Ruthenum Sancti Athanasii, Roma, (founded by Pope Gregory XIII, 1572-85) where Prokopovich studied. Orthodox Colleges: Ostroh - 1577-; Kiev (Mohylaeen - 1631.
- 3) The first group of Moscow students went to Kiev in 1650. (IRL, II/1, 139).
- 4) During Peter I period 'kollegija' meant also a) College of Professors; b) Government Department, Ministry (later renamed 'Ministerstvo') - introduced by the Baltic Germans.

K O M É D I J A (comedy), R, P, S, L.

Russ : 17

1670, "teátrum ... dlja vsjakich komedi(i), to' estí dějstvennych potěch", Kosmgr, 384; 1673-5, "Komediia ²⁾ pritči Prilog, Fig. a", Polockij (Bludn. syn), 169; 1674-5, "Lica k toj komedii prinadležaščija" (Adam i Eva), Tich, RDP, I, 243; 1674-5, "čto ... vměsto komedii počítajut" (Bajazet - Gregory), Tich, RDP, I, 204; 1697, " posly ... budut v komedii", "dějstvo komedii o Kupidě", PiB, I, 189; 1701, "Komediya Užasnaja Izměna"; 1702, "Komediya Carstvo Mira" ³⁾; 1702-3, "Komediya na Roždestvo ...", R, Kom; 1704, "komédija - comedia", Polik; 1717, "... kukolnyk komedej", Smir; 1721, "Možno ... dvaždy v god, ili bolše, dělati' někija ákci, ... komédii". P, DR, 60r; 1725, "siju tragediju, ne komediju", Slava Peč, 211; 1744, "... prezrennyja slova, ...

Uk : 16

1596, "Tryžnišče: -hde širmujut albo kunšty ili komédiju spravujut". Ziz, 81; 1597-8, "mnjat bo, jako v pohanskich komedijach ¹⁾ rozum Chr. vodvorjaetsja". Viš (Lat. Prel), 100; 1600-17, " a latinskich basnej učenyicy ... tolko komediju strojut i ihrajut", Viš (Domnik), 163-4; 1598-9, "v komedijach noset ... na sobe osobu carskuju" (Potij), RIB, XIX, 1043; 1627, "Ihrališče: ... komédii", Ber, 80; 1642, "Ihry, ... komedii, abo ubiranie sja v maškary", Gol, II, 211; 1646, "Tvoriti z nich oracii ... na komedijach duchovnych ...", Trank (Perlo), 164; 1705, "Vladimir, ... eže ot piit naricaetsja komedija", P, Vladim.
Deriv.: 1597-8, "komedijaskim" "... nabožemstvom" Viš, 19;
Pol: 1471, (komedyski), Łoś, II, 84; 1563, "komedy", Linde; 1557,

upotrebljati ... v podlych komedijach",
L,I (Knigi Cerk Predsl), 3; 1748, "ody,
komedii, satiry", L, Filos, 453; 1750, "
"eto čto ty čital komedii, a ne tragedii",
S, V (KomČud, I/6), 262; 1789,
"komédija", SAR.

Deriv.: 18th c., "komediánt", Smir.

"Komedyja Justina y Konstanciey",
Dramaty, I, 564.

Russ 17 < Uk 16 < Pol 15 < Lat (comoedia) < Gr (κωμῳδία, κωμηδία)(Russ 17 < NHG
16 (komödie) < Engl 16 (comedy) < Lat < Gr.)

After 1670 this word is frequent in Russian. ⁴⁾ Both Ukrainian ⁵⁾ (school drama, Polotsky, Chizhinsky, Rostovsky, Prokopovich) and German (Pastor Gregory of 'Německaja Sloboda' 1672-5, and Kunšt 1702-3) contributed towards introducing this drama-genre and the word to literary Russian, establishing the form with 'e' (komedija), which replaced 'komidija' and the older term 'igra', 'potěchi'. Ukrainian literary tradition played here a decisive part.

κωμηδία, 'komédija' has Ukrainian-Polish stress, 'komediánt' - has German.

- 1) Vishensky refers to 'komedii' in the Ukrainian Catholic schools, e.g. in Luck (cf. SUP, 315-17).
- 2) Polotsky also used the earlier form 'komidija' (cf. Tich, RDP, I, 296; Polockij, 164), which reflects a pseudo-Greek tendency κωμηδία, analogous to 'planita', 'ikonomija', - itacism.
- 3) 'Komédija Užasnaja Izměna' (of Ukrainian origin) was staged in Moscow Slavonic-Greek-Latin Academy (before) 14th Nov., 1701; 'Komédija Carstvo Mira' - on 4th February, 1702, when Yavorsky was 'Protektor Mosk. škol i pečatnych dvorov', Berkov, 289; Obn II/1, 65-6.
- 4) Here are additional examples in Russian: 1673, "Togo večera učinil (in Berlin) radi poslannogo komediju", DSnr,IV, 1068; 1680, "komediju onu ... uvedati", Facecii, 152; 1697, "komedii v Věneccii byvajut chuže operov", Tolst, 43;
- 5) 'Stepan Čižinskij, teacher of Latin in Kiev, was director of the Theatrical School of Drama in Moscow from 1675 and produced two comedies on Moscow stage in 1676: 'Komédija o Davidě s Goliafom' and "Komédija o Bachuse s Venusom" on 24-25th January. (IRL,II/2, 369, 372-3). He also served as 'perevodčik' on Diplomatic Missions to Poland, Germany, Italy (cf.Šeremetev).

K O N V E R S O V A T Ī (converse), R.

Russ : 18

1702-6, "Děti, děti, slyšu o vas chudo,
... a necii ot vas ... pošli so svinijami
konversvati", R, Ps (k učn. Rost. školy),
ČOIDR (1883, Kn 2/5), 17-18; 1707,
"takže i s kěm budet iměti nuždu
konversovati", "konversujut", (Kurakin),
Christiani, 55;

Uk : 17

1687, "z pjanicami ... ne konversovali
b", (Lviv), AZ, V, 201; 1693,
"konversujuči", (Tuptalo, Slo, Kiev)
ČOIDR (1884, Kn. 2), 8.

Pol: 1598-600, "konwersować"
(Skarga), Linde

K O N V E R Z A C I J A (conversation)

1712, "Sice v pozvoleniju mně konverzácii (ili obchoždenii) javljaetsja", (Prikłady kako piš. komplimenty), Smir.

1637, "Konversacyi ... žadnoe mēti ne choču" (Bishop of Lviv), Gol, II, 137; 1688, "v ... dorohu otchodjačomu ot sebe i ot konversacii svoej otlučajučomusja ... blahoslovenie", Radiv, Prop (Pohreb. Staruš), 25.

Pol : 1593, "zażywać z nim konwersacyi", 1695, Linde; 1683, "konwersacja", Łoś, II, 198.

Cz : 1644-5, "konversací trvala", Geb, III/1, 249

Russ 18 < Uk 17 < Pol 16 < Lat (conversatio)

'konversovati' - back formation from 'conversatio' with '-ova-' formant - is neologism (Latinism hence 's' preserved) in Slavonic, sporadically used in Russian mainly by the Ukrainian authors. 'z' (for Lat 's') in 'konverzacija' is due to German pronunciation tradition.

K O N D Í C I J A (condition, terms of agreement, Kiev students argo), P.

Russ : 18

1703, "na kakovykh kondicijach ili statijach utveržen", PiB, III, 575; 1717, " prislali ... kondicii, na kakich traktat zaključit'i chotjat" (Šafir), Smir; 1721, "Žil doselě bez vyražennago kondicii meja stepeni" (D. Kantemir), Pek, Nil, I, 575; 1722, "... car Michail ... na obidnyh sebě kondicijach otrekšisja Lifljandii", P, IstPV, 32; 18th c., "Kondícija : dogovor, sostojanie", LVN.

Uk : 16

1593, "my, vse rycerstvo vojska (Zaporozskoho) tye ... kondycye ... utveržaem", ArJZ, III/1, 54; 1598, "A z jakoju kondycieju", " uvažte kondiciju ee (otčizny) inakšuju", Apokris, 1160, 1800; 1632, "koždyj všeljakoho stanu, kondicii i vŭzrastu čelověk ... toeju dorohoju ... nechaj idet". (Mohyla), Tit, 281; 1659, "... Leo z malóe kondicii, zostál céсарom hreckim". Gal KIR, 222; 1677, "... s toeju kondicieju", (Luck), PVK, I/1, 180; 1710, "kondicijami pootpuskal", HrabLět, 64, 83; 1728, " Pered bohom ... kondiciju klali : " (Milost' Bož), BilChr, 327; 1755, "A ktoby na disputy ne

chodil, ... kondicii im ne davatí", Askoč, KAK, II, 166; 1737, "Živšy bez kondicii - potjažko na šaty, ... dokučajutí studenti" (Dovhal.), UInterm, 133.

Pol : 1564, "kondycya", Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk, Pol 16 < Lat (conditio)

A learned Latinism used by educated classes; in Russian limited mainly to the administrative-diplomatic (military) language; in Ukrainian, very numerous, used in administrative ¹⁾ and in most of the literary genres.

The expression 'iměťi kondiciju' (to be a private tutor), still in Mod. Russian (cf. Dal, Vasm), came through the Ukrainian education, from the 17-18th c., Kiev students jargon.

- 1) Very frequent in Khmelnytsky's letters and 'universaly' e.g. 2.9.1656, "Vseljakoho stanu, kondicii Ljudem ... donosim" (Cihirin), AJZ, III, 544; To this category belongs also the 1656 example in AMG,II,558, "a meně koronu ... s pevnymi kondicijami davali". (universal kn. Semihorskohe), who was Khmelnytsky's protégé).

K O N K L J Ú Z I J A (conclusion, eulogy - address in writing) R.

Russ : (17) 18

1661, "v rosprosě skazal šljachtiči Martin ... sejm ešče ne rušilsja, konkljuzija začalasja, a konkljuzija budet 4 neděli" (Chovansky, interrog.), AMG,III, 409; 1707, "kotoryj město gostinca přines ... dedikovannuju konkljuziju", "podnosil onuju konkljuziju publično", R, Diar, 53, 54; 1717, "konkljuzija ili okončanie", Buž Prop, IV, 41; 1731, "glagolal někii konkljuzii emu zlě sotvorša ", (Kaleandr), Per, PRD, 104, 215.

Uk : 16

1596, " tak pohotovu i konkljuzyj, ... pozvoljatí ne možemo", ArJZ, I/1, 523; 1598, "Pripatrimšsja Tvoim konkljuzijam " (Potij), RIB, XIX, 1053; 1598, "Tak ... konkljuzie ... podlehaty nechočemo", Apokris, 1040; 1618-21, "Z ... falšivoho dohovoru otstupnikove konkljuziju činjati", PalZK, 554; 1650, "... pod čas konkljuziej i končenju sejmu", (Žitomir), ArJZ, VI/1,559; 1659, " "tretjaja časti est konkljuzija, konec kazánija", Gal Nauka, 241; 1720, "... ne ožidajučisí konkljuzii vojni ... ujšol", VelLět, II, 549; 1751, "... daby čto ne bylo v konkljuzijach věry ... protivnoe" (Public Dispute, Kiev), Askoč, KAK, II, 173;4.
Deriv.: 1617, "konkljudovati", Chudaš, LUDD, 118.

Russ (17) 18 < Uk 16 < Lat (conclūsio)

A Ukrainian Latinism, a learned word introduced to the literary Russian by the Ukrainian scholars and preachers¹⁾ through schools and education. (In the Kiev Academy 'konkluzija' was: (i) an official term - conclusion of a theological or philosophical dispute - cf. Askoč, KAK, I, 285,287; (ii), a printed text of it; (iii) 'konkluzija, an ornate poster, a work of art, which tradition continued in Moscow Academy),²⁾

Analogously to the Latin fem. words in '-tio', it joined the fem. '-ja-' stem nouns in Slavonic.

The reported speech of a Pole in our first example is an isolated case.

- 1) Cf. the vocabulary of Galyatovsky's 'Nauka 1659: 'eksórdijum, narrácija, konkljúzija, propozýcija, matérija applékovati, koncépt, stylí, kvéstija' and others, (GalNauka 241-252).
- 2) Karion Istomin, a former KMA student, indicated that the source of his Moscow 1693 'Konkluzija' ("preobretenie iz isteža ... v Kievskich učiliščach") is Kiev Academy. Alekseeva confirms "V Moskvu konkluzii prichodjat s Ukrainy" up to 1750. Here are Additional examples: 1693 "sija konkluzija ... v ... Moskvě ... Karionom"; "konkluzija v personach" (painted); 1696. "... počatok ... konkluzij i afikcij ... z kollegiuma Kievskoho", Tymč (s.v.D.); 1715, "Kunšt Konkluzii" (SPb); 1726, "a nyne, vo učiliščeh Slaveno-Latinskie Moskovskie ... po obyknoveniju škol'nomu ... iměet byti publičnaja disputa s konkluzii filosofskie". (Rektor Gedeon Višnevskij).

K O N F E D E R Á C I J A (confederacy, plot), P.

Russ : 17

1660, "i oni podnimut na nego (korolja) kanfadaracu" (Pol sit), AMG,III, 85; 1666-7, "palcy otsěkajut za konfederacstvo", Ktš, 95; 28.10.1716, "Konfederacija belgijskich provincij", P, SiR, I, 103; 18th c., "konfederácija : soedinenie", LVN; 1725, "i pozvan ot evropskich potentatov v konfederáciju na Turka". P, PochvPam, 4r.

Deriv. : 1704, "konfederat", PiB, III, 552; konfederatka²⁾

Uk : 16

1596, "prekladajut konfederacijtu eneralnuju Varšavskuju".¹⁾ ArJZ, I/1., 513; 1598, "A nam i pravo, i konfederacii, i privilejja i inšij fundamenta volnosti naboženstva majučim", Apokris, 1774; 1618-21., "Konfederacija polskoho i ruskoĥo narodov ", PalZK, 329; 1672-702., "konfederacija vstala na korolja", SamLét, 113; 1720, "i sostavljajut na Švedov konfederacii", VellLét, I, 236.

Deriv.: 1720, "skonfederovanie", "konfederackij", "konfederat", VellLét, I, 428, 236, 240.

Pol : 1564, "konfederacya", Linde

Russ 17 < Uk 16 < Pol 16 < Lat (confoederatio)

'Konfederacija' - a characteristic Polish term - since 17th c. meaning also 'rokosz' (conspiracy, rebellion, cf. Uk. bunt), reflecting Polish political and social conditions, spread to Russian both direct from Polish and through Ukrainian, in particular through Ukrainian literary usage.

'a, a' in the first example - due to akanie and assimilation.

- 1) 'Generalna konfederacja' - a kind of Coalition, was formed in 1573 to rule Poland during 'Interregnum' ('Bezkrólewstwo') after Zygmund III August's death, and was responsible for 'konwokacija', 'elekcija', 'koronacija' (ArJZ,III/1, 340-1). 'Konfederacja' in Polish Parliament meant 'majority vote binding and legal; 'liberum veto' - illegal.
- 2) 'Konfederatka' a Polish cap, as mentioned by Dal, goes back to 'Barska konfederacja' (a plot against Russia) in 1768, whose members (conspirators) adopted 'rogatowki', calling them 'konfederatki'.

K Ó P I J A (copy), P, S.

Russ : 18

1701, "i s togo pisma poslal kopiju" (Dolgor), PiB, I, 720; 1704, "kopii s pisem" (Menšik) PiB, III, 632; 1712, "... s togo (ukazu) dlja vrazuměnija posylaju Vašemu Prevoschoditel'stvu kopiju", (Šerem to Skor) Sud-ko, II, 354; 1718, "Kopii ... e.c.v.ukazov" (SPb), Byk (Grž), No. 287; 1721, "Kópija s dokladnych ... punkt", P, DR, 17v; 1789, "kópija - spisok", SAR.

Deriv. : 20.5.1758, "ne iměja kromě dvuch kopl'istov nikakich ... služitelej". "tol'iko dva kope'ista", S, Ps, 33; 1789, "kope'ist", SAR.

Uk : 16

1565, "A pan ... kopeju ... daval, moveči, že to kopeja s toho listu". (Luck), ArJZ, I/1, 8; 1577, " na kotoryj list kopěju ... maet" (Zahorov. Test.), ArJZ, I/1, 89; 1627, "Apograf : perezpís z knih, ... kopěja". Ber, 361; 1670, "a dlja ... oskorblenija česti moej, vy razoslali kopii piš'ima", BarPs, 111; 17th c., "kopěja, paradigma", SS; 1710, "Seho privileja kopěi staršinam rozdavano", Hrab, 92; 1720, "Pravdivaja kopija", "Toj list ... Zaporozcy ... izkopljuvavši, oriinal ... prislali do Hetmana", VelLět, II, 240, 602.

Deriv.: kopljuvat': 1720, VelLět, II, 602.

Pol: 1678, " o oryginale, ne o kopii", Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk, 16 < (NHG Kopie <) MLat (copia, copiare)

Through the administrative and literary Ukrainian, sustained later also by German; Russian (Šeremetev, Dolgorukov, Menšikov) prolonged association with Ukrainian

affairs and with the Hetman state was an important factor here.

The stress in Russian follows the standard Ukrainian, not the German pattern, although, as Berynda shows, there was an alternative stress on 'ě' in Ukrainian, as in German.

K O R Ó N A (crown, kingdom), Y, P, S, L.

Russ : 16 -

16th c. copy (1461), "pape že ... slouživšu ... na glavě šapkou s korounmi visoka", (Slo na latynju) Popov, 371; 1503 ²⁾; "poslal ... panov koruny polskoe" (Elena to Iv. Vas), DSnPL, I, 368; 1581, "ch korune Políškoj", Groz (to Batory), 224; 1613, "carskija šapki i koruny", Christiani, 10; 1628, "... mež rossijskogo gosudarstva i korony polskija", AMG, I, 236; 1631, "zderžití ... družbu mež našich korun", RRIs (Mich-ChI), OSP (VIII), 141; 1666-7, "Korona carskaja", Ktš, 16; 1673, "črez osmí častej Korony rodoslovno izújavljajutsja", (Rodsl. RCar), Sob, 99; 1678, "pošlet k nej koronu", DvorCT, 52; 1689, "na carskich dverech ... korona rěznaja s krestom", Zab, I, 616; 1697, "koruny polskoj", PiB, I, 185; 1701, "vosprijatie korony dostoinstva", PiB, I, 482; 1702, "i edva ne vsju koronu polskuju", Y, Slo, I, 92; 1704, "koróna -zri věnec", Polik; 1711, "my že ... krest ... na korony carskija ... voznosim", Y, Slo, IX, 139; 27.6.1717, "Prosijala ... Carskaja ... korona", P, SiR, I, 147; 1722, "čtoby ... koronu polučiti", P, PVM, 39 (and 49); 1722, (políškuju koronu), 1724 (polučila korony), 1725 (korono Datskaja), 1726 (carskaja korona), P, SiR, II, 84, 105, 146, 172 (and 110, 173, 185); 1725,

Uk : 13 -

1255, " prisla papa posly čestny, nosjašče věněčí i skypetrí i korounou, eže narečetísja korolevískyi sanŭ" (H-VLět), Ipat (6763) ¹⁾, 826; 1347-, "s pany rady koruny políškoě", (Stat Visl), AZ, I, 2; 1388, 1400, 1401, "koruně", mimo koruny", R20, R21, R23, R34, R35 (SWUk. charters); 1402, 1404, 1405, "koruny", 1433, "korony", Jaroš (Mold), 279; 1433, 1334, "korony, -ě", R66, R67, R71; 1435, "Koruny Polskoe" (NUk), R72; 1563-9, "na holově koruna", KA, 628; 1581, "razhonjal s korony ... volki", Ostroh Bible, Predsl; 1596, "dijadima - koróna", Ziz, 43; 1597-8, "koronodavca", Viš (do Episk), 51-2; 1618-21, "koronu z titulom", PalZK, 1109; 1627, "věnec : koróna, binda", Ber, 39; 1632, koróny z ljávrov", Tit, 308; 1659, "priozdobljaet ich purpurami i korónami cesarskimi", Gal KIR,223r' 1676-88, "Koróny v nebě ne dostupit", Radiv, Prop, 38; 1672-702, "opanoval koronu polskuju", SamLět, 47; 1710, "Chmelnickij ... usluhi vspomjanuv polskoj koruně ..., izreče ...", Hrab Lět, 297.

Deriv.: **koronnyj** : 1635, "pečati koronnaja", Gol, II, 81; 1672-702, " (Chmelnickij) dal ... boj ... vojskam koronnomu i litovskomu ", Sam Lět, 27.

WR: 15-16; 1511, "Koruna polskaja",

"koróny" P, Pogr, 4r; 1730, "nadležit podělati korony" (for wedding ceremony), P, PsB, 209; 1739, "korona ili venec", RukLeks; 1740, "... dšcer ego v koruně, ... na troně", S, II (Ody I), 12 (and 18); 1748, "Voliterova korona", S, I (OStich), 342; 1750, "porfira i korona", S, III (Gamlet I/2), 78 (and 126); 1746, "i svjatosti Tvoej korony, čužim kosnutišja vzbrani", L, I (Oda Pochv 6), 106; 1748, "v otečeskoj koruně blesnula ... na troně ... Elisavet". L, I (Oda Pochv 9), 132; 1755, "korona", L, Slo (Pochv PV), 55; 1758, "korona s tvoeja glavy lijušča svět", L, I (Oda Pochv 14), 173; 1761, "lišaetsja poddannyh rossijskaja korona", L, Filos, 613; 1789, "koróna - zri věnec", SAR.

RIB, XX, 183; 16-17th c., "karonaju", Kitab, 121a.

Pol : 14-15th c, "corona, byszkup w korunye", SSP;

Cz : 14th c., "koruna, korona", SSČ.

Slk : koruna

A. Russ (korona - crown) 16-17 < (WR 15-16 <) Uk 13- : Pol (11-) 14 :< Cz (11-) 14- < Lat (corōna) : Gr (κορωνη - ring, garland)

B. Russ (korona - kingdom) 16-17 < (WR, GDL 14-15 <) Uk 14 < Pol 14-.

There are two forms ('korona : koruna' - 'o:u' implies no semantic difference) and two meanings ('crown:kingdom') of this word in Russian from, or through, Ukrainian (cf. Vasmer); 'korona' (crown) is mainly through literary medium; 'korona' (kingdom) - through cultural, diplomatic and political relations - from Ukrainian, GDL, White Russian, Polish. Geographically and chronologically its route was similar to that of 'kanclerī'.

In Russian up to the middle of the 17th c. 'korona' was rare and sporadic, and mainly in the diplomatic and administrative language, while 'věnec' (in church and secular 1.) continued to denote both 'garland' and 'crown' ³⁾, and 'gosudarstvo - (any) state. In Ukrainian, on the other hand, 'věnecī' - in secular use since 14th c. means only 'garland', while 'korona' - numerous already in the 14-15th c. Uk. charters and writs - denotes 'crown' and 'kingdom' (e.g. Poland as distinct from the GDL after the Union of Krewo 1385).

'korona' (crown) and derivatives (cf. 'koronacija') were extensively used by the Ukrainian baroque writers (often rhyming it with 'tron') in the 17-18th c., who (Y,R,P) carried on with the style in Russian, which was continued or imitated by Sumarokov and Lomonosov.

Both forms 'korona' : 'koruna' have a long literary tradition in Slavonic (in Cz., Slk, Pol, Uk, WR, Russ). In Russian, as in Ukrainian (in the 17th c.), the earlier 'u -form' (including derivatives) was replaced by the ethymological 'o - form' in the 17-18th c.; 'koronacija' in Ukrainian, and hence in Russian -only with '-o-'.
 'u' (for 'o') points (also chronologically) to an Old Czech phonetic feature or is analogous with it (cf. Holub ESJČ), e.g, reflecting a long foreign (or Czech) 'ō' as 'u' ('uo', ů'), i.e. after 'ū' ceased to become 'y' in Slavonic. ⁴⁾ See 'roža', 'persuna', Pol. 'slusarz'. Machek, however, considers this 'u' in Czech as dissimilative.

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'krōna' (Lat. 'cidarium') in Gennady's Bible 1499 ⁵⁾, which is an isolated example, leads to MHG 'krōne', and was influenced by 'koruna' or SCr 'kruna'. Cf. also ULus, LLus, Sln 'krona' < MHG 'krōne'.

- 1) The period 1234-1266 of the Galicia-Volynian Chronicle was written by 'Dionisij', King Daniel's 'pečatnik' (Chancellor) ca 1269, who used other foreign words, as Hens'ors'kyj (H-VLit, 88, 94) has shown, and it is unlikely that this word was added in recopying it later.
- 2) It is hardly a Russian text. Written from Vilna, very similar to the GDL (administrative language).
- 3) Kalačov, Psc Kn, I/1, 638 ("Věneč serebrjan zoločen", -Možajsk, 1595-8).
- 4) Gebauer (I, 248, 247) gives weight to OCz as the source by quoting several of such cases in the 14th Czech : 'Mikulaš, Solomun, rulant (OHG Rōlant), biskup (bischōph) herczuk (Herzōg)'. cf. also : 'rura' (rōhre), 'rouze; 'pruba : proba'. In some Czech dialects (Lechitic - Brno) all O's > u.; Cf. also Vondrak : Vergl. Slav. Gram., 1924, I, 124 (on long ō > u).
- 5) Zach 3/5 ("i vūzložite krōnō, i klobōkū ... na glavu emu"), Busl PFM, 48.

K O R O N A C I J A (coronation), Y, P.

Russ : 17-

1656, "Da ja ... slyšal ... čto Svějskij korolj chotěl ... itti do krakova na koronacyju" (G. Bogdanov), DSnr, III, 584; 1670, "... věnčanie ... korolju ... so vsěmi v toj koronacii ... obstojaťel'isty", (Kuranty < G) Sob VI, 154; 1702, "pri koronacii ili věnčanii kesarej rimskich obyčno estj ... davati trojakij věnec". Y, Slo, I, 89; 1711, "prismotruetsja David toj koronacii". Y, Slo, IX, 140; 7.5.1724, "(obyčaj) sej pervoj v Rossii koronacii ...", P, SiR, II, 104 (and 105, 106); 1724, "Opisanie koronacii eš vel. imper. Ekateriny". Byk (Grž), No. 834; 1726, "Kudy radi koronacii suprugy ... pribyl", ¹⁾ P,

Uk : 16-

1594, "na koronacyi korolja e.m. teperešneho" (VolVol), ArJZ, I/6, 102; 1598, "na zūžēždě holovnom vsěch stanov koronacii", Apokris, 1080; 1620, "Koronacii ...", ArJZ, I/6, 484; 1633, "na sejmach konvokacii, elekcii, koronacii čininem", Gol, II, 22; 1634, "Pod čas ... e.k.m. koronacyi" (Mohyla), AJZ, V, 19; 1672-702, "pošel do Krakova na koronaciju", SamLět, 127; 1710, "Pri koronacijach svoich ... potverždali", HrabLět, 18 (and 57); 1728, "jakaja ceremonija pri Koronacii" (Žurn Apost), Sud-ko, I, 12; WR: 16th c. (end), "priechal s krakova po koronacei", RIB, XX, 542.

OSmPV, 2r; 1731, "Velit koronacyju otpravljat", (Kaleandr), Per, PRD, 366. **Pol: 16.**

Russ 17 < Uk WR 16 - < Pol 16 < Lat (corōnātio)

See 'Koronovanie' for conclusion. cf. other words in '-acija'

1) Numerous in Prokopovich : 1726, P, SiR, II, 171, 173, 185, 187, 188, 189, 191.

K O R O N O V A N I E (coronation, crowning), P, S.

Russ : 17

1633, "... skazyval, čto ... posle de koronovanija ... počal byti sojm : a getman de (Rad.) na kuronovanii ne byl", (interrog. Pol sit), AMG, I, 450; 1653, "... korolī na koronovanie ... prisjagal" (Buturlin's embassy to Ukraine), VUR, III, 428; 1666-7, "i učinili koronovanie v sobornoj ... cerkvě ...", (refer. to the Russ. tsar), Ktš, 4; 1670, "do krakova ... provodili ... k koronovaniju" (Kuranty), Sob, VI, 153; 1697, "kozaki gotovy ... skoro poliškoe koronovanie soveršitsja" (Kuranty < G, Lat), Sob, VI, 159, 27.6.1717, "Leščinskogo koronovanie", P, SiR, I, 153; 7.5.1724, "... tolikija ... viny děla glavu ženskuju koronovanija udostoili ..." P, SiR, II, 104; 1739, "koronovanie", RukLeks; 1762-, "prazduja denī koronovanija", S, II (Slo2) 229.

Uk : 17

1627, "Věčanie : koronovánie". Ber, 39; 17th c., "koronovanie - věčanie", SS.

Pol : 1391, "pa kroloue coronouanu", SSP.

Cz : 14th c., "koronovanye", SSČ.

Russ 17 < Uk, WR 17 : < Pol 14; Cz 14.

'Koronovanie' (from 'koronovati') is a Slavonic neologism, also mainly from, or through, Ukrainian in the literary Russian which prefers verbal nouns in '-anie'. It competed successfully against (Uk. favoured) 'koronacija'.

'kuro-' for 'koru-' - a colloquial metathesis or misspelling by the scribe.

K O R O N O V Á T Ě (to crown), Y, P.

Russ: 16-

1577, "a kak ego (Rudolfa) ko-ronujut i emu itti na Batora ... vskorě" (Rudolf to Grozny, transl. from G.), DSnR, I, 709; 1581, "a my ego ne korunovali" (Groz to Possevin) DSnR, X, 232; 1601-2, "(Zigmund) na svějskoe korolevstvo korunovalsja", (Salt-Moroz, Poland), DSnPL, IV, 115; 1633, "koroleviča Vlad. korunovali", (interrog), AMG, I, 450; 1666-7, "kogda carja koronujut", Ktš, 4; 1711, "... koronujuči ... syna ... na carstvovanie ... posażdaet ego", Y, Slo, IX, 140; 1721, "Filipp ... koronován na korolevstvo", P, DR II, 15r; 1722, "Friderik ... syna ... koronoval na imperatorstvo", P, PVM, 50; 7. 5, 1724, "... drevnij estĭ obyčaj koronovati monarchini ...", P, SiR, II, 104; 1726, 1727, "koronovati" P, SiR, II, 173, 185, 188, 195; 1739, "koronovati", RukLeks.

Uk: 15

15th c., "" bĭjuti ... ternĭem korounoujuti", ZRSb, 294; 1552, "Kto kolvek ědet črez Mozyr, ... abo čužozemec budĭ tež i koronovan, tohdy ot voza po pol tri hroša" (Mozyr zamok), ArJZ, VII/1, 617; 1563-9, "koronovan", KA, 524; 1600-17, "... chto tja nim vo žizni sej korunoval", Viš (Začapka), 204; 1627, "Vjazju věncy: korunúju, koronováti", Ber, 40; 17th c., "koronuju, věnčaju", SS; 1672-702, "korolem stal ... ne koronovanim buduči", SamLět, 126.

WR: 15th c-, *ZRSb, 294; RIB, XXVII, 34. Pol: 14-15th c., "coronowal ies" (PsIFi), SSP;

Cz: 14th c., "korunovatel, koronovatel", SSČ.

Russ 16- < Uk, WR 15 -: Pol 14-15: Cz 14: Ital. Lat (coronare)

'koronovati' is post nominal in Slavonic. See 'korona'. All the words of 'korona' semantic group are borrowings in Russian, which, sustained by Ukrainian influence, successfully competed against 'věnec' group.

K O R R Ě K T O R (corrector), S.

Russ: 18

15. 11. 1759, "Lomonosov prosmatrivaet prikazyvaja korrektoru vsjakij list moich izdaniij k sebě vzositi". S, Ps15, 42; 1789, "korrĕktor - spravščik", SAR.

UK: 16

1587, "Či tak ... Tvorec sprotivilsja onomu svovolnomu korikhovatelevi". KalRN, 251; "1646, "pomilki v ... trebnikach ... vyniknuli ... s prostoty i nerozsudku korrĕktorov" (Mohyla, Trebnik), Tit, 371;

Deriv. : korikhovati: 1587, KalRN, 251; 1646, "koryhoval", DiarFil, 72; 1644,

"korrektúr i popravok" (Želiborsky, Trebn), Ž, Narys, 32-3;
Pol: 1778-80, "korektor", Linde.
Cz: 1414, "korektor-uřednici, duchovni", Hus; SSČ.

Russ 18 < UK 16- < NHG (korrektor, -ur): MHG (corrigieren) < Lat (corrector)

A printer's term in the first place, known in Ukrainian already in Ostroh (printing house) 16th c., reached Russian through Ukrainian-Russian printing presses relations¹⁾. It was probably known in colloquial printers jargon much earlier in Moscow.

- 1) Charl, 782-5. Ukrainians often held leading positions in Moscow printing. G. Buzhinsky was officially 'protektor škol i tipografij Moskovskich' till 1726; his successor Archimanrit A. Ilyashev - till 1741; and J. Turkevich was 'nadziratel' moskovskich tipografij' till 1722.

K O S T É L (Roman Catholic Polish Church), L.

Russ: 15-16

(1461-) 16th c., (copy), "všed v kostel sirěčĭ v c(e)rk(o)vĭ i priklemeknet" (Slo na latynju), Popov, 371 (and 390); 16th c., (beg), "ide (Isidor) s nimi do kostelja, si reče do cerkvi ich" (refer to Florent Council) (Sof Vrem, II, 6946), SrMat; 1577, "A Cesarĭ ... všed v kostel", DSnr, I, 680; 1581, "Liljanskaja zemlja kostel rimskij", Groz, 229; 1593-4, "v selě kostel ljackoj" (Uk WR sit), Korob(d), 74; 1611-12, "i čto do kostela poslano", (Pol sit), RIB, II, 226; 5. 6. 1638, "cerkvi ... prevratitĭ na kostely" (inter- rog. of Uk prisoners), VUR, I, 222; 3. 10. 1649, "ljachi ... učinili kostely" (Bogdanov's embassy to Ukraine), VUR, II, 269; 1666-7, "a greč. cerkvi (učal) peredělyvati v kostely ljackie", Ktš, 3; 1678, "Armenstie ... kostely", DvorCT, 14; 1680, "Posla pop ... vzjati v kostele ognja", Facecii, 130; 1695, "Kardinala rimskogo kostela", Sob, 84; 1704, "kostél: templum", Polik;

UK: 14-

1347-, "požehŭci ... imajutĭ ... hinutĭ, abudut li najdeny, a do kostela utekutĭ". (Stat Visl), AZ, I, 11; (1388, "mokraě chusty svetoě kostelnoě ... priimovati ne maet", (Luck, Vitold), AZ, I, 24); 1433, "s kostelca" (Sočva), Jaroš (Mold), 288; 1518, "i na tot kostel". (Kiev Metrop), AJZ, I, 58; 1532, "Dekret ... kapituly kostela Luckoho". (Kiev), ArJZ, VIII/4, 367; 1587, "byl ... v kostelě", KalRN, 251; 1597-8, "jak v rimskom kostelě", Viš (do Episk), 63; 1598, "s rimskim kostelom", Apokris, 1780; 1618-21, "ot kostela lat. ", PalZK, 1048; 1672-702, "i z kostelom cerkvi posvjativši, i mury posvjaščali", SamLět, 37; 1710, "kljaštory, kostely", VellLět, I, 252.

Deriv. : 1388, "kostelnoě", AZ, I, 11.

WR: 1511, "kostel", RIB, XX, 717.

Pol: 11-: 14-15th c., "kosczoła" (PsIFI), 15th c., "vele kosczołof", SSP;

Cz: 1218, "kostelec", SSČ; 1300, "po všem cozztelu", Geb III/I, 40; 1414,

1720-40, "ty v kostel chodil", (ŠKom),
Per PRD, 526; 1752, "Dokazyvaet to ...
katolik, kadja v kostelach", L, II (Polza
stekla), 197.
Deriv.: 1669, "kostelĭnych", (Kuranty),
Sob, 242.

"kostel", Hus.
ULus: Kosćel; **Slk:** kostol - Machek

Russ (15)16- < UK 14-(> WR 15-16) < Pol (11-) 14 < Cz 11-13- < MHG, OHG
(Kastel - Kluge) < Lat (castellum; dimin. from castrum)

Controversy resulting from Izidor's part in the Florentine (Church) Council in 1438 brought this word (with pejorative connotation) to Russian from Polish through Ukrainian¹⁾. (Cf. the syntax - "ide ... do kostela". SrMat); the Time of Troubles refreshed it in the colloquial Russian and the Ukrainian Polemical (religious) writings further sustained it in the literary and administrative Russian with the meaning of Roman Catholic Polish church.

The stress in Russian points also to Ukrainian rather than to a Polish source.

'Kostel' belongs to the older borrowings in West Slavonic: the mediaeval W European churches were fortified like castles, hence the name.

- 1) The Ukrainian chronicle gives the date for 'kostel' in Kiev as 1433 (e.g. "V lĕto 6941 ... kostel i biskup v Kievĕ postavlen takozĕ i v Cholmĕ ...", Hustinsky Chronicle, PSRL, II -Arch Kom, 1843, Pribavlenie - p. 354), but Dominicans were in Kiev before 1240. In Polish 'cerkov' was still used in 15th c., e.g. 1449, "gneznenskey cirekwy arcibyskupa", (Stat. Wisl), Tasz, 137; cf. also Brueckner. Sreznevky's (Mat) examples of the 14-15th c., denote castles, not RC Churches.

K O T K A (she cat), Y.

Russ: (14) 18

14th c. (1377), "iadjachu skvernu vsjaku, komary i muchy kotky zmiĕ i ... mertveĭ ne pogrĕbachu". PovVL (Lavr) 6604, 107; (15th c.), 16th c. (copy), iadjat že vsjaku skvernu, kotky malyja i velikija" (Slo Grigor. Mitrop)¹⁾. Popov, 325; -1728 (1713), "i po glavĕ parjat netopyri noščnii i lastovicy i pticy, takozĕ i kotkĭ skaĕut". Y, KV, 120.

UK: 11-

11-13th c., "ĕlovĕky neĕistyja (i.e. whom Aleksanedr met) ... iadjachu skvernu vsjaku, komary, muchy, kotky, zmĕia, mertveca ne pohrĕbati". PovVL (Ipat), 6604, 225; 14-15th c. (copy), "pesŭ i kotŭka". (H. Amart.), SrMat; 15-16th c. (copy), "Druhoici iako že kotka, a druhoie iakože pesŭ", (Ž. A. Jurod), SrMat; 16th c. (copy), "iadusĕi ... psa, kotku" (DubSb), SrMat; 1570-80, "uena - kotka", LeksProsto; 1619, "kota v michu kupiv", (Gavat.), UInterm, 37; 17th c., "Kotka - felis", Heptaglot (83), 30.

Mod UK: *kitka* (< kotka).

Pol: 16th c., (kotki drą we lbie")
Brueck.

Cz: kočka; **ULus:** kočka, **SCr:** kotka,

Bulg: kotka - (Machek)

A rare Ukrainianism in Russian (the whole phrase "kotki skačut", instead of the usual Russian "koški prygajut", is Ukrainian). 'kot-k-a' (from *kot-úk-a - fem. diminutive origin.) that developed into Mod. Ukrainian 'kit, kit-k-a'²⁾, (cf. also 'kotyč', 'kycja', 'kycička') as opposed to the characteristic Russian usage of 'kot' but 'koš-ka'³⁾.

Etymologically 'kot' and hence 'kotka' remain dubious, although it exists in all, but Slovenian, Slavonic languages, cf. also G. (Kater), Lat (cattus), Gr. (καττος).

- 1) It is probably of Kiev origin.
- 2) Cf. Bulach, Pyt, 96, 103, 98; Whether 'kotky' was used originally by the author (Nestor) of the PovVL himself in the 11th c., or by the Galicia-Volynian editor compiling it in the 13th c., it could be assumed that Laurentius in Suzdal (and Archbishop Dionisius, former Kievan monk, approved it) in 1377 duly copied it either from a later copy of the Galician edition or directly from Nestor's. Cf. also Krymskij, A. E. : Drevnekievskij govor, SPb, 1907.
- 3) 1615, Zab, II 628 ("da na pribavku pošlo dvě koški"); 1720-40, Per, PRD, 53 ("Davno ty zabvennaja koška"); 1777, S, VII, 299 ("koška"); 16th c. (1390-1420), "Ašče kto sobaku oubiet li košku viny grivna, a koška v koški město" (Metrop), ASEI, III, No. 8. 23; 1696, "koška, Felis, Katze", Ludolf, Russica, 89.

K O Š T (costs, expenses), P, L.

Russ: 17

1610, "s v. g. Žig. korolem ... dogovor učiniti pro košt i naklad korolevskij" (Mosk. boyars), DSnPL, V, 107-8; 1611, "sidelcy Smolenskie ... do velikich koštov priveli" (O zdače ... Poljakam), (Smol. dial. features), AI, II, 392; 1658, "Čtob deputaty trebunalškie ... najmovali kamenicy svoim koštom"(Aleks. Michajl. charter, Vilna), SGGD, IV, 32; 1707, 1712, "koštom" (Kurak, Menšik), Christiani, 22; 21. 10. 1717, "i samyj toj košt", P, SiR, 179; 1719, "Novgorodec ... Serdjukov, svoim koštom, vzial kanal učiniti", (Vědomosti, SPb), Obn, II/1, 119; 1721, "No daby ne bylo roptanija za velikij košt na učitelja", P, DR, 24r; 1722, "i pitaem bě na koště iz kazny".

UK: 15-

1459, "kotoroj nam velikie usluhi svoe i koštom nemalim otdaet", (Priluki, S. Olelkov)¹⁾, Krym (UH), I (2-6), 544; (R93); 1563-9, "Valčit svoim koštom", KA, 326; 1605-6, "z velikim koštom cerkvej ... namurovali", Perestor, 25; 1618, "kóštom", (Viz Cn), Tit, 15; 1627, "Iznurénie: kóšt, utrata", Ber, 84; 1630, "staraniem i koštom ... Mohili" (Parnass), Tit, 300; 1689, "on ... oferovalsja, ... i drukarnju vystaviti i tym že koštom knigi". BarPs, 243; 17th c., "košt", SS; 1672-702, "z velikim koštom", SamLět, 32; 1710, "košty i utraty", Orlyk, 243; 1720, "košt", VelLět, II, 517.

Deriv.: *koštovatl*: 1587, KalRN, 251;

(P.), Istgr, 283 (and 168); 1726, "košt", Kant (Soč), II, 379; 1738, "na evo ... koště", Instruk, 25; 1752, "napečatať na moem košte ... dvesti ekzempljarov", L, MSS, 322; 1756, "moj košt", L, MSS, 345; 1760, "... echatť v Germaniju ... na akademičekom košte", L, Filos, 552 (and 557).

Deriv.: **koštovati:** 1705, (Kurakin), Christiani, 22.

Dial. : Sevsk: "koštovatisja", Preobraž.

1593, "(Mantija) koštovala poltorasta zolotych", ArJZ, I/I, 355; **koštovnyj:** 1529, "monisto koštovnoe", AJZ, I, 74; 1597-8, "na ložkach ... koštovnych", Viš, 70; 1627, Ber, 309; 17th c., SS; 1672-702, SamLět, 172; **koštovnosti:** 1627, Ber, 120:

WR: 1516, ("koštovnyj), RIB, XX, 873.

Pol: 1428, ("costowno"), SSP.

Cz: 1340, "nenie myra kostem mym", Geb, III/1, 32; 1429, "košt, -ovati", SSČ.

Russ 17 - < (WR 16 <) Uk 15-:< Pol 15-:< Cz 14 < MHG (kost-e) < Lat (constare - to cost)

Partly through Polish (Smuta period), but it was mainly the Ukrainian and White Russian influence that sustained and established 'košt' in the administrative and literary Russian after 1654.

Unlike in Ukrainian²⁾ where it is a fully integrated, literary and colloquial word (cf. numerous derivatives), and where other words are hardly used for this meaning, in Russian, at this period, 'izderžki', 'izdivenie', 'iznurenie', 'raschod' are the current corresponding words, while 'košt' still feels foreign tinted. (cf. Ruk Leks).

Sevsk dialect has it from Ukrainian, while in Vologda (Dal) it may be due to Vologda's earlier connections with foreign (G. GDL, Pol, Uk) merchants.³⁾

'št-' (< MHG '-st-') already in WSL (Cz, Pol) and in Ukrainian and White Russian. Cf. 'kljaštor'.

- 1) Kuraszkiewicz (Gr. 8, 132) considers this charter a North Ukrainian copy of an earlier South Ukrainian original.
- 2) In Ukrainian it is due also to the extensive direct contacts with the Germans - both merchants and residents - in the Ukrainian towns in the 13-16th c., (cf. Ipat 6762, 6776, 6795, pp. 820-6, 868, 905; Pašuto, 165-6, 171-2; Zubrycki, Krlw, 8-9; Krypjak LRuš, 55).
- 3) In the 15-16th c. Vologda was an important trading centre between Russia and Europe, having numerous merchandise stores.

K R I M I N Á L Ī N Y J (criminal), P.

Russ: 18

1720, "kriminalinoe - vina podležaščaja smerti" (Gen Regl) Smir; 1721, "kriminalnych děl", P, DR II, 21v; 1722,

UK: 16

(1591, "poveril, iż taja sprava ... i estī kriminalis", (Luck, dekret trybunalu), ArJZ, I/6, 85); 1592, "sprava

"3. Ašče ich v kriminalnom dělě někoem na sud pozovět", P, PVM, 6.

Deriv.: **kriminalist**, 18th c., Smir.

kriminalīnaja" (VolVol), ArJZ, I/I, 329; 1634, "aby svjaščennicy ... kriminalnymi potvarami ... ne šarpali", Gol, II, 66; 1648, "i takie eksūcesūsa kriminalūnye počinali" (Luck), ArJZ, I/6, 816; 1710, "kriminalīnuju, čito nekriminalīnuju (spravu)", Orlyk, 250; **Kriminal**: 1598, "v kriminalěch", Apokris, 1720; 1599, "kriminal" (Luck) ArJZ, I/6, 251; 1622, "kriměnály" (Sakov), Tit, 50; 1720, "Opravdalsja ... ot kriměnalu", Vellět, II, 530

Pol: (1694, "kryminna infamia"), 1781, "kryminalny Sąd", Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk 16- (Pol) < Lat (crīminālis: crīmen)

A learned Latinism (legal term) from Western Europe through Ukrainian. Its spelling in Russian, with soft and hard I, also points to Ukrainian. Cf. 'apteka' footnote 2.

see 'generalīnyj'.

K R Y Ž (Roman Catholic Cross), R, Y.

I. (a). **OCS**: 11-12th c., "križ - crux" (Prague Fragm., Glagolit.), Sob, Mat, 188; ("križūnūmū, Auty, OCS, 91), Miklosich.

(b). **ORus'**: 11th c., "Pr(o)r(o)č(i)stvo križa", "vsi bo vrazi i križevi povinujutisja". (PsiTolk), SrMat; Lavrov, 7Ruk, 27-32.

II. **Russ**: 15-16

1439, "Latiny že i němcy kryž Lat. iznosoša protivu ego, ... i čtjaše kryž ..." (Puteš. Izidora), DRV, VI, 50; (1461-) 16th c. (copy), "Latyni ... kryži ljatīskii iznesoša" (Slo na latynju), Popov, 363 (and 364, 376) 1495, "a u božnici v. knjaginju ustrětil biskup s kryžem" (Elena's marriage in Vilna), DSnPL, I, 186; 16th c., (1520-30), "Egda že priide Isidor ... do Grada Jurieva, ... pravoslavnyja ... s čestnymi kresty ... Latini že i Němci kryž Ljatskij

Uk: 13-15-

1269¹⁾, "ne lěpo estī deržati naše otčiny križevnikomī Tepličemī rekomyīmī Solomoničemī", Ipat (6743), 776/; 1435, "svjatyj križi ...", Jaroš -(Mold), 322; 1488, "križa", Jaroš (Mold), ; 15th c., "i s križom ot zemle ... podneson" (ZRSb), BRChr, I, 79, 80; 1576, "... kilichi, kryži i vsi sosudy cerkovnye", ArJZ, I/1, 59; 1580, "kryž", RIB, XIX, 97; 1591, "na banju i na kryž streljati kazal" (VolVol), ArJZ, I/1, 292; 1598, Cerkov Prilepskaja ... staraja, ... križ na

iznesoša protivu emu". "Kryž latynskij". loasafskaja Lět ²⁾ (1437), (AN SSSR, M. 1957), 18, 26; 16th c., "kryž u legatosa otnjavši ..." (Sof. Vrem. 6980), SrMat; 1583, "na nogě u papy ... našito ... kruževco ... za kryža město" (Molvjanin), Busl, 890; 1625, "na inych mestach čto kryži rešetčatye i krugi i l'ivy". Kotov, 102; 1661, "Znamja ... na nem kryž tafty tusinnoj" AMG, III, 360; 1669-75, "naučil nikonijanin nizvrešči ... krest triostavnyj, a kryž latynskij ... včinił", "nogi pribity ..., na kryž, bez podnožija". "postavili kryž", Avv (Besedy), 207, 222, 223; 1707-9, "Rečenie ... kryž, něstí ... Rimskoe, no pol'iskoe ...", R, Rozysk, 171, 179; 1728(1713), "kryž rimskij", "ne kryžém". "i čto ou nas krest, to ou Poljákov kryž, ou rímljan kruks, ou Grekov Stavros, ou židov Gets". Y, KV, 255.

Deriv. : **Kryžak:** 1581, "kryžacy", "kryžaki prišli" (Groz), DSNR, X, 216, 217.

Deriv. : (semantic):

1) **Kryž - musical mark:** 1668, "Zapjataja skryžem - , + " , MezAzbpěň, 3;

2) **Kryž - printer's mark:** 1789, "kryž - znak kresta; staviti pri sumnitel'nyh slovach kryžy", SAR.

3) **Kryž - sabre handle:** 1651, "a k sablě veli ... kryž poludit", Kotkov, RRNJJa, No. 114.

4) **Kryž - gooseberry:** 1687, "maliny krasnoj, 92 sažen kryžu bersenju", Zab, I, 517; 1739, " "kryži, berseni, jagoda", RukLeks.

Russ 15-16- < (WR 15-16 <) Uk (ORus' 11-13 < OCz 9-13) 14-15- < Pol 10-14- < Cz 9-13- : < Croat (križ) < Common Romance * croge < Lat (crux, cruce)

nej pochilenyj", AJZ, II, 202; 1602, "kelichi, kryži, knihi", ArJZ, I/6, 332; 1636, "Do Christa pana hde kryžem ležala", Ljament, 21; 1643, "ohlodal ranu ... v kryžu", Gol, II, 295.

Mod Uk: kryž

Deriv. : **križevnik** (crusader); 13th c., lpat (6743), 776; 1395, "dalei polski k němcom križevancem", "križevnikom", (Sočava), Uljan (Mold), 8, 9; **kryžak:** 1598, "z častiju kryžakov", RIB, XIX, 469; 1618-21, "Rimljane i križacy", PalZK, 1022;

Križovati: 15th c., *"kryžovali" (ZRSb), BRChr, I, 79; 1605, "a christa ... kryžuet", Perestor, 225; **križackij:** 1598, Apokris, 1630; 1720, "i križackimi murami", VelLět, I, 435.

WR: 15-16th c., * (Obědnja, Strasti Christ. < Cz)³⁾, Sob, Mat, 196; 1511, "pal ... kryžom", RIB, XX, 1196.

Pol: 10-12 (križ, kryž, krzyż - older than 'krest'), Brueck; 1390, "krzyż", SSP; (10-13) 15th c. "crzizowan, umarl, pogrzebon" (Ojczce nasz), Tasz, 81.

Cz: 9-10th c., "križ", Miklosich; Flajšh, 24; 1224-1250, "křižak", 1300, "křiž", SSČ.

Sik: križ; **Sln:** križ; **ULus:** křiž; **LLus:** ksica - Machek.

'Kryž' like 'kostel' came to Russian through Ukrainian-White Russian from WSI

(Cz, Pol) as a result of the religious controversy about the Florentine Council (1438). Hence its pejorative connotation in Russian.

Apart from its primary meaning Roman Catholic Cross in ESI, as opposed to the Orthodox Ruś (Byzantine Rite) cross (krest), 'kryž' has developed other meanings (prompted by the shape of the objects), found in Russian: 1). musical term (mark), 2). printing term (correctors mark of a cross on the blank side of a rough copy) - both introduced to Russian from Ukrainian (through musicians and printers) in the 17-18th c.⁴⁾ The other meanings - sabre handle and gooseberry - are not from Ukrainian.

Its sporadic appearance in the Old Ruś texts could also be explained by the Old Ukrainian (SWRuś) intermediary and by the origin of the texts, since a number of the OCS translated texts made in Moravia and Bohemia in the 10-11th c., from Latin, were copied in Galicia-Volynia (Sobolevsky calls it in 'Jugo-Zapadnaja Ruś') in the 12-13th c.⁵⁾ and spread to other parts of the ORus'. cf. 13th c. Cz 'křižak' and OUK derivatives.

There is no satisfactory explanation of the phonetic changes from Lat. 'cru^x' to CWSI *križ (OCz 'křiž'), to determine its complicated intermediary route.

Pol 'krzy- (< Cz kři-), -y- being variant of '-i-' after '-rz-' and Uk 'kry- (< CSI *kri-) - a normal Ukrainian development, present no problems, but OCz 'křiž < OHG krūzi (e.g. OCz, OPol i, ž < OHG ū, z /ts/) is hardly possible, so that alternatives - MHG 'kriuze' (before diphthongization, which also seems too late) and some Romance (Venetian, Istrian or Danubian) *crūze, *croge as media are assumed⁶⁾ between 'cru^x' and 'křiž'.

On the other hand, the strong association of 'cru^x' with **Christ** - might have, by contamination, resulted in *cris > OCz 'křiž', cf. 'papež' (OBavarian 'bābes'), 'činže' (OHG 'zins').

- 1) See 'korona' foot note 1) meaning - cruciferae, crusaders, referring to 'Jatvjagi' and the Baltic German Knights - Templars.
- 2) Ioasafovskaja Létopisi' (AN SSSR, M. 1957) under 1437, referring to Isidor's participation in the Florentine Council 1437-8, was written in about 1520-30.
- 3) There were also WR and Uk Catholic translations from Czech in the 15-16th c.
- 4) Du Feu, Annals, 93; MezAzbpěn, 3, 5; Find, I, 179, 188 ('kryž' of "kievskoe znamja" finally replaced the older musical term 'stavros' (Gr. σταυρος). In Ukrainian, in addition, it has still other meanings: 'kryži', 'kryž' - back of human body i.e. spine with ribs (cf. 1643, "Ohledal ranu ... škodlivuju v kryžu samom z boku levoho z luku postrelenuju", Gol, II, 295; 1630, Gol, II, 268) 'kryžyk(y): forked rein for horses' - part of harness.
- 5) Sob, Mat, 36; 48-9; 95; 188. (e.g. "Molitva na dijavola", 'Besědy na Evanhelie papy Hrihorija Velikoho', 'Kiev Leaves' - Glagolitic, 'Legend of St. Venceslaus').
- 6) Vasm; Preobraž; Kástner pa 179; Machek.

K U T Ĭ J Á (kutya), R, Y.

Kiev Rus': since 11th c. - SrMat, (PovVL) Ipat 6611: Vopr kirika a, (1130-1156) XIII, RIB VI, 32.

Russ: (11-) 15-

1490-94, "nosjati maslenuju jadi ... v cerkov, ili s kutieju, a to popove ... svjaščajuti ..."¹⁾ (Mitrop. Zosima), RIB, VI, 794; 1499 (16th c. copy), "a v oltari ne nositi kutii ni piva ..." (Poučenie), AI, I, 162; 1512, "oustavleno že estī kutija v pochvalu svjatym", (Izmaragd), SrMat; 1551, "daval ... i vosk na svēči i mēd na kutiju; nad kutijami", i kutii i chlēba", "na kutiju", Stogl, 5/31 (54), 8(65), 12(73), 97(273); 16th c. (1551), "K cerkvam ... prichodi ... s prinošeniem ... i s kutieju ... za zdravie i za upokoj", Domostroj, 26; 1618-19, "kóteau - a kinde of meate made of hole corne and pease boild and honied" (James), Larin, 196; 1676, "poslali ... v monastyri ... tolčeny pšenicy na kutiju". Kotkov, RRNJ, No. 498; 1681, "otpěti ponachidu ... a kutiju i med i svēčju vzjati". Zab, II, 749; 1702-9, "Leontij svjatyj ... malu cerkvu ustroi ... i kutieju děti kormja, učaše ja sv. věry"R, (AR) Lēt, 1; 1704, "Kutijá, zri kolivo", Polik; 1728(1713), "O ... godovinach, takže i kolivě rekše kutii ...", Y, KV, 651 (and 654); 1739, "kutijá - pšen. varen. s medom pripravlen. sladki jagodami po usopš.", SAR.

Dial. "kutija - tolstaja krupa" Tobolsk, OblSlov.

Uk: 11-

11th c. (1051), "Ustavleno že za upokoi kutija krestiti usopšimū. Ustavlena že estī kutija v pochvalu svjatymū". (Θeod. Peč., II, 197): SrMat; 12-13th c. "Rustii že knjazi i voi moljachu B(o)ha ... kutieju, ... milostineju ubohimū". (PovVL) Ipat (6611), 254; 1193, "... i kutija ... postavitišja vū bljuděchū sū jadrūci, i sū sušenūmi vinūmi i s orěchovy jadrūci ...". (Ustav Stud. Monastyr.), SrMat; 1274-80, "prinošenija ..., rekše profouri i kutii", (Mitrop. Kiril) SrMat.

(15-16) 16-17th c., Kolivo, kutija; koljuva, pšenica obvarena", Sacharov, Azb, 165; 1627, "Kólivo" kutjá, koljúva, pšenica", Ber, 99; 17th c., "kutja, kolivo koljuva", SS; 1764, "Kak u popa k serebru žažda vūsplamenitsja, ni kuteju ... ne vtolitsja", (Satir. Virš), BilChr, 443.

Mod Uk: kutjā

WR (Mod): kucja

Pol: kucja (Masowsze dial).

CZ: kutija, kucija, gucija json u Kyjova (<Pol < Uk. Cath) ritualni pokrm", Machek.

Russ (11-) 15- < Uk 11- < (OBulg. <) MGr (κουκκία) Gr (κοκκος - grain).

Originally 'kutijá' was an offering (dish) in Church ("za upokoi ... usopšim ... v pochvalu svjatym") established by Θeodosij's ruling in the KPM in the 11th c. ²⁾, and from Kiev Metropolis, both word and church custom, it came to Muscovy. (Cf. Unbegaun, Annals, 83-4). In the Russian tradition 'kutija' has been associated only with 'panachida' in Church. But in so far as it denotes a traditional Christmas Eve Supper dish (wheat, poppy seeds, honey, nuts, etc. mixture) it is a Ukrainianism in Russian. Cf. also the stress in Russian and in Ukrainian.

'Kutija' was known in Old Novgorod³⁾ (SrMat); Izmaragd copied it from Θeodos.

Pečerskij's Ustav. South Slavs (OBulg. 'kucija', Serb. 'kutija' - Miklosich) knew it from Greek. Polish 'kucja' (Mazowsze region, Uk. meaning) is from Ukrainian (Karłowicz; Brueck; Preobraž). In Czech it is also from Ukrainian via Polish (Machek).

The dental '-t(ĭja)' for Gr '-κ(ια)' may have a phonetic basis: MGr "ki-" is pronounced as '-tji-' (Kiparsky, 125).

- 1) Apart from the ending '-tĭ' (3rd pers. pl) cf. also 'toj' in this document (RIB, VI, 794).
- 2) St Theodosius of the Kiev Pečersky Monastery (Lavra), the Abbot in 1051 (Metropol. Georgij's period) introduced the rules (Ustav) of the Studits Order to the Lavra (a certain "černěc Michailú" brought them from Mount Athos), "ispisa i ustavi v manastyri svoemú kako pěti pěnija ... i vesĭ rjadu cerkovĭnyi na trapezě sědanie, i čto iāsti". (PovVL) Ipat (6559), 148-9.
- 3) Cf. also 'kutejnik' in Novgorod and Pskov whose traditions differed from those in Moscow as could be seen from Stoglav: "a v Nověgradě i vo Pskově na to ustroeno kutejnik vo vsjakoj cerkvi ... a pravila svjatyh apostol ... osem zapreščajut ... v nego vnositsja o zdравii kolivo i kanon", Glava 5. Vopros 36, p. 56, Gl. 13, p. 74-5.

K U Š N E R (furrier)

Russ: 16-17

1596, "... cesari dei Gosudarevu vsju kaznju velěl ceniti Praskim torgovym ljudem i kušnerem, kotorye mjachkuju ruchljadi znajut". (Venjamin. stat. spis), DSnR, II, 340; 1604, "Ot carja ... v Smolensk: bili nam čelom ... Doroška Lukĭjanov syn Kušner, čtob ... propustiti v Litvu; ... Dorošku Kušnerja veleli privesti", (Moscow), RBRS, (No. 40), 60; 1650, "... s putivlĭskim polkovym kazakom z ... Kušnerovym ... veleli podatĭ v posolĭskom prikaze ...", (Putivl. voev.), VUR, II, 401;

Deriv. : 1660, "byti cechmistru ... kušnirskomu, kovalskomu ... pod pravom Majdeborskim", (Aleks. Mich. charter for Kiev), AI, IV, 289.

Dialects: "kúšner - skornik, ovčinnik", Vladimir and 'južnoe', Dal.

Uk: 15-16

1405, "Niclos Ku(e)rszner" (Lvov) Czo, ArLw, 56; 1404-1414, "Zankurs(z)ner" (Lvov)¹⁾ Czol, ArLw, 58, 134, 178; 1495, "Bil nam čolom kušner naš Sova" (Alex., Vilna), DiR, I, 53; 1518, "... voevoda Kievskij ... dal ... ratušu ... pravo Majdeborskoe ... : kravcy, kušnery, ševcy, zolotary", AJZ, I, 57; 1539, "kušneri mesta Luckoho", DiR, I, 230; 1552, "rymari kušneri" (Kiev Z.), "Kostiuk Kusznir" (in Polish script), ArJZ, VII/I, 113, 175; 1597, "kušnir, maljar, kovalĭ, farběr", ArJZ, I/12, 5 (and 14); 1600, "Vypravili do Varšavy ... Timka Kušněra (Lviv), Gol, I, 167; 1633, ... priechav ... kušnir, kovalĭ ... (Korybut-Višnev), VUR, I, 132; 1638, "Starec Ioan, Kušněr", (Hust. mon.) AJZ, III, 23; 17th c. (end), "Kupiv u kušněra Danila", Ulnterm, 70.

Deriv. : kušněrskij: 1538, *AJZ, I, 103; 1633, VUR, I, 132.

WR: 1538, "kušneri", AJZ, I, 103. 16th c., "Žalovala ... na ... kušnerja", RIB, XX, 345.

Pol: 1413, "Mathias kuersners de Sandomiria", 1432 (cusznyerzowy), 1462 (kurzsznyerzowy), SSP; 1564 "Pello, kusnierz", Mącz, 286d/43.

Russ (16-) 17 < Uk, WR 15-16- < Pol 15- NHG (Kürschner) < MHG (kürsenaere) < OHG (kursin-a) < OS1 * kŭrzno (fur-coat)

'k u š n e r' in Russian (rare and sporadic) leads either to Ukrainian (cf. '-ir-' < -ěr-, -er-) and White Russian, or to Polish sources. Russian word for it was 'skornjak' or 'sobol'ščik'²⁾. Vladimir dialect has it through trade relations also from Ukrainian, White Russian or Polish.

In Ukrainian it is from the local German artisans and also from Polish.

The loss of '-r-' in 'kušner' (< G. kürschner) is due to Polish (phonetic) intervention: G. '-rsn-e- (-ršn-e-) > Pol '-rzszn-ie-' > '-szszn-ie-' > 'szn-ie-', i.e. '-r-' pallatalised by the following syllable with '-j-' to '-rz-' (= ž); assimilated to the following 'sz-', giving '-szsz-', and simplified to '-sz-' (cf. 'kurzsznyerzowy' above).

Standard Polish, since 16th c., is 'kuśnierz'.

Semantically and etymologically 'kušner' goes back to OSlavonic³⁾. *kŭrzno - (fur)coat. which Vasmer derives from an Eastern language (Soghdian or Ossetian 'kārc' - fur). According to Kluge, OHG 'kursinna' (furcoat) is borrowed from Old Slavonic before 9th c., and passed on to MLat (crusna). And from German it came back to Slavonic.

- 1) According to Krypyakevich (LRuś, 21) 'Ivan Kušner', a Ukrainian, lived near the 'rynok' in Lviv at the beginning of 15th c. In the 15-16th c. Lviv 'kušněry' and 'kravcy' were mostly Ukrainians. Ukrainians (according to the 1470 'Ustav') belonged to the 'Kušner's cech', but only Germans were 'Cechmajstry'.
- 2) DSnR, VIII, 579, 586. (1698-99, "dlja sobolinye opravki skornjakov duv čelovėk", "Rospisi sobol'ščikom gostinnoj sotni".).
- 3) Ipat, 6523, 6655, 6683; Lavr, 6655; Pater. Pečer/. SrMat; Oserb. (16th c.) 'krŭzno' - Miklosich; OCz, 'krzno', CSI *kŭrzŭno - Machek. Machek derives the OS1 word from Hettite 'kurša' (fur).

K Š T A L T (form)

Russ: 17

1694, "potomu čto tot karabl' ōregat, a ne ōlejt, a dlja togo kštaltom zėlo rozny sut'". PiB, I, 24; 1698, "i ezdil po fortegi, smotril, kakim kščal'itom zdelana i s kakimi krepost'imi", Tolst, 78; 18th c., "štált - obrazec", LVN.

Uk: 16

1563-9, "zvezda na kštalt sveči", "na kštalt krištalu", KA, 617, 658; 1582, "kštalt", ArJZ, VI/1, 121; 1596, "Jeparitris, ... sudina ... nakštalt kahancja", Ziz, 46; 1597-8, "necudnyj kštalt nošenija ...", Viš (do Ostr), 26; 1598, "dlja kštaltu emu pozvolju", Apokris, 1398; 1627, "Blahoiměnstvo: ...

kštalt těla", Ber, 7; 1632, "Kštalt světa toho", Tit, 286; 1664, "zvězdy na kštalt kresta uformovannye", Radiv, Prop. 34; 1685, "kštalt veži". (Piramis), BilChr, 276; 1720, "abo inšim kštaltom", VelLět, I, 446.

Deriv. : kštaltovati: 1588, "i pročych ... kštaltujuči", RIB, VII, 699; 1720, VelLět, I, 103.

WR: 1615, "v tom kštaltě", (Leon. Karpov), BRChr, I, 338.

Pol: 1448, "Pod xthaltem dobroczy", 1418, "Vrostu kstaltownego", SSP.

Cz: 1515, "kształty", SSČ. Mod Cz: kštalt, Machek.

Sln, LLus: štalt. - Machek

Russ 17 < Uk 16 < Pol 15 < Cz 15 < NHG, MHG (Gestalt - Kluge)

A common Ukrainian Polonism (of Czech origin) temporarily in Russian.

'kš/čalítom' (Tolst) and 'štalt' (LVN) are spoken forms.

The Bavarian syncope of (unstressed) 'e' in 'gě-stalt' and the lack of 'g' (gamma) in Czech point to a Cz. source of this form in Polish. Cf. Cz 'kšandy', 'kšaft' (colloq. 'kšeft') (<G. geschande, geschäft) with voiceless velar 'k-' (<G. 'g') by progressive assimilation. (cf. Kästner, pa. 244, 302; Holub, ESJČ).

L A V R (laurel), Y, P, L, S.

Russ: 18

1701, "Lazarja věnčaet lavrom ...", Užlzměna, 20, 17; 1702, "... aki žezi Aaronov v lavry triumfalňnye, ... procvětaet ...", Y, Slo, I, 95; 1702, "čestiju i pobědonosnymi lavrami ... věnča tja". Y, Slo, X, 121; 1716, "pobědivše vosprijali esi věncy, lavry i znamenija", Y, Slo, XI, 139; 21. 10. 1717, "pokoja nadeždu ... uvěnčavaemuju lavrom", P, SiR, I, 192; 1721, "Lávry sirěči poběditelnyja větvi", Polik, RR, 39; 1728, "Lavrami glavy uvěnčavaše" (Ezekija), Per, PRD, 397;

Uk: 17

1627, "Lávra: ... zlak: Bóbkovyj; lavr: abo lavrus ... Bobkovoje derevo", Ber, 427; 1633, "koróny z ljavrov nechaj vījut" (Evf), Tit, 308; 1709, "hetman ... I. Skoropadskij ... sila, ljavrom ukrašenna" (Maksim. Černihov), Pek, NiL, II, No. 145, p. 203; 1746, "Prijami rizi ... mnohocěnnij ljavr na hlavu" (Voskres. Mertv. V/2), BilChr, 358; 1774, "Lavr i zimoju zelen" (Skovoroda, Basni), Bil Chr 468; 1659 "ljavrsvujn Koronu" GalKIR, 25; uju Koroin, 25, **Pol: 1564** (wienec laurowy), Mącz,

1731, "v ljavrach Venera" (Kaleandr), Per, PRD, 361; 18th c., (1746-48) "Kogda poběditelju ljavr daet", "Ljavr zeleny bez otměny", Dialog, 109, 120; 1755, "uvěňčannomu lavrami", L, II, 235; 1755, "Togda ... uvěňčannomu lavrami ... počítanie proiznositsja", L, Filos, 495; 1762-9, "Lavry polučil", S, VII, 82, 138; 1789, "lavr, -óvyj" (Lomonosov), SAR.

Deriv. : **lavróvyj:** 1701, "lavrovyj věnec", Užlzměna, 19; 1715, "Dafnis ... v drevo lavrovoe prevraščennaja", (Drama, SPb), Tich, RDP, xlvii; 1730, "prigotovití věncy masličnye ili lavrovya", "... iz větvej ... lavrovych", P, PsB, 209; 1742, "Nimfi víjut v rukach ... vency lavrovy", L, I (Ody, Pochv2), 80; 1751, " lavrovye věnki", L, Stich, 321;

66a/25; Linde.

Cz: 15th c., "w laurowem věnci", SSČ.

Russ 18 < Uk 17 : Pol 16 " : Cz 15 < Lat (laurus)

This is a Ukrainian baroque word introduced to the literary Russian largely by the Ukrainian authors directly or through their works. See 'adamant', 'fortuna', 'triumf'.

L A T Y N - / -A, -JA, -ĭ; - IN, -JANIN; - NIK, -ŠČIK; -SKIJ /
(Latin, Roman Catholic, Heretic, Latin Language, Learning), L, S.

Russ : (14-) 15

Uk : (13-) 14

a). **L A T Y N A (po-latyni), -JA / L A T Y N Ĭ/**

Russ: 15-16

15th c. "Latyna bestudija vŭzemše ot Rimljanŭ". LětPS (Ob), 892¹⁾; 1471, "v ... eresěch Latyna i prebyvajutí ...", (Mosk. Mitrop. Œeodos. Posl²⁾; RIB, VI, 728; 1495, "za latynu by dočerej ne dovali", DSnpL, I, 198; 16th c. (1461-), "prinesli ot latyní". Popov, 363, 364; 1520, "u Zagověnie mjasnoe u latyni" DSnpL, I, 587; 1558, "Apanu, Latyni", Pozn, 6, 19; 17th c. (1582), "a věra ich Latynja i Chabezi", "a latynja ...

Uk: 14-15

(12-) 14th c., "ne přiimai že ot Latyně oučeniia", "latiny", (Kiev Lět), Ipat (6496), 100; 1406-1462, "... novo dělo, jako že latyna čtutí" (K. Peč. Pater., Kassijan), BilChr, 53; 15th c., "polatyne dominous", ZRSb, 292; 1552, "... čislo na nem po latyne" (Kiev Zam), ArJZ, VII/1, 108; 1582, "Pišetsja papa po Latyne", RIB, XIX, 1123; 1596, "Kaθolik ... polatíně", Ziz, 54; 1597-1617, "čto ne učil po latyni, hlupyj estí". "u latyni",

vzymajut ogni", Korob, 15, 21; 1617, "na gramotě napisano po Latyni". (Drezden), DSnR, II, 1343; 1647, "na vsju latynju", Prenija, 8; 1655, "dlja nauki ruskoj gramotě i latyni", (Interrog. Uk. WR. sit), AMG, II, 462; 17th c. "po latyni napisal". (Ops Sarm. <PolLat), Sob VI, 39, 40; 1688, "Knigi po latyně" (Dezider), <Pol., by ierod. Ėeofan), Sob VI, 133; 1704, "Latína", Polik; 18th c. (first half), "eresi latyni razmnožilas; ... latyni na chudo nas učit", RInterl, 531, 532; 1753, "... v katolickich oblastjach, ... toľiko odnu Latyni, ... v služeni upotrebljajut", L, I (O polz. kn.), 4; 1768, "učiteli ... neznajuščich polatyně, ... budet obučati", Smir, MAK, 114.

"na tu loži latyně otvěščali, i latynju sporom preperli". (also numerous with 'i'), Viš(Feod), 141, 137, 132, 133, (Domnik), 163-4, 171, 178; 1618-21, "i po Hrecku, i po Latyně", PalZK, 1044; 1627, "po latině ...", Ber(Predsl); 1670, "... školy, v kotorych by po latyně učeno ... stanoviti ... volno", (Doroš-ko), AJZ, IX, 303; 1755, "... progovorili b ... učeniki po latyně", Askoč, KAK, II, 163; 1790-98, "Latini k vijni jak znarjažalasī". Kotljarevsky, Eneida, Pism, IV.

WR: 15th c. (end) *polatyne", ZRSb, 292; 16th c., "po latyne litus", "po latine", (Lét. Rač), BRChr, I, 193.

Mod WR: latyni, latynist.

Pol: 1393, "lacziną ...", 1484, "laczynnyczy", 14th c., "prolog lacynsky", SSP;

Mod Pol: lacina.

b) LATÝNIN / LATYNJANIN

Russ: 14-

1377, "ne preimai že učenija otŭ Latynŭ", (also "i Grekü, Latinŭ"), Lavr (6496), 49, (6406), 11; 1459, "a mitropolita ot Latynŭ ne priimati", (Muscov. Bishops Posl. to Uk. WR Bishops, ref. to Izidor), RIB, VI, 634; 1471, "k Latynomŭ". "latin", (Mosc. Metr. Ėeodos. Posl), RIB, VI, 726, 129; 1495, "čto by u latyn ne ženilisja", DSnPL, I, 198; 1499, "Latynŭ" (Gennady, Bible, Nehem 5/15), Gorsky, I, 51; 16th c., (1549), "v Rim k latynjam", Peresvet, 195, 212; 1558, "latynjan", Pozn, 8; 1564, 1581, "Rim ... izbraša carja ot latyn", "u vsich latyn", Groz, 26, 229; 17th c. (1582), "s latyncov i so Ėrjazov", Korob, 16; 1613,

Uk: 14

1390-1405 (16th c., copy), "ne oblivati ..., jakože Latyni ... no pohružati v rěčě", (Kiev Metrop. Cyprian), RIB, VI/1, 255; 1440, "Latyni i Rusi", (Metr. Izidor Ps., Cholm), ArJZ, I/6, 5; 1498, "zdeše, ... stalosja zamjatie mezi Latyny i ... našeho christijanstva" (Vilna), AZ, I, 177; 1582, "Poslanie do Latyn iz ichže knih", RIB, XIX, 1123; 1654, "... ot latyn oboroniti". (Chmelnickij), AJZ, X, 483; 17-18th c. "y:i" confusion in Uk. ; 'i' (i.e. Uk. Mod. 'y') - dominant.

"věra ot latyn", SGGD, III, 2; 1627, "knihu pisal latýnom", Zasedanie, 42; 1647, "latynjane", UčRatm. 217r; 17th c., "latynjane že zvali ich mulieris" (O Sivil. < Lat), Sob VI, 143.

c) L A T Y N Š Č I K / L A T Y N N I K

Russ: 17

1669-75, "Latynščikov i židov" "Vožimi eretikov tech ... i perežgi ich skvernych sobak, latynnikov i židov", Avv (Besedy), 223, (Tolk), 248; 1748, "Predstav latynščika na disputě evo, kotoryj ne sovret bez Ergo ničevo", S, I (O stich), 343.

Uk: 17

1598, "latinnik", Apokris, 1476, 1556; 1600-1617, "Začapka ... Latynnika v disputaciju", Viš, 171, 178; 1618-21, "... vzmenki ne činili Latynnikove", PalZK, 1025;

Mod Uk: latynnik.

d) L A T Ý N S K I J

Russ: 14-15-

1377, "ne rozuměemü ni Grečisku jazyku, ni Latynišku". Lavr (6406), 11; (14-)15th c., "O věřě ... latynskoi". ³⁾ (Θeodos. Peč. Kir. Běloz. MS copy), Busl, 517; 1499, "ta glava ... ne protivu latynskogo" (Gennady Bible, Ruth.), Gorsky, I, 24; 16th c. (1461-), "kryži latynšikii", ("latinšikii"), Popov, 364, 376, 383, 384; 1551, "latynskaja ... predanija". "latynskaja eresī ne slavjat trojcu" Stogl, 40(124), 42(148-9); 1581, "knjazja latynskago", Groz, 269, 26, 159, 229; 16th c. (1549-), "latynskich dochturov", Peresvet, 170, 195; 1604, "popy latynskie", SGGD, II, 161; 1611-12, "k latynskim učenikom", Palic (Sk), 491; 1627, "po latýnskomu obyčaju", Zasedanie, 42; 1637, "latýnšikaja (rěči)", Burcov Azb, 1/4, 12/5; 1669-75, "kryž latynskij", Avv (Besedy), 207; 1681, "Seksta latynski, slovenski -

Uk: 14-

1390-1405 (16th c. copy) "a latyniškoj (Metrop. Cyprian), RIB, VI/1, 254; 1406-1462, "(otecī) ostaviv latynskuju buesti" (Kiev. Peč, Pater., Kassijan), BilChr, 54; 15th c., "polatynski", ZRSb, 313; 1525, "knjazī Jan Levickij, kantor Plockij, pisari naš Latynšikij", AJZ, I, 66; 1595, "Privilej ... latynskim jazykom na kardynalīstvo" (Luck), ArJZ, I/1, 253; 1597-1617, "kostel Latynskij", "latinskij", Viš (Domnik), 171; 1740-50, "do škol latynskich", (Turč. Biohr.), BilChr, 414; 1774, "v latynskich disputach" (Skovoroda, Basnja 9), BilChr, 470.

Cz: 1414, "po latynski řeči", Hus.

šestaja, ... kvarta ... latinski", DiMus, 82; 1714, "i Latynskago jazyka", Sudko, II, 425; 1728, "Komediya ... Slavjano-Greko-Latynskoi Moskovskoi Akademii" (Ezekija), Per, PRD, 454; 1742, "v perevodach s nemeckogo i latynskogo jazykov ... trudilsja", L, Filos, 709.

Russ (14-) 15 < Uk 13-14- (> WR< GDL 15-16) :- Kiev Rus' (latin-) < Lat (latin-us, -a, -um)

Primarily we are interested here in the spelling with '-y-' of this word (and derivatives). To have a balanced picture of this phenomenon historically, it was necessary to give it more space and to draw systematically on the earlier sources, e.g. 'Lětopisi', which, although not necessarily reliable phonetically in detail, do nevertheless reflect this feature adequately in general.

The intrusion of the '-y-' element into the stem of this word in Russian is due to an early Ukrainian linguistic (spoken and written) intervention (cf. Vasmer and KESRJa); both the '-y-' (instead of '-i-') and the 'y:i' spelling vacillation here are exclusively Ukrainian phonetic features, ⁴⁾ reflecting the Ukrainian '-y-' (< CS1 *y, *i) and, consequently, 'y:i' confusion, even in Lomonosov's and Sumarokov's texts.

It is found in various Russian texts (beginning with the copied, imitated or preserved heritage of the Kiev Rus' literary tradition - Chronicles, Metropolitans' poslanija, Choždenija), spreading gradually to almost all the literary genres and types of language. It is rather frequent in the religious polemics and translations⁵⁾ and Smuta period writings, particularly those related in some way to Ukrainian language and learning, but less inhibited by the literary norms or scholarship. Hence it is very rare in the second half of the 17th - beginning of the 18th c. literary works, during the period of Latin learning and education (e.g. when the authors - Slavineckij, Polockij, K. Istomin, Prokopovič, Rostovskij, Yavorskij, Lomonosov - conscious of its etymology, avoided using '-y-'. Nevertheless in Russian (and White Russian)⁶⁾ in the form of 'latyni', 'polatyni' (also the Russianized 'latynščik', 'latynščina'), sustained by the Ukrainian influence, it stood the test of time, surviving till the present. ⁷⁾

In Ukrainian, on the other hand, whatever its spelling, 'latyna' or 'latina' - the '-y-' or '-i-' becoming purely graphic - its pronunciation generally, at least since 15th c. was 'latyna', in particular in the numerous colloquial phrases 'po latyni/-ě'.

The form 'L a t y n ĩ ' (fem. -jo- stem), less concrete but synonymous with 'latyna', crystallized semantically and morphologically relatively late (17th c. end - 18th C), seemingly under the influence of the common (Uk.) phrase 'po-latyni/'po-latyně, which, reflecting the Ukrainian 'l = ě' (unstressed 'ě>e' in NUK), resulted in -a-/-ja- : -i- stems confusion, shifting the emphasis eventually to the -i- stem fem. form 'latyni', analogous to 'žizni', 'pěsni'. This form became popular in Russian and practically

ousted 'latyna', while in Ukrainian 'latyna' remains dominant.

' **L a t y n a** ' - ellipsis of 'lingua Latina' (cf. also 'greka' < 'lingua Graeca') - in Russian is equally from Ukrainian.

' **L a t y n š č i k** ', with the formant '-ščik', is Russian form, corresponding to Ukrainian 'latynnik', with the formant '-nik'.

- 1) Cf. 'groš' (foot note 2). Even if its phonetic features, e.g. 'y:i', 'ě:i', 'z:iz', 'u:v' confusion (cf. Orlov, TODRL, V, 30-35) were brought in later than 13th c. by a copyist as Bulachovsky (Pyt, 98-99) rightly contends, the 'y:i', 'ě:i' confusions are nevertheless exclusively Ukrainian phonetic features.
- 2) This document contains other Ukrainianisms: 'dědiča' (RIB, 723), 'prebyvajuti' (728), 'latyn/latin' (728, 729). The 1423 (Novgorod) "Čin izbran. i postavl. v episkopi" ('k latynom', RIB, VI, 454) is a copy probably of an earlier ruling of Kiev Metrop. Cyprian Cf. his (Cyprian's) 'Poučenie' 1390-1405. (RIB, VI/1, 254.).
- 3) Buslaev's (517) explanation of this '-y-' in 'latyn-' as of (Russian) colloquial origin ("po narodnomu") needs correction. (The work from 'BělozSb' contains other Ukrainianisms - 'pan', 'město' - town,).
- 4) Bulach, Pyt, 48-9. 211; Sob, Lekc, 135. The 'y - i' (merging) reflected by 'y:i' confusion since 12-14th c., resulted ultimately in the Ukrainian (CSI *y>) 'ŷ' (< CSI *i), affecting not only Ukrainian (Slavonic) words (e.g. 'korysti', 'mylo', 'lycho', 'městyčiči', 'velyk-') but also old loan-words (e.g. 'artykul', 'Rym', 'ryž. eretyk', 'janyčar', 'muzyka', 'latyna'). This confusion is well reflected in the 16-17-18th c. Russian translations (many by Ukrainian translators). Cf. Sob VI, 39, 72, 73, 140, 141, 147.
- 5) Here are additional Russian examples: Popov, 70, 175, 176, 337, 340, 345. ; Prenija, 8, 128, 181, 231, 270 (numerous 'y:i' confusions); 1500, "A v latynskoj psaltyri" (D. Gerasimov, from G. Bible), Sob VI, 125; 15-16th c (1490-), "priat latynškyja prelesti", Drakula, 121; 16-17th c., "o praznicěch ellinskich i latynskich" (O godě <Lat) Sob VI, 75; 1624, "Latynskich knig", SGGD, III, 332; 1647, "vojna v latynskom jazykě ... beloum", UčRatn, 11v; 1670, "napisano ... kátolatynskimi slovesý" (but "latinskaja eresi"), Kosmgr, 285, 41, 39.
- 6) In White Russian 'y:i' confusion could occur only after 'r', because of its hardening . Mod WR 'latyni', 'latynizm' are influenced by Ukrainian and Russian. Cf. Mod WR 'lacinka'.
- 7) But Lomonosov preferred 'i' : 1753, "Smotri kakoj bolvan lět v dvadcatj prišel latině učitsja", L, I (Ps), 325; 1755, "latinščiki", "latinščikov", L, Filos, 532.

LEJSTROVYJ / LISTROVYJ - see REESTR

LÉKSIKÓN (lexicon, dictionary), P, R, L, S.

Orus': (1280, "vŷ doskachŷ napisano ino čto knižno i leksikonŷ, Kormč. Θεodos. Studit.), SrMat.

Russ: 17

1639, "Čtoby byli ... trema ili četyrma. jazykoma, jako Leksikona knigi" (Sobolj, KPL printer, Čelobitnja), RBRS, 158; (1642-, "Leksikon latinskij ... Sob, 121)", 1650, "Leksikon slovenolatinskij trudoljubiem inokov Arsenija i Epifanija v ... Moskvě sostavljen" (Slavineckij), Horbatsch, Annals (VIII), 98-99; 1658,

Uk: 16-17

1570-85, "Leksis s tolkovaniem slovenskich mov prosto"; 1596, "Leksis. Sírěč Rečénija ..." Ziz; 1627, (1653), "Leksikón Slavenorósskij, i imén Tlŷkovánie", Ber; 1642, "Eksarch: obchodnik ... zri Leksikon", Gol, II, 211; 1642, "Leksikon latinskij z Kalepina: preložennyj na slavenskij" (Slavineckij,

"Kniga Leksikon, pečatī Kievskaja" (Kn. Nikon), VOIDR (1852, kn. 15), 116, 125; 1665, "118 knig Leksikonov v doskach" (Iversky mon), RIB, V, 542; 1670, "Leksikon jazyka poljškago", Sob VI, 73; 17th c. (end) "Knižica sija ... niže po činu leksikóna ... sostroena", Obn, I, 341; 1704, "Leksikón trejazyčnyj", Polik; 1702-9, "naš leksikon v legeoně čislit 5000", R, Slo5, 132r; 1717, "Kniga Leksikon ... s Ross. na Golanskij" (SPb). Byk(Grž), No. 228; 1721, "Pišut o sem . . v Léksikonach istoričeskich". P, SiR, II, 15r; 1731, "Německo- Latin. i rusk. Leksikon", Weis; 1748-74, "v tri puda leksikon", S, I, 364; 1760 (1736), "Perevod ... epigrammy na složenie leksikonov", P, SiR, I (Oglavl); 1763, "Sie ... nužno dlja Ekonomičes- kogo Leksikona", L, MSS, 350; 1789, "Léksikon zri slovari", SAR.

Koreckij, Kiev), (Horbatsch), Annals (VIII), 98; 1653, "toe vse Léksikon nazva", Ber (Kutein), Predisl; 1685, "Leksikon latinskij z Kalepina preložennyj ili prevedennyj na slavenskij dialekt", (Horbatsch), Annals (VIII), 99; 1722, "Léksilon sirěč Slovésnik slavenskij Imějušč v sebě, slovesá pervěe Slavenskija ... posemže Polskija", Suprasl, 1722 (Ber, Addit).

Pol: 1564, "Lexicon", Mącz.

Russ 17 < Uk (16) 17 : Pol 16 -17 < Lat (lexicon) < Gr (λεξικον; λεξις - word)

A learned loan-word from Greek through Latin, introduced to Russian mainly by the Ukrainian scholars - Berynda, Slavineckij, Koreckij, Rostovskij, Prokopovič - and the 'Posolšky Prikaz' translators, well versed in classics.

Prokopovich's N. Acc. pl. 'leksiki' is based on Greek N. Pl. 'leksikoi' from masc. g. 'leksikos'.

The alternative initial stress, due to Latin influence, in Russian from Ukrainian became standard. Unlike 'eksarch/ekzarch', 'l e k s i k o n' retains voiceless 'ks' in ChSl letters both in spelling and pronunciation in Ukrainian and Russian.

The isolated 13th c. ORus' 'leksikon' from Greek had hardly any influence on the 17-18th c. word in ESl.

- 1) Because of the date (1642) Sobolevsky (121) doubts Slavinetsky's authorship of this 'Leksikon', suggesting someone from the Posolsky Prikaz. Horbatsch / 'Ein verkannter ukrainische Lexicograph', Annals (VIII), 99/, pointing to its phonetic features ('y:i' confusion etc.), maintains that Slavinetsky and Koretsky both from the Kiev Brotherhood monastery, wrote (compiled, translated) it before they came to Moscow in 1649, bringing it with them. Cf. also Sob VI, 72-73.

L E K C I J A (lesson, lecture), L.

Russ: 18

1713-19, "pomjanutye ... akademiki ... objazany budut ... publičnyja lekcii iměti", (PSZ V), Smir; 1747, "Dostalinye I r. 92 kopejki imejutsja ... dlja pokupki materialov pri okončanii lekcij", L, MSS, 334; 10. 5. 1753, "(Volf), kotoroj lekcijami i podarkami nažil bolíše pjatisot tisjači ...", L, Ps (Šišk), 326 (and 329); 1760, "ne bylo studentov ni lekcij, nižé lekcijam katalogov". L, Filos(Ak), 549.

Uk: 17

1619, "Slavénskii Lekcii ... perekla-deny". Smotr. Gram, 3; 1627, "akróa-ma: slúchanje; lékcĭa", Ber, 337; 1735-6, "... povelevaem pastyrsko: ... iero-mon. Platonu Lievěckomu ... prepoda-vati zŭrana lekciju ... po obědě diktovati lekciju ... De Decalogo", (Instrukc.), Višn, KAK, 352; 1755, "Lekcija z boljšoju polízoju mozet byti učenikam" (Konisky), Askoč, KAK, II, 176.

Pol: 15th c., "Leccia pirwa", SSP; 1642, "lekcyā" (Cn), Linde.

Cz: 1300, "lekcie", SSČ.

Russ 18 < Uk 17 :< Pol 15< Cz 13-14 < Lat (lĕcliō, legere -read-)

The appearance of 'lekcija' in Ukrainian is linked with the Jesuits' 'kolegija' on Ukrainian and White Russian territories: Ukrainian teachers through the Ukrainian educational system spread it to Russian. Direct Polish influence, in this case, was of a lesser importance.

L I N Í J A (line), P, L.

Russ: 17

1681, "estĭ pjatiĭ linij", Dil Mus, 82; 1703, "O različnych linĭach i figurach", "linĭju", "linĭa", MagnArif, 10r, 186v, 252v; 1704, "izvolĭ ... ititiĭ ... s konniceju ... čtob ... bytiĭ ... zdesĭ na linii", "a na linĭju ne pošel; ot linĭi", PiB, II, 112, 114; 27. 7. 1709, "polkov tvoich linĭi ... ne sterpěša ... voi svĕjskija", P, SiR, I, 36; 1720, "kapitany dolžni deržatsja v linĭi", (Morsk. Ust), Smir; 1722, "Prinudili s linii ustupitiĭ v oboz", P, IstPV, 34 (and 70, 160); 18th c., "linĭa, linĕa", LVN; 1731, "Strich, linĕi na rukach", Weis, 617; 1755, "k ukrĕpleniju

Uk: 16

1587, "kotoroho cerkvi i rodu, zacnaja linĕja i donynĕ ne ustala", KICN, 233; 1627, "Črŭta: pravĭlo, lĭnĕja", Ber, 304; 1632, "Familiĭ, Mohilov, kotoraja z dědič - nych dvoch stolic Moldavskoj i Voloskoj linĕju svoju vedet" (Evch), Tit, 292; 17th c., "lenĕja, pravilo, čerta", SS; 1676-88, "skolko v Cĭrkulĕ linĕj ot cirkumferencii", Radiv, Prop, 9; 1710, "postupujuči linĕju po rĕku Horĕniĭ", HrabLĕt, 62; 1720, "Caricinskuju linĕju ... ustroil", VelLĕt, II, 517.

Pol: 1564, "Decum. limes, linija albo granica", Maçz, 79a/49; 1627, "linia",

pograničných linej valami", L, Slo (PochvPV), 43; 1756, "K ... punktu ... prochodjat luči prjamoju liněeju", L, III, 113; 1759, "na vertikalīnuju liněju". L, III, 189 (and 195); 1789, "līnija, linéja, -éjka", SAR.

Deriv.: llnéjka (ruler): 1696, "zdelati linejki, a ne cyrkeli". PiB, I, 66; 1748, "linějka", Tred (Ort), 44; **nyj:** 1703, MagnArif, 203r.

Linde. Cz: 15th c., "linie", SSČ.

Russ 17 - 18 < Uk 16- < (Pol 16- : Cz 15 <) MGH (linie)< OHG (linia) < Lat (līnea; līnum - flax, linen)

Its spelling variations ('ě:i') partly, and the stress (íja ; éja) in Russian indicate Ukrainian (spoken and literary) source. Phonetically 'ěja' in Ukrainian equals '-ija-' but in Russian - '-eja'. '-ěj-' in Russian may be partly depending on Ukrainian literary tradition, while '-ej-' is spoken colloquial form.

Ukrainian, Polish, Czech have this word from the German craftsmen (carpenters) who called a linen string - 'linie' (Kluge). Cf. also Uk. 'lynva' (rope), Slk 'linva'.

L Í R A / L Y R A , R Y L J A (lyre, hurdy-gurdy), L, S.

Russ: 16-17

1596, "Gudenie, igra v gusli, ili v domru ili v lyri", "Kiniry - lyri"; "Musikija, gudenie v gusli v domry v lyri, i v cynbaly" (MS Alfav), Find, I, 181, 182, 184; 16-17th c., "Musikija, ... igra ... lyrej", (MS Azb.), Find, I, 184; 1618-19, "lyra, a kinde of instrument which goes like our Bagpipes". (R. James), Larin, 96; 1654, "Musikija, ... gudenie ... igra gusel'naja i kinirov rekše lyrej ..." (MS Azb., Mosc. Sinod Bibl), Busl, 1114; 1704, "Lýra ili guslí, lyra", Polik; 1739, "ryle", RukLeks; 18th c., "budu vryle igrati a po knige stanu. pripevati. Vryle igraesh ponote". (Woodcarving of Mus. instr. Rovinsky), Find, I, 195; 1740, "O moja ljubezna Lira, Daj mně putí v nebesa", S, II (Oda), 3; 1747, "Se

Uk: 16-17

1596, "Musikija, hudenie v husli v domry v lyri, i v cynbaly", (MS Alfav, Pogod Sb), Find, I, 184; 16-17th c. "ihra ... lyrej; lyri, timpany", Sacharov (Skaz. Russk. Nar., II) Azb, 172; 1627, "Lýra: Skripíca", Ber, 429; 17th c. (end), "Musikija ... ihranie v husli i v lyri, i v cymbaly i v domry"; "Skrypica, husli ili lira", (MS Azb., Solov. Sb), Find, I, 184, 187.

Mod Uk: lýra, rylja - colloq. (Hrinč); literary: lira, lirnyk.

Pol: 1564, "Leyer albo liru grayest, Mącz, 23c/6; Lira, lirnik (ukraiński), Brueck.

choščet Lira voschiščenna glasitī veliki imena", L, I (Oda pochv 8), 122; 1748, "... ostavi Idilliju, ... vozmi gremjaščuju Liru", S, I (O stich), 347, 348; 1754, "Spěši, spěši, o muza, vslēd, i liru soglasiv s trubuju, gremi ...", L, I (Oda 12), 158; 1755, "oplakival svoju strasti na lire", L, Filos, 523; 1789, "Lira, greč. (3-7 strun)". SAR.

1) Russ, Wr, Uk < Kiev Rus' (12-13th c. "lŷrě", SrMat) < Gr (λυρα).

2) Russ 16-17 < Uk(WR) 16-17 < NGH (Drehleyer): MHG (Lire: leyer) OHG (lira) < Lat (lyra) < Gr (λυρα).

There were two streams of Ukrainian influence familiarizing 'lira' to Russian.

Classical 'l i r a' was known to Kiev Rus' (lŷrě) directly from Greek, but the word slumbered in the old texts till the 16th c., when it was revived in Ukrainian by the renewed interest in the ancient and classical culture and literature, e.g. during the Baroque period (17-18th c.).

On the other hand, at the end of 16th c., a new, rather prosaic, instrument (hurdy-gurdy), with no resemblance or relation to the classical 'lira', appeared in Ukraine, which, following German usage (Drehleyer), was also called 'lira' in Ukrainian. Being primarily a folk instrument, the Ukrainian 'lira' is more often found in the Ukrainian colloquial form - 'lyra', or with metathesis 'rylja', also 'relja' (cf. Uk. 'rycar': 'lycar', 'lejstrovj').

Both meanings and all the Ukrainian forms of this word (including the Ukrainian lira itself) found their way to Russian: the forms 'lyra', 'rylja', 'ryle', - '-y-' (< Gr. y, Lat y, MHG ī) here being a distinct Ukrainian phonetic feature - came to Muscovy both through spoken language and through the MS Alfavity and Azbukovniki, most of which lead eventually to Ukrainian sources;¹⁾ the Ukrainian 'lira'²⁾ (instrument) is found in Muscovy³⁾ (also in Kholmogory) since the beginning of 17th c., brought most probably by the wandering Ukrainian musicians - 'lirnyky'⁴⁾ or by other travellers.

In Lomonosov's and Sumarokov's works, in a classical sense, 'l i r a' stylistically is a Ukrainianism, used by the authors for its sublime sounding baroque quality effect.

See 'a p t e k a' (foot note 2).

- 1) Cf. I/5(iii) for the language of the Alfavity and Azbukovniki which circulated in MSS in Muscovy and in the Ukraine.
- 2) The Ukrainian lira of the 16-18th c. is of West European origin, going back to the 9-13th c. European 'Organistrum' (with rotating rods, two persons playing it), modified in 13th c. and called "Symphonia" (Chifonie in France) and which, having lost its position in the regular music in 15th c., became an exclusively folk instrument in 16-17th c., and was called 'Drehleyer' in Germany, (known as Hurdy-Gurdy in England later - 1747), 'vielle a roue' in France (still so used in the Poitiers region).[†] (Cf. Curt

Sachs: The History of Music. Instruments. New York, 1940, p. 271-3; Find, I, 233).

- 3) Find, I, 233 (Mackiewicz, according to his diary, saw the Ukrainian lira in Moscow during False Demetrius I reign - 1605-6); R. James description (Larin, 96) fits the Ukrainian lira - instrument signifying that it was known also in North Russia at that time. (Unbegaun, Annals, VIII, 84).
- 4) In Russian 'lira' ('rylja') and 'lirniki' are associated with the Ukraine: Dal: "S ryljami starcy i slěpcy pojut maloruskie dумы"; SSR.

L I S T (letter; deed), R.

Russ : (16-) 17

1567, "my tvoi listy vyčli" (Bělsky, Vorotyn), 1581, "posly naši prišli do tebjā z listom ... verujuščim", "i v tom liste pišem", Groz, 242, 259, 265, 213, 232 (and 236, 237); 1606, "i ... protiv moej gramoty ... otkazal ..., čto emu lista ne budet, poslan list v Smolensk", (Kurakin from Smolensk), AI, II, 81; 1608, "pisał esmi do tebe na tvoj list" (Šein from Smolensk) AI, II, 127, 128; 1614, "u nego ... listov getmanskich nět, toľko ... korolevskie listy" (Uk. prisoners from Luck, interrog), AMG, I, 125; 1628, "list (WR sit), AMG, I, 234, 235; 1634, "list", (Uk sit), AMG, I, 597; 1653, "i getman, de ... prinjal listy" (Uk sit), AMG, II, 319; 1654, "Spisok s ... lista ... ", AMG, II, 384; 1660-64, "list" - very numerous, (refer. to Uk. Cossacks affairs), AMG, III, 32, 135, 142, 254; 1682, "getmanskij list", MDBP, I/13, 33; 1686, "listy i otvěty gosudarskie ... otsylati budet", DSnr, VI, 1166; 19. 7. 1695, "pod ... Azovom donesen nam vaš. blaž. list ... s Moskvy", PiB, I, 43; 1697, "podal list i obůjavil", PiB, I, 103; 1709, "špig s listami" (Šerem), Sud-ko, II, 328; 1719, "Polučil ja ot Vaš. Sijatelištva list" (Pleščeev to Skorop), Sud-ko, II, 488; 1731, "listy k nim publikovanny", (Kaleandr), Per, PRD, 140.

Deriv.: 15. 9.1706, "ale listovne takže

Uk : (11-) 14-

a) 11, "list" - page, sheet of paper : (Ostr. Ev), SrMat;

b) 14-15, "list" - charter, deed: 1349, R2; 1352, R3; 1388, R19; 1401, "lěst", R36; 1433, R65; SrMat;

c) 15-16-, "list" - letter: 15th c., "napišetĭ list svoj poručalnyj: ... Svjatiteliĭ tot list vzem, dastĭ zachovati" (Čin izbran. i postavl. v svjašč. Kiev Metropolis) ¹⁾, RIB, VI, 902; 1502, "ino my esmo pisali list do tebjā, i poslali esmo Alahiozom", (Kafa, Sult. Ps), DSnrKT, I, 393; 1540, "list napisali", Gol, I, 1, 2; 1565, "to kopeja s toho listo", ArJZ, I/1, 18; 1563-9, "list do Vas pišu", KA, 202; 1597, "oderžal esmi list od eho.k.m.do pana Braslavskoho", (Luck), ArJZ, I/6, 185; 17th c. "list, poslanie, hramota, epistolija", SS; 1672-702, "z listami", SamLět, 3; 1720, "toj list ... Zaporožci ... prislali do Hetmana", VelLět, II, 602; 1732, "R. Zborovskij ... listom svoim črez Rektora ... pisal", Višn, KAK, 332;

GDL, WR: 1566, "vsi listy i pozvy pisati", Lit Stat IV/1, BRChr, I, 145.

Pol: 14-15th c., "list" - letter(KazGn), SSP; 1445, "list rozvodny", Reczek;

Cz: 14th c. (middle), "list" - folium, uvula, epistola, SSČ.

Russ (16-) 17- (WR 16 <) Uk 15- : < Pol 14-15- :< Cz 14- : CSI *leiskto-

After a brief existence in Grozny's period 'list' (letter) was reintroduced to the administrative Russian during the Time of Troubles from Ukrainian ²⁾ - White Russian, but the decisive factor was the closer Russian contacts with the Ukrainian Cossacks ³⁾ that contributed greatly to its wide currency in the administrative Russian in the 17-18th c. It competed favourably with the Russian 'gramota' and 'pisimo'. e.g. Dolgorukov's letter is referred to as 'list' - AMG, III, 135; and Peter I calls Patriarch Adrian's letter 'list' - PiB, I, 43.

Although it could have been a parallel semantic development in Ukrainian independently, chronology comparatively, however, allows for a possibility that its semantic change ('list' - charter > 'list' - letter) began in Old Czech and spread eastwards to Polish and Ukrainian - White Russian.

- 1) This formula (Čin) was used also by the Muscovy Hierarchy.
- 2) V. Du Feu (Annals, 91, 94), considers that it came to Russian from Ukrainian during the Time of Troubles.
- 3) This word is very numerous in the Russ. texts referring to Uk situations, e.g. Bodgdanov's and Buturlin's embassy to Ukraine.

L Í T É R A (letter, writing character), Y, P, L, S.

Russ : 17

1668, "Simi izvěstiteľnymi litérami; sii litéry", Mez Azbpěn, 3, 2; 1681, "Litery o zadaníi glasov", DilMus, 2; 1660-1683, "i pokazovati tebě tamo napisannyja litery ... edino po edinomu", ŠkKn ¹⁾, 29; 1703, "a litéra S za sredinu klimatu", MagnArif, 278r; 1705, "pjatyj sej god pišetsja literoju E: Slava Bohu ..., Litera javljaet 'estí'", Y, Slo, II, 120; 21. 3. 1712, "Ašče že spodobljusja chotja edinu literu samoju monaršeju ručkoju ko mně načertannoju viděti, to ... vozradujusja ...", Y, Ps, 64; 1717, "predjavil ... literoju Tav", Buž Prop, X, 141; 1720, "Sej reglament ... napečatati cerkovnymi literami", P, DR (Smir);

Uk : 16

1563-9, "Literi pisma hreckoho", KA, 594; 1571, "aby listy sejmovyje, universalj, konstytucěi i kočdaja sprava ... ne inšimi literami i slovy, odno ruskimi literami ... do zemli kievskoe pisany i vydavany byli", (Kiev šljachta), Oh-ko, ULM, 133; 1588, "čirvonaja litera dení ot sedmicy" (O věřě), RIB, VII, 915; 1624, "naučivšisja skladov liter, potom hrammatiki učat", (Luck, Ustav Šk), PVK, I/1, 114; 1627, "Bet: imja vtoroj lětéry evrejskoho Alef", Ber, 363; 1646, "z němych léter ... holos". Tit, 370; 1683, "liču pjatí léter Maria Runo, BilChr, 274; 1676-88, "do pečatovanja léter", Radiv, Prop, 26;

1722, "Litery ... na abrisě", P, IstPV, 172; 1731, "Schrift ... litery", Weis, 560; 1739, "Tri litery glasnyja", L, I (RStich), 19; 1748, "glasnyja litery svojstvenny ... čelověkam ...", "litera 'E'", S, X, 5 (and 6, 7, 8, 9), 47 (and 93); 1750, "u Grekov ... my litery polučili", S, V (Tresot), 305; 1752, "NB. nabiratí temi literami kotorymi sobranie moich Od nabrano", L, MSS, 322; 1763, "Pročí ... litery s rjada", S, VIII (Chory), 337; 1789, "litera -zri bukva", SAR.

Deriv. * lityrnyj: 1668, Mez Azb pěn, 2; "litaliňnyj i duchovnyj", 17-18th c., (Retor. < Lat), Sob VI, 71.

1690, "silljaby ... z lěter" (Veličk., Mleko), BilChr, 214; 1720, "do punktu i lěteri najmenšoj", VelLět, I, 448.

Deriv.: 1690, "rak lěteralnyj", BilChr, 214.

WR: 1566, "a pisar zemskij po rusku maeti literami i slovy ruskimi vsi listy ... pisati", Lit Stat, IV/1, BRChr, I, 145.

Pol: 1542, "litera", Łoś, II, 205.

Cz: 1425, "lytterí", SSČ.

Russ 17 Uk, WR 16 (Pol 16, Cz 15) < Lat (littera, litera - letter)

A learned literary loan-word in Russian through Ukrainian from Latin. Ukrainians in the first place - clergy, writers through their sermons, literary works and schools introduced it to the literary Russian where it favourably competed with the older 'bukva'.

The stress in Russian follows Ukrainian usage, i.e. in Mezenets and Magnitsky it depends on Berynda (probably from Polish), but later in both languages it was standardized on 'lí-'.

1) The document is seen by Mordovtsev as based on 'Ustav Luckoj školy 1624'.

L Í Č B A (numerical system, count-ing)

Russ : 17-

1698, "Treba najtiti zolotuju ličbu" (Matem. Geograf), Sob, 68;

Deriv.: 1731, "Rechenblatt (-phennig) - ličman ščetnyj", Weis, 489.

Dial.: Smolensk; "ličiti (sčitati)", OblSlov; Sevsk, South: "líka (counting, number), Kursk; "líkom' (by counting), Preobraž, Dal, Vasmer.

Uk : 15

1424, "9 kop ruskoi ličby krakovskoi monety" (Kolomyja), R55; 1427, (Ostroh), R59; 1429, "po toj ličbě, kak u Podolii ideti" (Volynia), R61; 1487, " A majuti ... myto platiti ... v tuju ž ličūbu", UH, No. 15; 1538, "hrošej ličby Litovskoj", (Luck), ArJZ, VIII/3, 11; 1563-9, "ličba, jak pesok", KA, 655; 1586, "i ličby i rachovanja", (Porjad,školy), AJZ, III, 183; 1597-8,

"ličba i desjatkovaja", Viš (do Episk), 56; 1618, "Ličuba", SIGram (Vilna), 77; 1627, "Čimja, čislo, ličba abo ličman", Ber, 305; 1646, "ličby, formy materii", (Mohil), Tit, 370; 17th c., "ličba, čislo", SS; 1710, "lěčba", HrabLét (Gloss).

Deriv.: ličman: 1627, Ber, 305; 17th c., SS. ličiti: 1627, Ber, 252.

GDL: 1530, "ličba", Stang, 14.

WR: 1509, "ličba", RIB, XX, 607;

Pol: 1391, "liczbę", SSP; 17thc., "liczman" (żeton), Reczek.

Cz: 15th c., "jak lyczy kronika", SSČ.

Russ 17 < (WR 16 <) Uk 15 - < Pol 14 : Cz 15 : (*likŭ *ličiti)

Of CSI stem *lik- (lice), semantically it is predominantly a West Slavonic development (where it ousted the older 'czyść'¹⁾ but also common in Ukrainian and White Russian from which it sporadically found its way into Russian. Russian 'ščet', 'ščitatī' prevented it from gaining a wider currency.

Russian dialects have this word from White Russian or Ukrainian.

'L í č m a n', an isolated example in Russian from Ukrainian or Polish. It may be a corrupt (contaminated) form of 'ličba', or a half calque from German. cf. Pol: 'liczman, liczmannica: liczbon, liczban (coin token, marka) - Reczek, Preobraż; and Ukrainian: 'ličma', 'lyčman' (coin token, pendant) - Hrinč, Berynda.

1) e.g. in Polish 'liczyć' replaced the older 'czyść' in 15-16th c. (Brueckner).

L J A M E N T (lamentation, lament), R.

Russ : (17) 18

1665-80, "ljamenty serdca ne turbujte"¹⁾, OglKn, No. 75; 1702-3, "Vnimaj sladkoglasnomu semu instrumentu; Segó slyša, nikogda doznava jljamentu". R, Kom (Antiprolog), 341.

Uk : 16

1598-9, "Ale postupim dalej do tvoich lamentov, hde narekaeš ..." (Potij), RIB, XIX, 1059; 1610, "Ljament Orθolohov" (Vilna), Smotr.; 1610, "ljamentu cerkvi", Gol, I, 184; 1627, "plač:rydanie ... ljáment", Ber, 156; 1633, "ljámenty serdca ne turbújte" (Evf), Tit, 307; 1636, "Ljament" (M.N.), Zaps NTŠ (LI, 1903), 11-24; 1659, "seho dnja triumfuet, zavtra ljamentuet, Gał, KIR,

Deriv.: **ljamentějka:** 1736 ("z nei, lementějka"), UlInterm, 106;

Ljamentovati: 1665, "sehódnja triumfuet, závtra ljamentúet", Hal KIR, 259; 17-18th c., UlInterm, 69; 1717, "ljamentujmi", ArJZ, I/12, 512.

Pol: 1561, "lament" (Leopol), Linde

Russ (17) 18 < Uk, WR 16- (Pol 16) Lat (lāmentum, -a)

A learned loan-word from Latin, popularized by the Ukrainian baroque writers, through whom mainly it found its way to Russian.

- 1) The author of this 'Oglavlenie' (Slavinetsky or Medvedev) quotes it from 'Evfonia' - a Ukrainian text, cf. Tit, 307.

M A E S T Á T (majesty; throne), R, P.

Russ : 16

1581, "posly naši pered maistad tvoj vozvani", "pred tvoim maistatom", Groz, 219; 1581, "velěl vozvati pered maistat svoj. a my to vědaem maistat ... gosudarstvo ... na maistatě". (Groz. to Possevin.), DSnR, X, 223; 1583, "gramoty ot Vašego maistatu" (transl. < Lat), DSnR, I, 904; 1606, "vstupiti na ... Cesarskoi maestat" (False Dimitri), SGGD, II, 290; 1608, "najasnějšego maestatu, e.k.m." (Sapega), AI, II, 127; 1633, "vydastí ... neprijatelja podnogi moestatu korolevskija milosti", (Interrog), AMG, I, 471; 1666-7, "i saditsja car s cariceju na maestatech", Ktš, 10; 1695, "i vpredí vaš moestat prošu", PiB, I, 44; 1701-2, "... k maestatu Christa hospoda, ... onago maestat na nebesi", "po podobiju ... maestatu gornemu", R, Slo, I, 52, 53; 1722, "... carej titla Veličestvo, ili, jako

Uk : 15

1433, "pečatí maistatu našoho velěli esmo privěsiti", R66 (and R68); 1448, "a ... hospodar korolí ... imaet ... svoim maistatom potverditi" (Sočava, Stefan), Uljan (Mold), 74; 1462, "lavno činim ... listom ... i christianskimmaistatom" (Sočava), Uljan (Mold), 102; 1494, "vstavši z maestatu", AJZ, II (Pribavl), 111; 1563-9, "... strašnyj maestat božij", KA, 264; 1598, "zverchnosti i maestatu", Apokris, 1264; 1618-21, "zasěl na ... maestatě", PalZK, 1170; 1627, "Veličestvo: ... majstát; Prestól: maéstat", Ber, 20, 183; 1632, "ale i maestátom ... Boha estí", Tit, 278; 1659, "... Maestát Božij obražajut" Gal KIR, 45; 1676-88, "pred maestát Božij", Radiv Prop, 28; 1710, "prijach ot Vašeho maěstatu", HrabLět, 76; 1720, "maestatovimi", VelLět, II, 588; 1728, "turbuet mažestat E.I.V." (Apost), Sud-

že pročíi Evropejskie narody, s Latinska naricajut maestat, ili maestet", P, PVM, 21.

ko, I, 28.

Deriv.: maestatnyj: 1577, Oh-ko, ULM, 134.

WR: 1522, "maistatí", RIB, XX, 1043.

GDL: 1511, "vysokij maestat", Stang, 138.

Pol: 1464, "za magyestatem xsaschim", SSP; 16th c., "majestat", Recz.

Cz: 15th c., "magestatu", SSČ,

Russ 16 < (WR, GDL 15 - 16 <) Uk 15 - < (Pol 15 < Cz 15 <) MHG 14 (1364, majestat - Kluge) < Lat (maiestas, -atis)

Ukrainian ¹⁾ intermediary for Russian is implied in the stress 'maestát' (indicated by spelling - moestat and maistat) and in the spelling with 'i' (Grozny period) which rests on the earlier Ukrainian (>WR) spelling tradition (reflecting the Ukrainian unstressed '(j)e' : '(j)i' confusion). Berynda uses stress and spelling for semantic differentiations.

In the diplomatic Russian it is partly through the GDL and Polish, possibly also through German.

Prokopovich's 'maestet' is modelled on German 'Majestät'. 'mo-' (for 'ma-') is due to akanie. '-d' (for '-t') in Grozny is due to false decomposition. While the 18th c. Ukrainian form 'mažestat' reflects French pronunciation.

1) Kuraskiewicz (Gr, 130) mentions an earlier Ukrainian example of this word, i.e. R2 (1349) but it could not be verified.

M Á E T N O S T Ĭ (possessions, real estate, property), (P).

Russ : (16-) 17

1567, "pomogati ... golovami vašimi i maetnostjami radi budete", "maetnostiju" (Vorotyn.), Groz, 267, 268; 1581, "ich (kupcov) togdy otpustili so vsimi ich maetnostjami bez ... škody". Groz (to Batory), 234 (and 214); 1632, "poslal ego v maetnosti svoju v Smolenskoj uězd", AMG, I, 415; 1649, "židy v maetnostech" (Uk sit), VUR, II, 308; 1653, "maetnosti" (Buturlin embassy to Ukraine), VUR, III, 440;

Uk : 15

1498 (1322) ¹⁾ "... Efrem, vladyka Luckij i Ostrozskij, pokladal pered nami list daniny pevněch maetnostej na Volynju ...", ArJZ, I/6; 1563-9, "ottoho remesla naši maetnosti sut", KA, 105; 1588, "maetnosti ich", (O věřě), RIB, XIX, 657; 1597-8, "ostavil dom, sela, iměnija, maetnosti", Viš (do Episk), 55; 1605-6, "maetnostjami", Perestor, 25; 1618-21, "maetnosti", PalZK, 991; 1625, "Papěrnju v ... máetnosti cerkovnoj",

1655, "echati na ... svoi majatnosti", "svoich majatnostej" (Aleks. Mich. charter to WR), RBRS, 366; 1656, "maetnostej net", "prežnie ich majnosti ..., majnostej (Dolgor. from Polotsk), RBRS, 371; 1661, "A majnosti, gosudari, naši za Dvinoju ..., i po Polockoj storone" (Polotsk čelobit); RBRS, 457; 1661, 1664 "maetnosti" (UkWR sit), AMG, III, 463, 550; 1701, "vojska naši grabitel'istvo učinili ... v maetnostjach knjazja Čertorižskogo", PiB, I, 452; 28.9.1710, "črez vysokuju milost' E.C.V., po svoim zaslugam i črez Vaš. sklonnoe blagodějanie, Ego Světlost' knjaz' Menšikov i sijatel'nějšie gospoda Graf Golovkin i knjaz' Dolgorukov i gospodin Šafirov v Ukraině maetnosti sebě polučili". (Šerem. to Hetman), ²⁾ Sud-ko, II, 341. 1722, "Grady i izobilnye maetnosti", "Georgij togda zaderžalsja ... v svoich maetnostjach", (P.), Istgr, 9, 259; 1731, "Rittersitz, maetnosti šljachetskaja", Weis, 507; 1789, "máetnosti-poměstie". SAR. Dial.: Kursk, Dal

Tit, 119; 1627, "Z'ijaju: hijazu ma maětnost'í", Ber, 78; 17th c., "maetnostjami ... vyhorělo ... město (Starodub), SamLět, 135; 1710, "za maetnosti", HrabLět, 49; 1732, "maetnosti imějutsja", Višn, KAK, 333. WR: 1511 "maetnosti" RIB, XX, 714. GDL: 1566 "i maetnosti ... ležačuju ... i ruchomuju" (Litstat, VI/4) BRChr, I, 150. Pol: 1560, "majętnośc", (Rej), Linde. 1564, "majętnośc", Mącz, 140b/51.

Russ : 16-17 <Uk, WR 15-16- : Pol (15) 16

Ukrainian, White Russian and partly polish influence brought this '-ost'í' word to Russian, but the decisive part in sustaining it and increasing its currency was played by the closer Russian-Ukrainian relations in the 17 (sec. half) - 18th c. It was never fully absorbed into Russian, referring mostly to foreign - Uk, WR, Pol. estates, and in contrast to the Russian 'iměnie' or 'imuščestvo', 'votčina'³⁾, 'poměstie', it retains its foreign tinge. Cf. other words in '-ost'í' - 'volnost'í'.

Kursk dialect has it from Ukrainian.

In Ukrainian it increased its currency rapidly in the 16th c., when Polish (and Polonized Ukrainian) nobles rushed their claims to lands in the Ukraine.

'majnosti'- stressed on '-á-', influenced by 'mati' is a Ukrainian White Russian (Polotsk) form, reflecting the loss of an unstressed prejotated '-e-'. cf. Berynda 'májstat', SAR 'máestat'.

'-ja-' in 'majatnosti' is either a White Russian 'jkanie' form, or a reverse process of (an unstressed) '-ja-' (<*ę> 'e' (due to false decomposition)- a NUK and WR feature. Cf. 'kolega' (UK, 1616, "koljakhov", LUDD, 51), 'špig' (UK. 'špjah' - Ziz, Ber.).

- 1) A Gediminas 1322 charter, confirmed by Alexander in 1498. The conspicuous absence of 'maetnosti' in other 14th c. UK. charters makes its existence in the 14th c. Ukrainian doubtful.
- 2) A number of Russian nobles, voevody ("po zaslugam") acquired estates in the Ukraine, calling them 'maetnosti' as Sheremetev's petition to Hetman Skoropadsky indicates.
- 3) Rastorguev, [P. Govory Smolensčiny - M 1960] 191. (Attempting to Russianize the Smolensk region, the Russian Government by 'Ukaz', beg. 18th c., ordered the use of 'vočina' instead of 'maetnosti' in Russian charters.

M A J S T E R (master, skilled artisan, accomplished writer), P.

Russ : (16) 17

16th c. "bolišie majstry" (< Lat. LG psalter), Sob, 186; 1685, među ... počtmajstra ... Vinijusa i ... Litovskogo Generalinogo počtmajstra Rejgolita Bisinga, ... postanovleno: ... počtmajsterami, ... počtmajstrov". (Dogovorn. statii), SGGD, IV, 494, 495; 1686, " ... počta ... počtmajsteru ... otdavati dolžna". "Počt-majster". (Russ. envoy to Pol king) DSnr, VI, 1166; 1698, "s tēm metalūmajsterom", DSnr, VIII, 1164; 1697-9, "granmajster", Šerem), DSnr, X, 1659; 1698, "Malitiiskoj Granmajsteru, ... tomu Granmajsteru", Tolst, 79; 1718, "Javljaeši nam v carě ... voina, i ... majstera", P, (Soč) 102-3; 18th c. (beg), "vlasnyj sudija ... majsterov načalnik imenovalsja". Sob, 107;

Deriv.: majsterstvo : 1725, "razumeti o učenijach ... i o raznych majsterstvách", "Rossija ... vsja est' statua tvoja izrjadnym madsterstvom peredělana", PochvPam, 10v, 17v, 9v.

Uk : 16 -

1588-96 "Esli chočeš chitrūcem, ... majstrom byti ... pokloni mi sja". Viš (Diavol), 13; 1597, "majstra", (Lviv), Chudaš, LUDD, 51; 1597-600, "jak toho majstra dějstvom ... tvorjat", Viš (Porada), 23; 1609, "cechmajsteru", Chudaš, LUDD, 63; 1618, "maet mājstra dobroho ku podporě domu". "Viz. Cn), Tit, 15; 1627, "Architekton: ... abo majster tesělskij". "Archimágir: kuchmistr, mājster kúcharom", Ber, 353, 352; 1774, "U nas, babko, skazal majster, ... vybirajut" "Skovoroda, Basn, 29), BilChr, 473.

Deriv.: majsterstvo : 1622, "vsě majsterstva lěkarstvenyi" (Kiev), AJZ, II, 72; 1627, "Architektūra: majsterstvo", Ber, 353; 1720, "črez majsterstvo morozov". "črez majsterstvi i trud strelcov", VelLët, II, 358, 476.

majstrovyj: 1612-16, "iz furoju majstrovoju", Chudaš LUDD, 53.

Mod Uk: majster - Hrinč.

Pol: OPol : magister, mistrz", SSP. 1572, "Platona ... majstra filozofów", (Budny, Apophtemata), 1778, "do majstra", 1755, "po majstersku", Linde.

Russ (16-) 17- <Uk 16- (: Pol 16 : SIK) < NHG, MHG (meister) < OHG (meister) < Lat
(magister - 3rd c.; magis, magnus)

'm a j s t e r' (also in compounds) in Russian is a Ukrainian form, transmitted either by the Ukrainians - translators and authors, or by persons familiar with the Ukrainian usage; most of the texts with 'majster', in our case, contain other Ukrainianisms ¹⁾.

In Ukrainian (from spoken German) it replaced the older 'master'.

Russian, on the other hand, generally preserves the old Rus' 'master' ²⁾ while 'mejster' (influenced by written German) became (and remains) the standard Russian form for most of the compounds, e.g. 'k v a r t i (e) r m e j s t e r' (1632) ³⁾ Cf. also Russian 'rejtar' (1664, "rejtar", AMG, III, 571; 1666-7, Ktř, 21, 108) : Ukrainian 'rajtar' (1710, "nřmeckij rajtar", HrabLřt, 20; 1672-702, SamLřt, 67).

'-e(r)' (a fill vowel already in Latin), to avoid consonantal clusters, is retained in some oblique cases ('pořtmajsteru'), less in Ukrainian, more so in Russian, influenced by the competing 'master'. The stress in Russian 'masterstvř differs from Ukrainian.

In Polish (as in Czech, but less in Slovak) where 'mistrz' ('i-' - unstressed in Polish compounds - < MHG '-ei-', see 'burmistrz') has a long tradition ; 'majster' is rare, sporadic and, excepting Budny, rather late.

The phonetic changes from Latin 'magister' to 'majster' (as in Ukrainian), occurred in High German: Lat '-agi-' > OHG '-agi-' > '-aji-' : OHG '-a + ji-' > '-eji-' (spelled 'ei') > MHG '-ej-' > late MHG '-aj-' ⁴⁾ (spelled 'ei') > NHG '-aj-' (spelled 'ei') - the velar 'g' was palatalized (by the following 'i') to 'j'; the resulting diphthong 'aj' was fronted to 'ej', which in the later MHG opened to 'aj', becoming standard in NHG pronunciation; spelling remains 'ei' all the time.

- 1) The 16th c. translation from Latin (LG) 'Psalter; Sob, 183-4. ("řine imuřće, aby, znaemo, bychmo, esmo, napominaeř, robotnik"); 'Podgotovl. k vojnř - 18th c. transl., Sob, 107. ("vlasnyj, o veřči polřnoj napisalismo ..."); 1685, SGGD, IV, 494-5. ("rachunku, v Minsku, ot mestečka, ich listy, vlasnymi ich rukami podpisan"); 1686, DSnr, VI, 1164-66. ("po ... izvyařaju, řzdit do oboich gosudarstv, do Krakova i do Lvova, pořitořnogo ... dobra, listy i otvřty").
- 2) Cf. also OSerb 13-16th c. (also SCr, Bulg), 'majstor' considered by Miklosich (Palaeosl) as from MGr 'μαριστορος'. In the Russian MSS copies of Vishensky's 'Kniřka' 1600, "majstrom" was changed to "masterom" (Erem, R-USv, 293) ; also the editors of Prokopovich's works, posthumously, e.g. in the SiR, I, II (SPb, 1760, 1761), changed several Ukrainian words and forms, among them "majstera"(P, Soč, 102-3) to "mastera" (P, SiR, II, 18), majsterstvřch", "majsterstvom" (P, PochvPam, 10v, 17v, - edited by Prokopovich himself) to "masterstvach", "masterstvom" (P, SiR, II, 153, 164).
- 3) AMG, I, 376; 1660, AMG, III, 248; 'fortemejsterom' (1661, AMG, III, 373; 1654, 1660, DSnr, III, 196, 1080; 1702-3, PiB, II, No. 612, p. 316); 'pořt(o)mejster' (1674, Tjapkin, Christiani, 42); 'kuch(er)mejster' (1660, DSnr, III, 990); 'Granmejster' (1698, Tolst, 78).
- 4) Kaindl (17), quoting the names of the German craftsmen from the Lviv Register, gives "Orgelmayster" in the 14th c.

M Á R M O R (marble)

Kiev Rus' 10-13th c. " v Grobě mramorjani" (Vol.Vel.) PovVL, Ipat. (1015). 115; "kone měďiny mnjatsja mramorjany sušča", PovVL, Ipat (987), 101.

Russ : 17 - 18

1698-9 " ... drugoj kostel strojat ... vesí ot roznych kameněv marmurov dragocennyh", (Šeremet, Čižinskij, Rome), DSnr, X, 1689; 1704, "mármor, marmor", Polik; 1739, "marmor - kamení, aspid", RukLeks; 1763, "marmor", Slov6Ja; 1789, "mármor, ili mramor"; - deriv : **marmornyj, mramornyj, marmorovyj**", SAR

Uk : 15

15th c. ("i stolpy imarūmurovy"), "na pomostě bahata i marūmura" (esth, I/6, 7., transl. by Židovstv., Kiev), Krym (UH), I(2-6), 488; 1563-9, "z marmuru ... ", KA, 647; 1622, "z jakoho mármuru ... urobiti hrob", (Sakov), Tit, 42; 1627, "mramór: mármor", Ber, 123; 17th c., "marmor-mramor", SS; 1685, "věčnuju ... zostavil pamjatí, ... ne v marmurach i aljabastrach" (Tuptalo, Píram), Bil Chr, 276; 18th c., "o kaměni marmur rozbijsja" (Turčin), BilChr, 416.

Deriv.: marmuróvyj : 15th c., Krym (UH), I(2-6), 488; 1581, "stolpy marmurovy", Ostroh Biblia (Cant, 5); 1632, "marmuróvyj ... stolp", Tit, 297; 1648, "marmurovyj nadhrobnjy kamení", AJZ, III, 109; 1720, "stolp marmurovyj", VelLět, I (Prilož), 33.

WR: 17th c., * "stolp marmurovyj", A1, 100.

Pol: 1419, "Byaly marmur alabastrum", SSP.

Cz: 14th c., "mramor", SSČ.

Russ 17-18 < Uk 15-16- < (:Pol 15-16<) Lat (marmor) < Gr μαρμωρ

'm á r m o r', which Bulakhovsky (Ist Kom, 83) calls " a new Latinism" in Russian , as opposed to the OCS traditional and literary Russian form 'mramor' (cf. also Kiev Rus' 11-13th c. "mramorū" - SrMat), came to Russian through Ukrainian : 'marmurov' with '-u-' (for '-o-') as used by Sheremetev (Čižin), leads to Ukrainian (originally) colloquial form, confused with 'mur' by popular etymology.

This was also partly a Ukrainian baroque word. Lomonosov, however, used 'mramor' only (L, Filos, 540).

M A R S (Mars, Roman god of War), Y, R, P, L, S.

Russ : 17 - 18

1702, "no sam rossijskoj Mars ... kroviju ... zapisuet, risuet, veličaet", Y, Slo, I, 96; 1702" javljaetsja ... Mars Roksoljanskij" (Kom strašn.izobraž), DRV, IX, 467; 1702-9, "budet kto jako Apollo ..., jako Gerkules krěpok, jako Mars chrabryj", R, Slo5, 73v; 1709, "změniv carju i Marsu", P, Stich (Epinik), 210; 1711, "Tut že ... Mars ... greměl na vesí pljac širokij". P, Stich (Za Mogil), 215; 1724, "Marse moj", Slava, 16; 1720, "ov ot Marse, ov ot Gerkulesa", P, SiR, II, 25; 1725, "i vsi ... věrovali, čto on ot Marse rožden". P, PochPam, 3r; 1725, "Marsa novoroždenna ... imaši", ne Marsom vojujut", Polik RR, 5, 73; 1747, "V poljach krovavych mars strašilsja:svoj měčī v Petrovych zrja rukach", L, I (Oda Pochv 8), 123; 1749, "Jakoby i Mars ... ne naviděl krovi", L, II (Slo), 214; 1789, "mars" (planeta), SAR.

Uk : (16 -) 17

1631, znaet o marsobystrych juž Evropa cnotach" (Cv. Triodī, Mohila), Tit, 245; 1659, "Greki ... vojny boha měli Marsa". Gal, KIR, 18; 1668, "Mars vse okuril prachom". Bar Ps, 48; 1693, "nazvavše ... hněv Marsom ... " (Tuptalo), ČOISR (1884/II,2), 10; **WR: 16th c., (end),*** "tam učinivši ... marsovi ofjary", (Attilja Ist.), BRChr, I, 187.

Pol: 17th c., "Mars", Linde, Reczek.

M A R S O V Y J (of war, material), Y, P, S.

Russ : 17-

1694, "A novoj korabūlī ... marsovyj ladonom davolno kuren", PiB, I, 23; 1702, "stuk marsovoj vojny, ... marsovyja muzyki", Y, Slo, I, 90; 1705, "Vtoroe marsovoe pole", Y, Slo, II, 107; 1709, "i posredě ... Marsovych voln ne pokolěbasja ... tvoe ... serdce", P, SiR, I, 35; 1717, "i silu Marsovu umudril", P, SiR, I, 209; 1720, 1722, "marsovyj", P, SiR, II, 56, 80, 83; 1724, "ne znach az

Uk : 17-

1632, "i marsovych tvoich prac", (Evch), Tit, 292; 1673-4, "Ja zas v marsovom emu prisluzusja boju, bo ... na pljacu marsovyj ščastja treba", (Aleks. Čel Bož, I/2), BilChr, 242; 1710, "v marsovoj ochote", HrabLět, 247.

Rossijanov tak byti marsovatyh", Slava, 14; 1740, "V marsovom mužajasi polě, ne boišsja ni čevo", S, II (Oda 1), 8.

Russ 17-18 < Uk (WR) 16 - 17 - : < Lat (Mars, Martis)

This is a Ukrainian ('Knižna mova') baroque word, ¹⁾ introduced to, and popularized in Russian by the Ukrainian baroque authors, Kiev scholars or their works, continued by Lomonosov and Sumarokov; it became an integral part of the 'Russkij Slavenskij jazyk' ²⁾. Cf. also 'parnas, gelikon, korona'.

The augmentative adj. formant '-ov-at-' in 'marsovatyj' (Slava, 14), is also more characteristic of Ukrainian than of Russian (cf. Uk. 'syvuvatyj' - IHUM, 280).

- 1) In astronomy 'Mars' (instead of the older Rus' 'Arisū') and other Latinized names of the planets, e.g. 'Jupiter, Merkuriuš', are found in Russian in the 17th c. (before 1642), 'Astronomia' - MS No. 12, BelozSbornik (Rajnov, 230, 231). In Ukrainian - since 16th c.; "venus"; "pjataja planeta merkuriušū", "saturnusū", "planeta jupēterū" (Ljucdar, 539-40, 'Maloruskij Lucidarij po rukopisi XVII. v. - Karsky, Trudy, M. 1962). The 15-16th c. 'Kosmografia (Židovstvujučich)' still clings to the ORus' Byzantine - Greek-tradition names, e.g. 'Ermis' (for Merkurius), 'Avrodis' (for Venus, Venera), 'Arris' (for Mars), 'Zeves' (for Jupiter), 'Kron' (for Saturn), (Rajnov, 240).
- 2) Erem (Barokko), 64-5.

M A T É R I J A (matter, material), R, P, L.

Russ : 17- ¹⁾

1647, "... v sej našej máteri ²⁾ ili v ... našem dělě", UčRatn, 9r; 1678, "tye, čto ... materii šolkovye dělajut", DvorCT, 13; 1701, "O materii, kotoruju zažigali stěny i parusy", PiB, I, 342; 1703, "rudá ili matéria", MagnArif, 25v (and 77v, 216r); 1704, "matéria, veščestvo, materia", Polik; 1702-9 "sice i Bohom sozdannaja pervaja tvari, materija ³⁾ bjaše načatok pročieje tvari". R, Slo, IV (Lět IV), 2; 1702-9, "veščī ili materija každoj tajně priličnaja", R, Slo, I, 102; 1709, "krestu klanjaemsja, ne drevu ili koj libo matéerii". R, Rozysk, 29v; 28. 10. 1716, "sobrati i svezti materiju", P, SiR, I, 111; 10. 3. 1717, "materiju mēdnuju nužda byla vezti na

Uk : 16

1558, "aby postupili ... materii i karamidy na budovaně toj cerkvi" (Sočava-Lvov), AJZ, I, 142; 1597-, "albo ty ne tajaž materija, hlina i persti, oznajmi mi", Viš (Episk), 69; 1598, "priide nam ... tuju materiju širej traktovati", Apokris, 1146; 1598, "kamenja ... vapna i vsej materii, ščo do roboty muljarskoj naležit", Chudaš, LUDD, 72; 1625, "teper na matėrii tverdoj ... drukujut knihy", (Kaz ZK), Tit, 120; 1627, "Veščestvò: matėrėja", Ber, 21; 1632, "matėrii", Tit, 279; 1646, "matėrii", Tit, 370; 1659, "gde máemo vzjāti matėriju z kotoroi kazánie ... učiniti", Gal KIR, 246; 1685, "ale z duchovnyh materij", (Tuptalo, Piram),

... verbljudach", P, SiR, I, 78; 1725, "Prežde ... matériu radosti podaval", P, PochvPam, Ir; 16. 5. 1727, "Materiju goresti P, SiR, II, 195; 1728, "estili čto boltnuti otvažatsja velikago směcha materiju podajut", P, SiR, II, 243; 18th c., "Matérija, veščestvo", LNV; 1739, "Jambičeskie stichi, ... materii blagodarstvo ... umnožajut", L, I, 19; 1744, "po dostoinstvu predlagaemoj materii", L, I (Kn. cerk), 8 (and 5); 1748, "izobrétenie ritoričeskoe estí sobranie ... predlagaemoj materii", L, I (Rit, VI), 194; 1749, "fizika pokazuet ... materiju k poznaniju ... Tvorca", L, II (Slo Pochv Elis), 223; 4. 1. 1753 ("materii"), 3. 1. 1754, ("Tri materii ... v knižkě"), L, I (Ps), 323, 336; 1755, "otkudu materii?", L, Slo (PochvPV), 43; 27. 1. 1757, "vyklučaja materiju", L, Ps, 25;

Deriv.: 1748, "materialiňnja svojstva", L, I (Rit, VI), 205; 1747, "dlja pokupki materialov", L, MSS, 334.

BilChr, 276; 17th c., "materija - veščestvo", SS; 1720, "taja materija ne měla by trudniti vojska zaporožskoho", VelLët, II, 246; 1735, "materija vsěch častej ťeolohičeskich", Višn, KAk, 353.

Deriv.: materijalnyj; 1623, Tit, 68; **material:** 1671, BarPs, 152.

WR: 17th c., "i na cehlech ... z toei materii vežu ... budovati", BRChr, I, 389.

Pol: 1449-50, "nye przedzelyayancz materriey yanakey", SSP; 1564, Linde.

Cz: 1360, "Materia sit materia", Bohem, 382; 15th c., "mateřie, materia", SSČ.

Russ 17- 18 < Uk 16- < (Pol 15 : Cz 14 <) Lat (māteria, māter)

As a philosophical term (of the Rom. Cath. theology) ⁴⁾ it spread to Ukrainian through the Jesuits' schools and with the increased learning of Latin in Orthodox schools became popular with the Kiev theologians and preachers (e.g. Haljatovskij, Radivilovskij, Tuptalo-Rostovskij, Prokopovič) who through their works and sermons introduced it to Russian as a learned loan-word. Also derivatives in Russian show the same semantic range as in Ukrainian. - The initial stress (UčRatn) - a printer's error (subconscious analogy with 'matī' - mother)?

- 1) 'materia' in Gennady's Bible 1499 ("materia nevidima", Wis 11/8, Busl PFM, 52) is an isolated example, not testifying to its currency in the 15-16th c. Russian. See 'Apteka' footnote 2.
- 2) corresponding to Dutch "in dese materie" ('Krychs-konst te voet', Leeuvvaeden, 1617, p. Ir).
- 3) Buslaev (1310), commenting on Rostovsky's language, says: "Inostranyja slova 'materija' i 'forma' byli v boljšom upotreblenii meždu našimi bogoslovami XVII. v.".
- 4) Brueckner (SEJP) mentions that Rus' (Kiev) already in the 12th c. used to reproach the Roman Catholics for their 'heretic' word 'materia' which the Catholics used for 'zemlja', but quotes no sources.

M Á T I (to have), R.

Russ : 16-17-183

1567, "I do sich časov vedemsja svoimi činy i obyčajmi, majuči u sebe svoi bojare i voevody", "služba, eže ne maet voli gosudarja" (Vorotyn., Čeljadn), Groz, 266, 276; 1626, "i inšii priklady v knizě sej maem", Kat-Rost (Pov), 710; 1701-2, "Sice is sego mira sladostī v sebě maet" (but "Az vlastī imam"), R, Kom (Prolog), 345.

Uk : 13-14

1283, "mīzdy ne mate" (HalEv), IHUM, 165. 1347-, "vsi u našej zemli majutī suditī", (Stat Visl), AZ, I, 2, 6; 1388, "maet byti" (Luck, Vitold), AZ, I, 23; 1434, "maet" (Luck), R70; 1435, "maet" (Halyč), R73; 1459, "kak se oni majut" (Priluki), R93; 15th c., "i na to maeti byti reistr" (čin postavl), RIB, VI, 901; 1487, "A majutī nam toe myto platiti", UH, No. 15; 1504, "rublī hrošej ... majut ... davati" (Pinsk), KurGr, D, 137; 1563-9, "maju ključi pekla", KA, 596; 1627, "Iměju; máju", Ber, 88; 17th c., "maju volju, chošču", SS; 1672-702, "Mali rozmovu", SamLět, 53; 1728, "Slavu išča, bohatstvo ... za ničto majte" (Milost Bož. IV/1), BilChr, 331; **WR: 1510**, "maeši li ty ... ljudi", RIB, XX, 22. 1498, "majutī mēti" AZ, I, 181. **Pol: 1387**, "mam", 1386, "ma", 14-15 th c., "mieć" (Kaz Gn), SSP.

This is not a Russian word: formatively - phonetically it is a Ukrainianism ¹⁾, rarely and sporadically found in Russian under the Ukrainian influence; Russian has continuously used the 'imatī; imetī' forms. (Cf. Višenskij; 'Knižka 1600', Eremin, 275).

See 'maetnostī', mēti".

- 1) Similar forms are found in West Slavonic. Polish and Czech lost the older 'imieć, imam' (<*jīmēti, jīmati) already in 15th c., which process (e.g. of losing the initial 'i-', 'jī-' in 'imatī, imēti') began in Ukrainian also at the same time (14-15th) and it is difficult to determine whether or not the Ukrainian development (also partly in WR) was due to Polish and Czech influence. Cf. other Ukrainian words in which initial 'i-' is elided for euphonic reasons; 'hrati, holka, spovidī, zbavytelī, miti < mēti (<* jīgrati, jīgūlū-kū: igūla, ispovēdī, izbavitelī, imēti), when unstressed.

M A Š K A R A (mask, hideous guise), P.

Russ : (16) 17

1620, "maškary". (Kormč.Kn.), SrMat; 1680, "poide, isprosi u nekoego

Uk : 16

1588, "obrazy khvazdajut, maškarom ... škarednym podobnye", (O věřě), RIB,

maškary, a po našemu chari", Facecii, 141; 1698, "v maškarach, po slavenski v charjach", Tolst, 73; 27. 6. 1717, "A tut merzkaja maškara, strup i stud tvoj ... izměna Mazepina", P, SiR, I, 155; 24. 11. 1717, "Napisati osobu licem skarednuju ... no maškarkoju chorošeju sebe ... pokryvajuščuju", P, SiR, I, 222; 1726, "maškaroju" Kant, II, 382; 1731, "ne slušaj siju pakosnu maškaru" (Kaleandr), Per, PRD, 37; 1731, "Masque, maškara", Weis, 405.

Deriv.: 1567, "i maškarstvom potešati tebja" (Čeljadn), GRoz, 274, 276; **maškarad:** -1721, "svadība prodolžalasi v maškaradě", Smir; 1722, "Veleno sdělati bot dlja maškaratov". Zab, II, 768, 765.

VII, 933; 1599, "skinuvši z obliča tuju maškaru" (Antiris), RIB, XIX, 573; 1600, "komedii i maškar ... ne učiv", Viš (Lat. prelest), 100; 1618-21, "dušehubnyi ... maškari i strěli", PalZK, 578; 1642, "komedii, abo ubiranie sja v maškary", Gol, II, 211; 1720, "vděvaet na sebě maškaru nevstidu", Vellět, I, 274; 1764, "... durnaja maškara, ... pustī zčeznet kak para" (Satir. virši), BilChr, 441;

Mod Uk: maškara.

Deriv.: 1597-8, "Komedijskim i maškarskim naboženstvom", Viš (do Ostrož), 19; **maškarnik:** 1598-9 (Potij), RIB, XIX, 1043; 1600-1617, "skomoroči albo maškarniki", Viš (Domnik), 164;

Pol: 1515, "maszkara" (Biernat), Reczek; 1564, "Monstrum ... maszkara", Mącz, 231c/32; 1632, Linde.

Russ (16) 17 < Uk 16 < Pol 16 < Ital (maschera)

The '-šk-' (<* -sk-) here leads to Ukrainian-Polish intermediary. Cf. 'škoda', 'škatula', muškatelí'; Ukrainian colloq.: 'škira', 'šklo', 'škroboti', 'škarpetka'. See ' d y š k a n t '.

'maškarad/-t', (with 'š' as in 'maškara) is a later borrowing; the form with '-d' is from German, French ('maskerade'), the one with '-t' - from Italian (mascherata).

M É T R I K A (Church register of births, deaths), P.

Russ : 18

1713-19, "... knigi ... metriki, to estī, knigi zapisnyja, v kotorych zapisyvati ... mladencev roždenie i kreščenie", (PSZ V), Smir; 1721, "... dolžny že ... iměti ... knigi, kotorye obyčnē naricajutsja métriki, to estī, knigi zapisnye, v kotorych ... zapisovati ... mladencov roždenie", P, DR, 117r.

Uk : (16-) 17

1618-21, što najdeš v metrikach krolevskich", PalZK, 1034; 1669, "Drevnija metriki vystrjapali eto", BarPs (to Hal), 82; 1670, "Metrika Cerkovnaja", PočKnihopeč, No. 73; 1686, "Metrika ili Spisanie Rukopoložennyh", PočKnihopeč, III, No. 368; 1687, "Knižicu, rekomuju Metrika, izdaem na svět" (Lviv, Bishop), AZ, V, 197; 1710, "Rusě iměti by svoju

Akademiju, Metriki, kanceljarii, hde bi ...
ruskie byli učiteli", HrabLět, 162; 1720,
"akta ... pisīma ... metriki", VelLět, I,
227.

WR: 16th c. (end), "metrika", RIB, XX,
521.

Pol: 1490, "nam prawo na brzek rzeky
... na kthore metrica mamy", SSP;
1572, 1620, "metryka", Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk WR 16 - 17 < Pol 15 -16 < Lat (matrix, -cula, -register)

A new learned loan-word introduced to Russian by the Ukrainian clergy. The stress and the spelling withy 'i' point to Ukrainian, not Polish, source.

M E C E N A T (benevolent protector of Art), R, L.

Russ : 18

10. 10. 1708, "mecenat - otec vsěch",
R, Ps (Šljapkin), 351; 1752, "A ty, o
mecenat, predstatelīstvom pred neju",
L, II (Ps OPolz. stekla), 201; 1760,
"Tvoimi, mecenat, bodrjasī v trude
slovami, stremljusija na Parnass", L,
Filos, 567.

Uk : 17

1632, "Mecénas tež AθlétoV tvoích
nezabúdet", (Parnass), Tit, 303; 1747,
"Nyně ... my ... nazovem tebja našim
protektorom, mecenatom nauk i
učenych" (Prefekt Kozačinskij,
welcoming of Kiev Metrop), Askoč, KAk,
II, 169.

Pol: 18th c., "mecenas", Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk 17 (< Pol 17-18) < Lat (C. Cilnius Maecenas, 78-70 BC)

In the 17th c. Ukrainian it was a baroque word - a classical name, and as such it was transmitted to Russian. (Cf. Eremin, Barokko, 64-5). Cf. 'mars', 'parnass'.

'mecenate' in Kant, I, 435 (1742 translated from Latin), refers to the classical 'Maecenas'.

M Ě S T O (Instead), R, P.

Russ : 17-

1678, "město togo ...", "a on ich za to
darit čim, město milostyni", "poneže oni
město neděli prazdnujut pjatnicu", Dvor
CT, 12, 46, 63; 1702-6, "Děti-děti! slyšu

Uk : 13-14

13th c. (1269-89) ¹⁾, "a Danilo korolī ...
poslal bo bjaše sebe město vладыку
svoeho Cholmoviškoho Ivana", Ipat
(6769), 849; 1289-90, "A se mene

o vas chudo: město učenija učitesja razvraščenija", R, Ps (k uč. Rost. šk), ČOidr (1883, II/5), 17-18; 1707, "kotoryj město gostinca prinesl ... konkluziju" (R, Diar), Šljapkin, 43; 1709, "no sugub stud prijat město rani", P, Stich (Epikin), 10-11; 1713-22, "... izběgšich gonila Kavaleria, bolše polutory mili, pokamisti lošadi ne ustali", P, IstPV, 214; 1739, "mesto - vmesto", RukLeks.

město piskopů že Marků", Ipat (6795), 899; 1388 "... my ... mesto inszich zastaw imenie zastawlenoje naznamenujemo: (Luck), SSUM. 1404, "sebe město ...", (Halyč), R37; 1563-9, Nechaj im stol budet misto sěti", KA, 277; 1627, "Az ... v jazýku slavěnskom město ímeni ja", Ber, 1; 1646, "město formy vlasnoj položeno věřš tretij, formu ... město ... molitvy", (Mohila), Tit, 372; 1659, "město nahoródy ... ot Boha Karanje", Gal, Nauka, 245; 1660, "Kruk ... červonuju kitajuku ... město mjasa uchvatil", BilChr, 580; 1676-88, "město korony", Radiv Prop, 21; 1688, "episkop efeskij město aleksandrijskaho", BarPs, 232;

Mod Uk: misto.

Pol: 1424, "Crol gy ostawil myasto ssyebye", SSP;

Cz: 1300, "Matiáš apoštol losem Yudy mieszto vzaty", 1374, "ustavil jest Kristus myesto sebe papže", SSČ.

Russ 17 - Uk 13- : Pol 15 : Cz 13-14- : CSI *město (place)

The prepositional 'město' in Russian is a Ukrainianism ²⁾, used by individual authors. Its currency at this period in Russian must have been sufficient to justify its inclusion in the Ruk Leks.

Russian, however, has preserved the ORus' usage "v město" ³⁾ (often "v ... město"). This usage is still rather dominant in the 16-17th c. literary Ukrainian, cf. SS. and continues so now.

Prokopovich's 'pokamisti' (until), reflects 'i < ě' - an exclusively Ukrainian phonetic feature, in contrast to Russian 'pokaměst' (< 'po-ka-měst-a' - Sob, Leks, 96), and is analogous to Ukrainian 'za-misti', na-to-misti', pokamisti' - a semantic range of 'město' (instead). Cf. also 'městoimenie' (pronoun), the grammatical term ⁴⁾ in early Ukrainian - Slavonic grammars.

1) Written in 1269, rewritten in 1289. (Hens'or, H-Vlit, 81, 94, 38, 91). The 6795 (1287) written in 1289-90 (Hens'or, op.cit, 38).

2) IHUM (Pryimennyk), 385.

3) e.g. South Russian Charters: 1684, "Demka Rozinkov vměsto ... popa fedora ... ruku priložil"; 1641, "... vměsto djadi svoego ..."; 1641, "uezdnye ljudi ... ukrepili ... dvory vo mnogich mestach za ostrožkov

mesto" (Kotkov, J-VRN, 26).

- 4) (a) Ostroh edited "khramatyka sloveniška jazyka" printed in Vilna 1586. ("Sija khramatyka sloveniška jazyka svjatoho Ioanna Damaskina o osmych castěch slova jeliko pišem i hlaholem z hazoθilakii hrada Ostroha vlastnoe otčizny ... vudrukovana v mēste vilenīskom ... v roku 1586 v drukarni domu mamoničov". "mēsto imeni". (b) Adelphotēs, 1591. ("Mēstoimēnie estī častī sklonjaemaja: vmēsto imeni priemlena"). (c) Ziz Gram, "mēstoimja". (d) Smotr. Gram "O mēstoimeni".

M Ě S T O (town, city), P.

Russ : (15-16-) 17

15-16th c., "v velikom městě neopoli", "... městečko, gorod s městom, takož tūi vpal v zemlju" (Sb)(Běloz, 40¹⁾, 1593-4, "A ot sela ot Plisy do města do Smolevičī" (WR territ), Korob(d), 74, 73; 1601-2, "v ... gorode ili v městě v litovskoj zemlě" (Saltyk-Moroz), DSnPL, IV, 79; 1637, "mēsto", (Kosmgr.Merkat)³⁾, Sob, 59-60; 1663, "do vojska zaporožskogo v městach i městečkach", (Uk sit), AMG, III, 546; 1682, "A so storony Ich C. V. nikakogo goroda, ni města ni městečka ne ustupleno". (Golicyn), DRV, XVII, 373; 1687, "peredmēstīja i bližnie sela ... pozeg" (Uk sit), DSnR, X, 1376; 17th c., "o městě Medijskom", Sob V1, 150; 1692, 1696, "v městě Rimskom" (7 mudr) "s městom ... Krakovym" (<G), Sob V1, 113, 88; 1697, "mēsto Venecy vsja stoit v samom more".

Uk : 13-14

13th c. (1290) "i viěcha vi mēsto (Krakov) a v horodū nelzě bystī vūěchatī ratnymi ...", lpat (6798),²⁾, 934; 1375, "v městě" (Smotryči), R10; 1388, "žida ... do města... vezli by", (Luck), AZ, I, 24; 1401, "s mēsty", R35; 1404, "pisano ... na stolnom městě ou Sihētu", UH, No. 65; 1404, "k mēstu", R38; 1436, "i so vsěmi volostīmi, mēsty, sely" (Lviv), Uljan (Mold), 53; 1454, "mēsto", R87; 1509, "vojt ... města Volodimerskoho", ArJZ, V/1, 28; 1563-9, "prišli do města ..., do Jerusalima", KA, 585; 1583, "v meste Žitomirskom", AŽMU, No. 31; 1596, "vně hrāda, za městom", Ziz, 33; 1627, "Hrad: mēsto", Ber, 47; 1652, "V mistach, mistečkach i selach" (Něžin), VUR, III, 223; 1671, "městach, městečkach", BarPs, 136; 1690, "do města Rihi" (Kiev Metropol), BRAR, 128; 1672-702, "V Čihirině městě", SamLět, 5; 1710, "napade na mēsto, ... kozaki baštu ... i zamok vzjali", HrabLět, 51.

Deriv.: mēstklj: 1445, Jaroš (Gloss), 1563-9, KA, 659.

WR: 1465, "ratmanom Rizkoho města poklon", (1476, "ot Polockoho města"), Bulachaw Mat, 142, 145; 1499, "mesto Mensk", AZ, I, 187;

GDL: 1388*, AZ, I, 24

Pol: 14th c. (end), "z miasta Corrozaim" (KazSw), SSP;

Cz: ca 1300, "po miezztu, všady kviú kropiece čestu", SSČ; 1414, "město svaty", Rus'; Slk: mesto (town); ULus, Llus: město (town)- Vasm.

Russ (15-) 16-17 < (WR 15-16 < GDL 14-15 <) Uk 13-14 <> Pol 14 :Cz 13-14 : CSI
*město (place)

Unlike 'městečko', ' m ě s t o ' was not as widely used in Russian, having a strong competitor in 'gorod'grad'; it has been used mostly by translators or individual authors, often referring to non-Russian (Ukrainian or White Russian) situations. The examples in SrMat do not belong to 'město' - town.

In Ukrainian 'město' (town) is common since 14th c., while 'město' (place) is replaced by ' městce' (1440, R77).

Its origin semantically in Slavonic has not been adequately explained. Brueckner hints that it is perhaps originally Polish ("može bez czeskiego wplywu"); Vasmer assumes that in West Slavonic it is a calque from MHG 'Stadt' ('Stadt' - town, according to Kluge, appeared in the early MHG). Machek is inclined to think of it as a West Slavonic development, parallel, or analogous, to German, i.e. Cz 'město' - place: trhové město ('misto pro trh') - town. G. 'Flecken' (< Marktflecken) - market place. However, no convincing evidence has been brought to light for final conclusion on this word.

See 'městečko', 'zamok'.

- 1) This document (Poslanie Dederkina) appears to be of Ukrainian origin (cf. 'městečko' footnote 1).
- 2) Reference here is to Cracow: 'město' meaning the town, whereas 'gorod' - the fortified part of it, the fortress. The 1289-92 period was written before 1303. (Hens'or, H-VLit, 26).
- 3) The text was translated by Bogdan Lykov and Dorn from Latin; it shows Ukrainian (or White russian) spelling features: "Vasko Dekhama, khrad, karθakho".

M Ě S T E Č K O (small town), P, L.

Russ : (15-16) 17

15-16th c., "městečko, gorod s městom, takož tui vpal v zemlju". (Sb) Běloz, 40¹⁾; 1581, "ino emu mestečka²⁾ nigde ne bylo, Groz, 227; 1593-4, "a ot togo pana do městecha, po ruski do posadcu ... 10 verst, Korob(d), 73; 1653, "v městechkě v Děvicě stojat murzy" (Buturlin, embassy to Ukraine), VUR, 439; "v ... gorod ili v městeko prisylany". SGGD, IV, 44; 1660, "v te

Uk : 15-16

15th c. (end), "a estī městeko nevelike ... rečeno estī mesto d(a)-v(i)d(o)vo" (ZRSb), BRChr, I, 83; 1513, "i mistečko saditi, i pravo nemeckoe tam meti" (Sig. I. charter for VoIVol), ArJZ, I/6, 20; 1563-9, "mnohim městechkam v Samarii Evanheliju podavali", KA, 42; 1584, "v městechku Toporistskomu", AŽMU, 100; 1619, "prišol do městecha toho na jarmarok",

mestečka i v sela ... posylali ...", (Pol sit), DSnR, III, 963; 1661, "pošel za Dněpr ... po městečkam za kormom", AMG, III, 466; 1687, "v městečko Portus Gruarij" (Venice, Šerem), DSnR, X, 1273; 1697, "městečko Šotvejn" (Schottwien), Tolst, 70; 1697-8, "městečko Korčik" (Uk sit, Šeremet), DSnR, X, 1588, 1594; 1708, "městečko Subočevo", "k městečku Voroneču", ŽurnPV, I, 179, 185; 1711, "za dannye mně v Ukraině městečka". (Šerem), Sud-ko, II, 335; 1722, "Carí ... chodil do městečka Nury", "k městečku Kryčovu", "i putí vosprijal do městečka Labžiny", P, IstPV, 129, 168, 148, 154; 1731, "Marckfleck, městečko", Weis, 402; 1747, "Odnako čuti minul městečka polovinu, Vesí rynek zakričal: ", L, Stich (IX, Satir), 320; 1789, "městěčko - gorodok", SAR.

(Gavat), UInterm, 43; 1628, "v městečku našom", (P, Mohyla), AZ, III, 516; 1652, "v městach, městečkach i selach" (Braclav), ArJZ, VII/1, 475; 17th c., "pod Berestečkom malim mistečkom mil onych krov proliti" (Duma Kozack), SUP, 392; 1672-702, "pod městečkom Pečerami", SamLět, 201; 1749, "v mestečku Novo-Sanžarově" (Poltava Reg.), UAN Zaps (VII-VIII), 355.

WR: 15th c. (end), "a estí městečko nevelike". (Volchvy), BRChr, I, 83; 1522, "v tom městečku", RIB, XX, 1560.

GDL: 1530, "městečku", (S50), Stang, 91.

Pol:

1) **miastko** (locus parvus): 1418, SSP.
 2) **miasteczko** (small town): (14-) 15th c. (KazGn), Łoś, II, 81; 1438, "ku czwartey czausczy groda y myasteczka Czarniowa", SSP.

Cz: (městečko - small town): ca 1400, "z teho městečka město hrazene jest učinil" (and 1414, 1417, 1515), SSČ.

Russ (15-) 16-17 < Uk (WR, GDL) 15-16- <> Pol 15 < CZ 14-15

Semantically (from 'město - town'), also partly formatively (with the suffixal, double diminutive, neut. g., formant '-ečko < *ĭk-ĭk-o; cf. Russ '-yško, -iško') 'městečko' in Russian is from Ukrainian. Its wide currency in the 17-18th c. Russian, referring often to Ukrainian, but later also to Russian (cf. Weis, Lomonosov) situations, resulted from the closer Russian-Ukrainian relations at the period.

Unlike 'měščanin' it was, semantically rather a temporary acquisition in Russian, because the latter continued to use 'gorod: grad - gorodok' to denote 'town' and its 'ečko' suffix was not really productive in Russian ³⁾.

Although 'městočko' might have originated in WSI - Polish, Czech (cf. the stress; independently Ukrainian would probably evolve *městočko'), this ('ečko') formant found very favourable ground in Ukrainian (cf. Uk: 'sónečko', 'hnizdéčko', 'hnizdóčko', 'kubeléčko', 'jáječko', 'vikónečko', Berestéčko', 1673-4, "za zdorovečko", BilChr, 249), more so than in Czech or Polish, stimulating its wider use in Polish itself, for, as Hrabec (EIKres, 65) rightly observed, the wide application of these diminutives by some Polish writers of the 16-17th c. (mainly from "Kresy Wschodnie" - Rej, Zimorowicz and others) was due to Ukrainian influence, e.g. 'gardłeczko' instead of Polish 'gardziolko',

'miasteczko' instead of (more correct Polish) 'miastko'.

From a historical point of view, most of the towns in the Left Bank Ukraine were 'městečka' in the 17th c., serving as fortresses. Inhabitants of a 'městečko' were 'měščane' with privileges according to the Statutes of towns (Magdeburg Law), and not obliged to work for feudal lords. Each 'městečko' had 'rynok' - a market place, serving as the trading centre for the surrounding nearest villages and hamlets. (Cf. 'Rejestr Podymnoho, 1631, ArJZ, VII/1, 358; Krypjak, B. Chmel, Kiev 1954, 34-36).

See ' m ě s t o ', ' m ě š č a n i n '.

- 1) The document ("Poslanie Feoðila Dederkina na Moskvu vel.kn. Vasilju Vasil'ěviču iz za rim'ja iz latin'i") from the 15-16th c. Kir.-Běloz. Monast. Sbornik, contains other Ukrainian features: "mistrove pisari (40), Ljubīa gorod mourovannyj, velīmi, tūi, vpal (for Russ 'pal') v zemlju, v velikom městě neopolju, za tri godiny (hours) do světs; město (town), gorod (fortified part of a town).
- 2) Here it could also mean 'a little place'. Grozny's usage of 'město' is equally ambiguous: i.e. "dožidalisja (poslov) na svoich na stolečnych mestach, a ne v pochodě ni na pograničnych mestech", Groz, 235.
- 3) Kat-Rost (Pov), 1626, p. 649s uses 'gorodok', cf. also: 20. 7. 1708, "A donschie kazaki vsěch gorodkov prinesli povinnye" (Vědom.), Obn, II/1, 113. Vasmer (Russ. Rückläufig Wrbb, 1959) gives 20 nouns in '-ečko' in Mod. Russian, including 'mestečko', 'sonečko'; Dal gives 12 of those words, calling some of them 'Ukrainian'; Ušakov (slovari, 1934-40) reduces the number to 6 and calls some of them 'Ukrainian White Russian', or by individual writers. In the South Russian dialect, e.g. in Putivl text 1601, (Kotkov, J-VRN, 228) "městčīka pustoe", meaning a 'little place', is also from Ukrainian. Cf. other Ukrainian features "melnica ... ne buvala" in the same text.

M Ě Š Č A N Í N (Townsmen, oppidanus), S.

Russ : 15

a) městičī - townsman: 15-

(14th-) 15th c., "Jedinoju bo emou ljubjašče nekoego městiča imenemū lAna" (refer. to St. Theodosius and Kiev townsman), LětPS 6599 (Ob), 51; 1449-60, "i igumeni, i městiči, i popy i dijakony" (Metrop. lona to Kiev) AI, I, 97; 16th c., "k Vilenskim městičem", (Voskres. Lět 7008), PSRL, VIII, 238;

b) měščanin - townsman: 15-

1480, "po gorodom voevody i měščana našim pskovičom ... s nemcy trgovati ne dadut". (Pskov to GDL), Belčikov, 122; 1489, "měščanin Kievskij Gridka" (lv. Vas. to Kazim), DSnpL, I, 27; 1571, "Vasilej Měščaninov s. Morozov", SGGD, I, 567; 1614, "gajduki, da měščane" (Uk sit), 1632, "Měščanin"

Uk : 13 - 14-

a) městiči - townsman: 13-14

13th c. (1290), "i sozva bojary Volodiměriškija breta svoeho, i městiče Rusci i Němcě", (H-VLět), lPat (6795), 905; 14th c. (1303), "mīstičě (vo Krakově) že ne bījachousja po Boleslavě s horožany", lpat (6798), 934¹⁾; 1341, "u Torunī k městycēm" (Kejstut chart.), R1; 1368, "městičī Lvovskii", R8; 1351, "městiči ... Knefilī", AZ. I, 20; 1463, "městič ostrozskii" (Ostroh), UH, No. 13;

b) měščanin - townsman: 14-

1347-, "koli ž ... měščanin ... pověritī". (stat Visl), AZ, I, 7; 1388, "Čerez posla ... i tež čerez měščan". (Luck, Vitold), AZ, I, 24-5; 1408, "s městičjany ilvovískoho města" (Sočava), UH, No.

(WR sit) AMG, I, 114, 428; 1635, "meščanin sireč posadskij čelovek". (Kosmgr. B. Lykov), Čern, RIL, 238; 1648-60 (numerous re. to Uk, WR, Pol, towns), AMG, II; 1649, "u meščanina", (Nefimov Embassy to Ukraine), VUT, II, 265; 1654, "meščanja togo mestečka", VUR, III, 450; 1655, "vzjal ja ... u meščanina ružie" (Iversky mon), RIB, V, 169; 1657, "Bjet čelom ... meščenin Dorofejko Kuzimiči ... na Suzdalica". Belčikov, 123; 1688 "Averčka Meščanin (Kolomna), Tupik; 1688, "A meščanin Lukijan ... skazal", MDBP, V/21, 287; 1700, "Zabuntovav, meščane Rizskie ne otdali Rigi". (Golovin), PiB, I, 682; 1701, "Kievskomu vojtu i meščanom". (PV to Kiev Akad.), PVK, II/1, 323; 1731, "Stadt Volk, meščaně", Weis, 597; 1740, "Torgi načali cvěsti ... Bogateet meščanin". S, II (Oda I), 8; 1789, "meščanín, -gorodsk. obyvateli", SAR.

32; 1458, "Pan Tomko meščanin Louckii", (Ostroh), UH, No. 12; 1488, "vojt města Luckoho i vsi meščane Ljachove i Rusi", (Kaz. Luck), AZ, I, 110; 1491, "dokončana bystī ... meščaninom krakovskym Švajpoltom Fěoli", (Oktoich), Karataev, 2; 1494, "meščan Kieveskich", AZ, I, 146; 1507, "meščanin Kievskij Hanko", (Kiev), ArJZ, I/6, 9; 1552, "meščan" ArJZ, VII/1, 88 (and 111); 1563-9, "meščanin", KA, 120; 1598, "meščanom", Apokris, 1768; 1618-21, "bėdnii meščane", PalZK, 929; 1627, "hraždanín, -ánka: meščanin, meščka", Ber, 47; 17th c., "meščanin hraždadín", SS, 1672-702, "meščane ... onich za město vihnali", SamLět, 120.

WR: 15;

a) městic: 1432, "Vilenskich městičov" (Sig. Kejst),³⁾ Stang, (gloss).

1480, "i vsem mestičem Rižanom".

BulachavMat, 147;

b) meščanin: 1465 "ot meščan Polockich", BulachavMat, 142; 1507, "meščane", RIB, XX, 560.

Pol: 14

a) mieścic - civis: 14th c., Breuck.

b) mieszczanin: 14-15; 1400, "mieszczanyn z Zitani", SSP

Cz: 14; 1360, "měščenin", SSČ; 1414, "měštenin", Hus.

Slk: "mesčan" -

A. 'městiči' Russ 15 < (WR15 <) Uk 13- ✕ Pol 14 (mieścic)

B. 'meščanin' Russ 15-16 < (WR 15 <) Uk 14 ✕ Pol 1400 < CZ 14 (1360) Uk 14 < Cz 14

'm ě š č a n i n', which had its predecessor 'm ě s t i č ě' in Ukrainian, Polish and White Russian, came to Russian both direct and through White Russian from Ukrainian.⁴⁾ Czech and Polish might have partly contributed to its existence in Ukrainian and White Russian, but Ukrainian in its turn, stimulated its currency in Polish. The

stress in Russian, as in Ukrainian, differs from Polish and Czech.

'm ě s t i č ě', which found its way to Russian also from Ukrainian, was replaced by 'm ě š č a n i n' in Ukrainian (14-15th c.) and consequently - in Russian.

Historically 'm ě š č a n i n' is attested in the administrative/diplomatic Russian since the end of 15th c. as a foreign concept (cf. Unbegaun, *Langue r*, 179. "l'État muscovite n'avait pas de 'měščane'") and only at the beginning of 17th c., when Russian-Ukrainian contacts increased, it began to be integrated into the Russian vocabulary, with the meaning 'gorodovoj obyvatel' srednego sostojanija' (SAR), and 'posadskoj čelovek'. The inconsistency in such development in Russian e.g. 'gorod - town' but 'měščanin - townsman' was due to external factors. Since the middle of 19th c., it developed a new Russian meaning - 'a petty, mean, narrow-minded person' (SSR).

The generalized view (Grot, *FilRz*, I 485; Unbegaun, *Langue r*, 179; Vasmer), including Breuckner's ("co od nas Ruś"), that 'měščanin' in Russian is (direct) from Polish is corrected partly by 'Belčikov', but it needs additional explanation. Both 'městiči' and 'měščanin' are attested apparently earlier, not later, in Ukrainian than in Polish; 'mesto - town' existed in Ukrainian since 14th c., and the suffix '-anin-/-janin- (<*-ěnin-) was no less characteristic of ESI and OCS than of WSI. Conditions in the South West Rus' (Galicia) and in Poland were similar at that period. There appears to be no sufficient reason why 'měščanin' should not have been an ESI formation, too, parallel to WSI.

The difficulty in ascertaining the linguistic territory of the origin of this word lies in the enormous complexity of the Ukrainian-Polish linguistic and cultural interrelations and influences which cannot be said to have been one-sided, particularly before 15th c. 'Měščanin', similar to 'městič', could have been formed in the Galicia-Volynian administrative language, parallel to Czech and Polish. To disentangle fully this perplexity, a more extensive study of Polish and Czech documents of the 10-14th c., comparatively with Ukrainian, would be necessary than can be undertaken in this work.

- 1) The period 1286-1289 was written in 1289-90; the period 1289-1292 - in 1301-1303 (most probably in Pinsk), and it is unlikely that the word 'městiči' was added later. (Hens' or, *H-Vlit*, 38, 26, 30, 79.)
- 2) See 'Groš' (footnote 2)
- 3) This charter has Ukrainian features, e.g. D. sing. '-ovi'.
- 4) Beličikov (121) in his article "Istorija slova 'měščanin'" (*Vestnik Mosk Universiteta*, 1953, No. 1) concludes that it came to Russian, "iz jazyka Zapadnoj i Juzozapadnoj Rusi, t.e. iz jazyka belorusskoj i ukrainskoj narodnostej". O. Mžel'inskaja, in her "Mestnaja leksika v pskovskoj delovoj pismennosti XIV-XV vv. (UčZaps LGU, 1956, No. 198. Ser. Filol. Nauk., Vyp. 24, p, 182) states that "v pskovskoj gramote (e.g. 1480) ono (the word 'městiči) javljaetsja zaimstvovaniem iz jazyka Zapadnoj Rusi". Beličikov (123) also mentions 'Meščanskaja Sloboda' - Moscow quarters for "vychodcy iz Zapadno-russkich oblastej".

M Ě T I (to have), R.

Russ : (16) 18

1567, "Vo vsem nas rovných z nimi meti". "i nas chotiti meti, jako ... knjažat" (Vorotyn), Groz, 258; 1581, "oni čotyre zamki ... meti choteli", Groz, 214; 1701-2, "Daby měli putí volínyj, so dragimi dary. R, Kom/VI, 365; 1701-2, "měju srebra, zlata, kamene dobudu", R, Kom/VII, 371 (and Kom/X, 383).

Uk : 14-15-

1347-, "štob každyj sudíja měl ustavnoho služebnika" (StatVisl), AZ, I, 5; 1426, " i mět to deržati", (Svidrigiello), Krym (UH), I (2-6), 530; 1459, "měli", R93; 1483, "měl", Krym (UH), I (2-6), 539; 1504, "měli" (Pinsk), KurGr, No.D., 137; 1563-9, "měli ich za bohi", KA, 74; 1633, "budet měti Trioni", (EVF), Tit, 308; 17th c., "Pod Berestečkom ... mil onych krov proliti" (Duma Kozackaja), SUP, 392; 1672-702, "Bruchoveckij lěpšuju lasku z zaporožcjami měl" SamLět, 73; 1710, "abym měl do koho ... utěkati", HrabLět, 59; 1736, " ... ribam ... plavanie měti". (Dovhal. KomDěj) BilChr, 335.

GDL: 1498, "Majuti měti bočku", AZ, I, 181;

Pol: 14-15th c., "miej sie dobrze". (Živ. Šs. Blaž), Tasz, 69.

OCz: měti, mieti; jmieti" Šimek, Machek.

'm ě t i' (< iměti < * jī-měti) like 'mati' (< imati) with the loss of the initial 'i- (<*jī-) is a Ukrainian form in Russian, used sporadically (and temporarily) by individual authors. In the Russian MS copy of Vishensky's 'Knižka 1600' (Erem, 275) 'měl' was changed to 'imel'. See 'M a t i'.

In Ukrainian (17-18th c.) 'měti' tended to be more fashionable in the higher styles of the language, while 'mati' - in the 'Prosta Mova'.

M I N S K (- I J), P.

Russ : 17

1651, "i oni de ... i Minskogo, i Mogilevskogo ... gorodov", (interrog), VUR, III, 13; 1653, "v Minsku ... naruganie ... učineno" (Repnin, Uk sit), VUR, III, 337; 1656, "ot šlachty povětu

Uk 15- 16-

1495, "žona ... movila v Měnsku SSUM; 1550, "przisedl do Minska i Minsk ... wyżgli", (Olševskaja Lět) PSRL, XVII, 462; 1588, "odna částí ... sužona byla u Vilni ... četvertaja u Minsku", "v

Minskago", AMG, II, 518; 1657, "na Minesk" (Dolgor.), SGGD, IV, 25; 1657, "pana ... do Minska ne dopuščajut", AMG, II, 580, 1660, "pisimo ... iz Minska, ot Minska 4 mili" (Repin), "ot carja ... na Polock i Minsk" (Tsar's ukaz), AMG, III, 108, 174; 1661, "a puški ... ot Minska 25 verstv" (Uk, WR sit), AMG, III, 307; 1685, "v Minsku", SSGD, IV, 494; 1687, "v Minsk", DSnr, VII, 272, 274; 1695, "provoditi ... do Minska", DSnr, VIII, 4,5; 1700, "na Minsk", PiB, I, 333; 1703, "v Minsk", PiB, II, 598; 1705, "ot Minska", PiB, III, 830; 1708, "ititi v Minsk", "mež Minska i Polotska", (PiB, VII), Obn, II/1, 99-100; 1713-22, "I pošli do ... Minska goroda", P. 1st PV, 132.

Minsku i v Novhorodku sudili" (Cracow), AZ, IV, 4; 1598, "*" ... z Borisova do Minska ... z Minska do Lohojska" (Inventory of Prilěpy for Kiev Metrop), AJZ, II, 201, 202; 16-17th c., " ... potiahnuł do Minska, y w Minsku pryide iemu west", (Lět Bychovca 7009), PSRL, XVII, 562¹⁾; 1609, "u Měňsku ...", "pisan u Minsku" (Žaloba na Potěja), AJZ, II, 54, 57; 1616, " ... nedaleko Minsk, Bělaja Rusi", (VilUnity), ArJZ, I/7, 277; 1646, "... z Mohileva vozom ... na Minsk", Diar Fil, 62; 1672-702, "voevodstva, jako Vilnja, ... Vitepsko, Minsko", "v Měnsku", SamLět, 41, 62.

Mod Uk: Minsk

WR: 16-17th c., "Minsk/Mensk". 1499 "Meslo Mensk", AZ, I, 187.

Pol: 16-17th c., "Minsk".

Russ 17 < (WR 16 <) Uk 15- 16 > Pol 16-

'M ĭ n s k ' with 'i' (from ORus' 'měňiskŭ'), that became standard in Russian, White Russian and Polish, instead of the correct Russian and White Russian 'Mensk' (Polish Mieńsk') with 'e' (< CSI *ě), is a phonetic Ukrainianism (Uk 'i' < CSI *ě, since 13th c.), resulting from the Ukrainian cultural and linguistic impact on White Russia²⁾ (16-18th c.) and Muscovy (17-18th c.) Cf. also 'Nesviž' < ORus' 'Nesvěž' (Budny, Katichiz, 1562).

What is interesting and significant here is the effectiveness of the Ukrainian influence; the etymological 'ě' in this word in Russian and, particularly, in White Russian in 16-17th c. was, almost as a rule, spelled, 'e'; due to Ukrainian this 'ě' was restored in spelling at first and then, as in Ukrainian, turned into 'i' ³⁾

In Russian the 'i' spelling gained ground towards the end of the 17th c.

- 1) The so-called 'Lětopisĭ (spisok) Bychovca' was copied (in Polish script) from a North Ukrainian original. Cf. Narbut, Žurn MNP (1840, Otd. II) 88; Karskij, Trudy, 211.
- 2) Karskij, Trudy, 483; Markov, A.* Zamětki po russk. dialektologii. RFV, Vol. 76, p. 264-8; Vasmer (REW).
- 3) In Ukr. text this 'ě' reappears in 15th c. ("... iz Měňiska"), Hal-Vol. Lět, Ipat 6625, 285, 1491, "bojare ... měnskoho pověta." In 17th c. Russ. also 'Mensk: 1656, (Polkovnik Nečaj ... prislal chorunžago kazackago.

Russ : (16) 17-

1581, "esi pozvolil im s pany radami ... namovy činiti", Groz, 214; 1581, "pri predkech ... Pany Rada v rozmovach byli", "a rozmovy ... ne dělaem", (Groz to Possevinus), DSnR, X, 222; 1606-7, "Careviči Dmitrej ...s pany radami na razmove byl". (Volkonsky), DSnPL, IV, 258; 1665-6, "Tvorec knigi seja v predmově k čitatelju skazuet. OglKn, No. 124 (p.52); 17th c., "Ljudověk G.z anglskoj i belgskoj na latinskuju movu prevede". (Puteš. v Indiju < Lat)¹⁾, Sob, 71; 19.12.1707, "ne toľiko predmovu ... pročtoch, no i v glubinu postupich". Y, Ps, (Šljapkin), 421.

Deriv.: 1581, "domovljatisja", Groz, 214

Uk : 14-15-

(1388, "u svoei prisjahi vymoviti maet" - Vitold, Luck-, AZ, I, 24); 1462-, "u vymově" (conspiracy), Jaroš (Mold), Gloss; 1563-9, "mova naša do vas", KA, 364; 1696, "mólva, huľ ot móvy", Ziz, 56; 1598, "z movy sv. Aθanasija", Apokris, 1214; 1618-21, "to metaforičnaja mova", PalZK, 378; 1624, "aby im otprovědano po prostoj mově" (Luck, Šk), PVK, I/1, 115; 1627, "Slóvo: móva", Ber, 223; 1634, "všeljakuju movu", (Paramif), Tit, 313; 17th c., "mova", SS; 17-18th c., "mova", Tymč; 1736, "o vovku mova, vovk tut že", UlInterm, 104; 1737, "o čom bula mova", UlInterm, 137.

Mod Uk: mova.

Deriv.: 1388, "vymoviti", AZ, I, 24; 1422, "esm ismovivšisja" (Sambir), R53; 1430, "smovivšesja", R64.

WR: 14-; 1517-19, "ritoriku, eže estí krasnomovností" (Skoryna, Bibl), BRChr, I, 166.

Pol: 14-15th c., "Mowa to co się mowi" (PsFl), Łoś, I, 70; 1449, "mowca", (Stat Wisl), Reczek; 1484, "wyklada polską mową", SSP.

Russ (16) 17- < Uk (WR) 14- > Pol (14) 15; OCS mlŭva: CSI *mŭlva

' m o v a ' in Russian is a Ukrainianism (phonetically and semantically), used sporadically by individual authors under Ukrainian influence. This form was foreign to Russian as the change of 'nevymovnyj' to 'neglagolannyj' in the Moscow MS copy of Vishensky's 'Knižka' 1600 (Erem, R-USv, 293) shows.

The phonetic changes from CSI *mlv- to 'mova' (phonet. 'mowa') occurred in Ukrainian (and WR), and this feature (e.g. towť < *tŭťt, in contrast to Russian toľt < *tŭťt) is one of the earlier²⁾ (11-14th c.) phonetical characteristics of the Ukrainian and White Russian languages.³⁾ Ukrainian 'mova' (mowa) < mouva < mŭlva < *mlv- (the liquid diphthong '-ŭl-' > '-ou-' : 'ŭ' - fully vocalized to 'o', 'l', hardening further, labiovelarized to 'u' ; 'uv-' bilabialized to '-w-').

'predmova' (preface), 'rozmova' (conversation), 'namova' (plot).

- 1) Contains other Ukrainian words: - 'roku', 'kraev', 'měst' (71).
- 2) Šerech (Šer, Br, 7) theoretically shifts tis 'w < l' "to a period of a few hundred years earlier than the 11th-12th centuries". cf. also Bulach, Pytan, 156-7. (Šachmatov's reservations are offset by our 14th c. example. Cf. also Polish); IHUM, 168.
- 3) 'mowa' in Polish is perhaps under Ukrainian influence. Petrus', V, expresses such a view in "K voprosu o proischoždenii fonetičeskoj formy leksem' polk' i 'mowa' v pol'skom jazyke". Izv, ANSSSR, otd. Lit. i Jaz. (1947), VI, No1.pp 64, 69; Machek equally considers Polish 'mowa', 'mowić' from Ukrainian.

M O N Á R C H (monarch), Y, R, P, S, L.

Russ : 17

1606-7, "korolej monarchov, ... krestijanskich" (transl. < Pol), DSnL, IV, 227; 1608, "vidja ... oči velikogo monarchi" (Ruzhinsky, refer. to False Dimitry), RIB, II, 219; 1647, "vsě monárchi i korolevstva", UčRatn, 2r; 1664, "monarch" (Pol sit), Ktš, xiv; 1669, "monarcha" -N. sing, (Pereps Tur. Sult. < G.), Sob, 244; 1678, "... monarsě nesu guslí", Polockij (Rifmolog), 112; 1701, "Christijanskomu monarchu", R, Slo, I, 52; 1702, "presvėtlějšago monarcha ... carja ... Petra", R, Slo, I, 55; 1702-3, "Zvolíte posėtiti monarchu", R, Kom/VII, 369; 1702, "Darij, Monarch persidskij, pobėžden", Y, Slo, I, 88; 1716, "zdravstvuj Monarcho", Y, Slo, XI, 142; 1717, "naš monarcha", Buž. Prop, V, 68; 1704, "monárch, monarcha", Polik; 1709, "Tebě že, monarcho, deržavnyj". P, Stich (Epinik), 213; 1722, "kakija fakcii v samom izbranii monarcha", P, PVM, 42; 1725, "za monárcha", P, PochvPam, lv; 1726, "monárch", P, OSmPov, 4v, 5r; 1728 (1713), "monárcha našego", Y, KV, 2, 229; 1706-1728, "monarch" (very numerous), P, SiR, I(1, 3, 4, 8, 24, 31, 61, 150, 227, 264), II(18, 51, 88, 115, 131, 147,

Uk : (15-) 16

15-16th c. (1494), "pannu monarchi moskovskoho dal nam", AJZ, II (Pribavl), 112; 1598, "ot monarchov svėta najmožnějšich", Apokris, 1798; 1608, "za monarcha sv. Vladimira" (O eres.), AJZ, II, 275; 1618-21, "Oleh, ... monarcha Roskij", PalZK, 1106; 1632, "znak ... Monárchov", (Evch), Tit, 292; 1636, "nebesnoho Monarchi", Ljament, 13 (and 12); 1659, "Rozhnėval by sja toj monárcha ...", Gal Nauka 241; 1668 ("monarch"), 1679 ("monarcha"), BarPs, 57, 121; 1672-702, "(Samojlovič) ščoši protivko monarchov ... moskovskich chotěl počati", SamLėt, 169; 1710, "z Monarchoju Polskim", HrabLėt, 63; 1720, "do postoronnich monarchov", Vellėt, I, 127; **WR: 16-17th c.**, "i navyššoho monarchi chrestjanskoho" (Evlašev), BRChr, I, 283.

Pol: 1590, "monarcha" (Bielski), Linde.

188, 199, 219, 256); 1731, "monarch", Weis, 421; 1740, "toržestvuj, ... deni, kak dan monarch nam sej", S, II (Oda 1), 7-8; 1742, "prevyšče budut ... monarchov slavoju", L, I (Oda Pochv), 82; 1752, "nam dal Monarcha", L, I, 155; 1756, "monarchu svoemu", L, II (Poema PV, I), 16; 1758, "monarchi", L, I (Oda Pochv 14), 175; 1789, "monárch", SAR.

M O N Á R C H I N J A (Tsarina, Empress), P, L, S.

24. 11. 1717, "Ljuboví monarchini", P, SiR, I, 225, 227, 232; 1724, "obyčaj koronovati Monarchini svoja", P, SiR, II, 104; 1725-1727, "monarchinja", P, SiR, II, 132, 133, 137, 189, 193; 1725; "Tebe ... kasaetsja ... Deržavnějšaja Monárchinja", P, PochvPam, 2v; 1725, "Velikaja Geroina i Monárchinja", P, Pogr, 4r; 1742, "Nimfy vĭjut ..., monarchinja, věncy lavrovy", L, I (Oda Pochv 2), 80, 84; 1755, "Ottolĭ Monarchinja vziraešĭ, na grad Petrov", S, II (Oda 2), 16; 1746, 1748, 1750, 1752, 1758 ("monarchinja"), L, I, 118, 133, 145, 149, 150, 157, 174 - numerous in "Ody".

Russ 17 < Uk (15-) 16 : < Pol 16 < MLat (monarcha) < Gr μοναρχος:μοναρχης

The earlier feminine ending examples in Russian are on the Ukrainian-Polish pattern 'monarcha' (cf. 'zradca', 'kaznoděja', 'patriarcha') and the texts in which they are found testify to Ukrainian-Polish as intermediary from MLat (monarcha) rather than to NHG (Monarch). Vasmer mentions only German as intermediary for Russian.

The two forms of this word, - 'Monárcha': 'monárch' and the stress in Russian further limit the intermediary to Ukrainian, where, unlike in Polish, both forms appear side by side; in the 18th c. Russian, as in Ukrainian, the masculine form became standard.

It was a baroque word in Ukrainian, numerously used in the 17-18th c., literary

language.

In literary Russian it was always given a wide currency by the influential Ukrainian scholars and (baroque) authors at the beg. of the 18th c. (cf. "Pravda Voli Monaršej), P) followed by Lomonosov and Sumarokov.

Derivatives from 'monarch' retain the stress on '-á-'.
'm o n á r c h i n j a'

(Slavonic neologism in Russian) - derived from 'monarch' by means of the formant '-in-', analagous to 'gosudar-in-ja', 'knjag-in-ja', was popularized in the literary Russian by Prokopovich and followed by Lomonosov and Sumarkov in their 'ody'.

See 'monarchija', 'monaršij'.

M O N Á R C H I J A (monarchy), P, S.

Russ : 17

1612, "ni na edinu monarchiju, niže na carstvo" (RazorMG), RIB, XIII, 225; 1637, "vozdvig na ... monarchiju kozakov ukrainskich" (Pereps s Sult), Sob, 239; 1642, "monarchija", (< Lat), Sob, 102; 17th c., "O četyrech ... monarchijach ²⁾. Sob, 82; 1704, "monárchia", Polik; 3.2.1718, "vėsi monarchie Rossijskaja", P, SiR, I, 230; 1722, "... monarchija, to estī Samoderžavstvo", P, PVM, 28 (and 31, 33); 1725, "Respubliki i monárchii", P, PochvPam, 17v; 1709-1716, "monarchii", P, SiR, I, 25, 62, 101, 102, 104; 1731, "Monarchie, monarchīa", Weis, 421; 18th c. (1746-48)), "no Rossii monarchīi ščastie", Dialog, 134; 1739, "monarchia, edinonačalie", Ruk Leks; 1740-60, "sija monarchija presilīna", S, II (Oda 3), 21; 1789, "monárchija", SAR.

Uk : 16

1596, "Jako monarchia abo edinovladstvo cerkovnoe v Evanhelii fundovano", (Berest Sobor), RIB, XIX, 244; 1599, "oboročajuči monarchiju ... papež" (Antiris), RIB, XIX, 895; 1659, "edny ... Monárchii povstajut, druhii upadajut", GalKIR, 107.¹⁾ 1720, "tak značnie monarchii Moskovskaja i Polskaja zūednočitisja měli". VeLlēt I, 273.

WR: 1570, "Vasilej Tjapinskii zacnoi Monarchii slovenskoj" (Evanh), BRChr, I, 161.

Pol: 1596, "jako Monarchia" (Skarga), RIB, XIX, 244.

Russ 17 < Uk (WR) 16 : Pol 16 < Lat (monarchia) Gr μοναρχια

In Russian since the Time of Troubles through Ukrainian (also translators) and Polish from Latin. Prokopovich, having used it in his Kiev (Ukrainian) period, introduced it to the literary Russian.

See 'monaršij'.

- 1) Vasmer wrongly considers Galjatovskij's 'Kluč Razuměnija' as a Russian work.
- 2) Both the translations - 1637 'Perepiska kor. s sul.' and 'O četyrech ... monarchijach' - contain Ukrainianisms, having been translated either by Ukrainians or by persons familiar with the Ukrainian language.

M O N Á R Š I J (monarchal), R, P, L.

Russ : (17) 18

1702-3, "nas ... nasyščaěš' monaršich sloves". R, Kom/6, 362; 1709, "monaršemu blagovoleniju". P, SiR, I, 16, 19; 29.10.1717, "blagopoluičie monaršee", Buž, Prop, VII, 94; 1717, "monaršego ščast'ija", P, SiR, 192, 193; 1720, 1722, "duch monaršij", P, SiR, II, 48, 59, 72, 105; 1725, "ruka monáršaja", P, PochvPam, 10v; 1722, "Pravda Voli Monaršej". P, PVM; 1724, "monaršeskim ... tščaniem", Slava, 41; 1761, "Odnako ne po měre monaršej", L, Filos, 694; 1789, "monáršij", SAR. 17th c (end), " o voskormlenii ... monarskich dětej", (Θaksard < Lat), Sob, VI, 103; 1704, "monáršestvuju, solus impero", Polik.

Uk : 17-18

1622, "A ja Monaršie Vašoho Korolevskoho Veličestva ... prošu ..." (Hetman Sahajdačnyj to Sigism), Vellět, I (Prilož), 49; 1672-702, "rěči monaršii otpravili", SamLět, 196; 1710, "milost' Monaršaja", HrabLět, 200; 1720, "položiti hramotu monaršuju", Vellět, II, 171 (Numerous in Velyčko); 1728, "vojšol so vseju Monaršoju assistencieju" (Žurn Apost), Sud-ko, I, 33.

Pol: 1690, "monarszy", Linde.

'Monarš-ij' - derived from monarch with the simple (archaic) formant '-j-' (-š- < -ch +j) (monarš-e-sk-ij - augmented by the formant '-sk-'), analogously to 'knjaž(e-sk)-ij', 'monaš(e-sk)-ij', 'patriarš(e-sk)-ij' - is a formative neologism in Russian and Ukrainian.

'monar-sk-ij', is an isolated example in Russian with no literary tradition. It was formed by analogy with the possessive adjectives in '-sk-ij', apparently by the "perevodčik inozemec Andrej Dikenson" - an Englishman? - who translated the text from Latin in Amsterdam.

The Ukrainian authors authoritatively introduced to Russian the Ukrainian literary form 'monaršij' and sustained it.

Russ : 17-18

1698, " ... po 40000 dukatov Veneckoj monety, Tolst, 73; 1703, "opisanie drevnich věsov i monét", Magn Arif, 22v; 1703 "Monetoju Moskovskoju", PiB, II, 335; 1705, "da manet altynnikov", PiB, III, 892; 30.5.1717, "izem ot ... karmana monetu", Buž, Prop, V, 58; 1717, "Serebrenaja posuda ego na manetnoj dvor otdana i v manetu peredělana", (Šafirov), Smir; 1720, "na monetach ... lřiva ... napečatali", P, SiR, II, 56; 1722, "Primikirii monety, i protčich měnopěneznikov". (P.), Istgr, 159, 160; 18th c., "monéta, dengi, vsjakija", LVN; 1728, "pěnjazi ili monétu lřivu tvorjaščii ubieni byvajut" (trice), Y, KV, 1070; 1731, "Muenz, moneta", Weis, 425; 1751, "metally oblegčajut kupečestvo ... monetoju", L, III, (Polz. Chim), 18; 1759, "dlja tisnenija monet polosy dělajut", L, III, (Morsk putiř), 197; 1789, "monéta", SAR.

Deriv: monetnyj: 1717, "monetnoj dvor", Smir; 1755, "ne iměja ... metallov dlja monetnago tisnenija", L, Slo (pochv, PV), 19.

Uk : 14-

1347-, "tohdy odna moneta iměet byti", (Stat Visl), AZ, I, 17; 1370-8, "moneta Russie, Wladislaus Dux¹⁾. 14th c., "Moneta. Dōi. Ruczie.: K. " (inscription on a coin for Rus'-Galicia, Casimir's reign), Jurij II, 283; 1424, "9 kop ruskoi ličřiby Krakovskoi monety". (Kolomyja), R55; 1464, "moněta; moneta", ArJZ, VIII/4, 370; 1583, "u kaliti, dei, bylo sorok zolotych červonych monety", AŽMU, 59; 1627, "Rastlěnyja pěnjazě: ... falsívaja monéta", Ber, 206; 1632, "na zolotoj monetě", Tit, 269; 1670, "moneta", BarPs, 108; 1676-88, "monety", Radiv, Prop, 81; 1720, "...dozvoleno do času ... dělati mēdnuju polskuju monetu", VelLět, I, 432.

GDL: 1545 "moneta Mag. Duc. Lituaniae". (inscript. om GDL coin);

WR: 1516, "moneta", RIB, XX, 208.

Pol: 1424, "pyandzdesanth kop grossov popolithey monethy", SSP. 1449, "jena moneta" (StatWisł), Tasz 144.

Russ 17-18 < (WR 15-16 <) Uk 14-15 < Pol (14-) 15 < Lat (moněta: Juno Moneta, Rome, the Goddess's temple, and the Roman mint)

The period of borrowing and chronology comparatively suggest, at least partly, Ukrainian source for Russian.

See 'dukat', 'groř'.

1) Coins of Vladislav of Opolie, descendant (on his mother's side) of the Ukrainian dynasty of Rostislaviči, ruler of Halyč 1370-78, a vassal of King Luis of Hungary. (I. Nahayevskyj: History of Ukraine, Philadelphia, 1962, p.97; Gumowski, Numizmatyka, 172, 61.

M O R D E R C A (murderer), R.

Russ : 18

1702-3, "gorkij v mira sladostjach budi to morderca", R, Kom/2, 350 (and Kom/8, 378);

Dialects: "mordovatisja" - torment oneself, rage, dash, Smolensk, Rjazan, Čerepovsk, (Vasmer)

Uk : 16-17

(1597-8 "ale ... eho mordyrem nazyvajut". Viš (do Ostroz), 34; 1618-21, "blažennoho Fotia ... morderceju ... činjat", PalZK, 737; 1627, "Tomítelí: týran, mordýrca", Ber, 257; 1659 "bojak mordércy židovskii christa zamordovali". GalKIR, 90; 17th c., "morderca, mučitelí", SS;

Deriv.: **mordír:** 1563-9, KA, 504; **mordírstvo:** 1563-9, KA, 239; **mord:** 1598, "khvalty i mordy", Apokris, 1664; **mordovati:** 1563-9, KA, 641; 1596, "Ouéna: zmordóvanyi psy", Ziz, 64; 1627, "Tomlju: mordúju", Ber, 257; 17th c., SS; 1672-702, SamLět, 97, 132; 1668-9, BarPs, 73.

WR: 1515, "marderstvo", RIB, XX, 247.

Pol: (1379, "mordasz", SSP), 1563, "morderca", Linde.

Cz: 14th c., "morděj", 15th c., "mordeřka - interfectrix", SSČ.

Russ 18 < Uk WR 16-17 < Pol 14: Cz 14 < MHG (mordoere, -aer), OHG (murdran - Kluge), Lat (mori, *moritor)

In Russian (only used by Rostovsky) it depends on its literary tradition in Ukrainian. Cf. numerous derivatives.

'mordovatisja' in the Russian dialects is also from Ukrainian or White Russian.

See other masc. nouns in '-cja(ca)' : 'deržavca', 'zradca'.

M Ú Z Ý K A (music, band, orchestra), P, Y, L, S.

(ORus': 12-14th c., "musikija, -a, -ičīnikū", SrMat)

Russ: 17

1602, "a v stol pěli po muzykě, i v truby trubili ... čelověk s sorok", (Moroz, Pol, sit), DRV, IV, 115; (16-) 17th c.,

Uk : 16

1582, "Pričinjajuči novych ... muzyk" (posl do Latyn), RIB, XIX, 1132; 1591, "dudami i inšimi muzykami". (VoIVol),

"načalo mudrostem grammatika, geometrija, muzika" (Ariθmet < G), Sob, 148; 1659, "i grali po muzykě i kimvaly", (Lichač., Florence), DRV, IV, 350; 1666-7, "a muzyk, tancov ... ne byvaet", "muzika, musika", Ktš, 11, 14; 17th c., "muzyka", "musika", (7 mudr), Sob, 170-1; 1698, "odin instrument otovsej muzyki", "muzyka v operach byvaet", Tolst, 72, 73; 1698-99, "v muzykach i tancach," (Šerem, Čižinskij), DSnr, X, 1695; 1702, " ... marsovyja muzyki", Y, Slo, I, 90; 1702, "muzyka", PiB, II, 106; 18th c., "muzika-soglasnaja igra pěníja", LVN; 1722, "ljubim zabavljatisja muzykoju", (P.), Istgr, 141; 1725, "i muzyka o cerikovnom pěníi", P, SiR, II, 115; 1725, "da učat strukturu, muzyku, medicinu", Slava Peč, 214; 1731, "igraet unyvnaja muzyka", (Kaleandr), Per, PRD, 167; 1735-59, "Ja slyšu čistych sestr muzýku", L, I (Oda Pochv 1), 38; 1739-, " pri muzykě na skrypicě", L, I, 16; 1747, "ktoby ne zasmejalsja toj muzyke", L, Filos, 651; 1756, "šum ubijstvennoj muzýki", L, II (Poema PV I), 22; 1789, "múzyka", SAR;

Dial.: Sevsk: "muzyka", Preobraž.

ArJZ, I/1, 295; 1597-600, "lakomjačisja ... i na vavilonskija strasti muzyki", Viš (Začapka), 176; 1627, "Musíka/muzýka: spěvaki, abo ihračě; ot sedmi vyzvolěnych četvertaja nauka", Ber, 437; 1630, "Triúmf ..., muzýka" (Imnolohion), Tit, 236; 1632, "Múzika učit spěvanja", (Evch), Tit, 296; 1673-4, "Ose ž vam i muzyku pan naš vysylaet" (Ol. Čel. Bož I/3), BiChr, 251; 1672-702, "Služba Božaja ... z muzikoju spěvana", SamLět, 42; 1720, "(Kozaki) na muzikach vojskovich zajhrali na ... marsovij tanec", Vellět, II, 428.

WR: 1517-19, "Voschoščeši ... učitisja muziki to estí Pevnici ... znaideši". (Skoryna Bible), BRChr, I, 107.

Pol: 1564, "muzyka", Mącz, 132a/36.

Ocz: "muzika", Machek; 1578, "musika", Geb, I, 484.

Russ 17 < Uk (WR) 16 : Pol 16 : Cz 15- < NHG, MHG, OHG (musica till 16th c., Musik afterwards - Kluge) < Lat (mūsica) < Gr (μουσικη τέχνη - art of muses)

Ukrainian (and partly Polish) intermediary for this word in Russian is evidenced both by '-y-' (< *-i-: muzyka < musika), coupled with 'y:i' fluctuation in spelling, which is normal in Ukrainian ('y' for 'i' in Polish only after historically soft hissals, Łoś, I, 126), and by the literary (German pronunciation) tradition of voicing intervocalic '-s-' (Gr -σ-, Lat '-s-) to '-z-'. The stress in Russian (earlier on 'ý:i', later on ú) also follows the Ukrainian usage.

With the introduction of the Ukrainian (Kievan) singing and music to Muscovy, this form was finally established in Russian, ousting the older ESI borrowing (musikija) from

Greek (μουσική), although the latter form continued to compete with 'muzyka' in the literary works (cf. 1648, Smotr Gram 28v; Ktš, 14; 1704, Polik; Dileckij Musikijskaja Gram.; 1721, P, DR, 151r "musikija").

'Muzyka' also replaced the old ESI word 'gudība'.

M Ú Z Ý K (A) (musician), P.

Russ : 17 - 18

1673, "Ochtyrskoj de žitel' Miška Grigor'ev syn Muzyka ... govoril", (Romodan, Uk sit), AJZ, XI, 263; 28.1.1722, "odnim organom nerovno sluch veselit iskusnyj i neiskusnyj muzyk", P, Soč, 115. (but P, SiR, II, 77, has 'muzykant'); 18th c., "muzika ..., muzykant, pěvčij, kotoryj myzýku znaet", LVN. 1789, "muzykánt", SAR.

Uk : 16-17

1601, "Kvestiones muzyka" (Lviv), Gol, I, 170; 1631, "Vsě roznyj muzyki, k nam sja ... zberěte", (Rozm. Volkov), BilChr, 174; 1632, "strofoval ... múzikov, hdy ... kant moderovali", (Evch), Tit, 296; 1646, "muzykov i hranja, a spēvakov spēvanja", Trank (Perlo), 165; 1673-4, "na svadbu k muzykam prichodjat", "nechaj do nych muzyki pospěšat", "Vyjdite, muzyki, za mnoju", (Ol.Čel Bož, I/3), BilChr, 248, 250, 251;

WR: 1565, "trubači i inšie ... muzyki", RIB, XXX, 359.

Pol: 1564, "muzik, muzyk", Mącz, 52b/11, 244b/32.

By usage 'múzyk' and 'muzýka' (both are masc. nouns) in Russian are Ukrainian words; Russian preferred form was 'muzykánt' ¹⁾ (<NHG 'Musikant'). Therefore the Russian editors, Russianizing Prokopovich's works, changed his original 'muzyk' (P, Soč, 115) to 'muzykant' (P, SiR, II, 77). See 'm u z y k a'

1) e.g. 1668, "muzykant", DSnr, IV, 973; 1697-8, "muzykantom i lekarem", (Šerem, Cracow), DSnr, X 1605; 18th c., "muzykánt", LVN; 1726, "muzykantov mnogo", Kant, II, 380; 1758, "muzykanty", S, Ps, 32; 1789, "muzykánt", SAR. This form was also used in Ukrainian towards the 18th c., 17-18th c., "takij muzikant", Ulterm, 94.; Łoś, (II,55) quotes Pol in 16th c. ("muzykant")>

M U R (stone wall, masonry), P.

Russ : 16

1558, "a studenec v muru glubok velmi", Pozn, 13; 17th c. (1582), "Stoit ... v muru siiriče v kameni", ¹⁾ Korob, 64; 17th c., "Oltari' murovanyj, mur".

Uk : 15

1409, "Dati sunt LXIV grossis muratoribus pro laboribus turris nowe muri". "ad murum", Czoł, ArLw, 221, 259; 15th c., "vsja zemlja ... i vsi

(Pov Loret. Bogor), Sob, 219; 1704, "Breši, čaju, začnem, ... zělo v izrjadnom městě, dgě mur toliĥo ukazu dožidaetca, kudy upastī", PiB, III, 94; 1722, "i stěny krěpkie murom po samu vodu vgružennyja", P, IstPV, 68.

Deriv. : "murolī", (VoskresLět, II, 6983), PSRL, VIII, 181; (NikonLět, IV,), PSRL, XII, 157; (SemenLět) PSRL, XVIII, 250.

moury", (ZRSB), BRChr, I, 85; 1502, "a on u noči ... ruchljady spuskal s muru z horoda užiš-či". DSnKT, I, 396; ²⁾ 1539, " ... v Lvově pred muri" (Lv. Bishop), AJZ, I, 106; 1549, "pred Mury" (Kiev), AJZ, I, 125; 1563-9, "mury Jerichonskie upali", KA, 580; 1618-21, "byli ... kozaki, živim ... murom", PalkZK, 1111; 1627, "Stěná: mur", Ber, 239; 1633, "mur", (Evf), Tit, 308; 17th c., "mur", SS; 1672-702, "až na murach ... byli", SamLět, 37; 1710, "aki o mur krěpok", HrabLět, 27.

Deriv.: muljarī : 1596, "Oskord, sokira, kotóroju muljarě kaměne otesujut", Ziz, 63; 1622, Tit, 42; 1627, Ber, 297; 1598, "ščo do roboty muljarskoj naležit", Chudaš, LUDD, 72.

WR: 15th c., "i vsi moury o tom dome" (Volchvy), BRChr, I, 85; 1507, RIB, XX, 543; 1514, "Juchno muralī Vilenskij", RIB, XX, 271.

Pol: 1464, "Murarz", SSP; 16-17th c. "mularz", Reczek; 15th c., "mur" (PsFl; Bibl. Zof., Szeroszot), SSP.

Cz: 14th c., "mur", SSČ;

Russ 16 < Uk (WR) 15- (< Pol 15 < Cz 14-) < MHG (mūr, mūraere) < Lat (mūrus)

'm u r ' ('murovan') in the Russian 'choždenija', and these often stylistically and lexically imitate the traditional Kiev monks 'choženija', e.g. Varsonofij's, ³⁾ leads to a Ukrainian source.

In Ukrainian (very largely through spoken language, direct from the German masons in the WUk. towns in the 14-15th c., cf. Czoł ArLw, the Artisans Guilds - 'Cechy', sustained partly also by Pol. usage) it has been fully integrated colloquially and literarily, and no other word is used to render this meaning. In Russian it is found sporadically, sustained by external influence, unable to compete against the Russian 'stroitī iz kam(e)nja', 'kamenščik'⁴⁾

'**Murolī**' (with akanye), an isolated example in the 16th c. Russian Chronicles ⁵⁾ (cf. Kočin Mat), referring to Fioraventi, is a colloquial WR-NUk form with a dissimilative liquid fi- nal '-alī' for '-arī' (cf. "murali", 1510, AZ, II, 77; "muralev", 1516, RIB, XX, 271; 1522, Stang). Literary Ukrainian is 'muljar' with dissimilative metathesis of liquids. (cf> 'cyljurik, lycar, lejstrovyj' and dialectic (Lechitic) Czech 'mulař' -Machek).

In Polish 'mur', 'murarz' is considered by Kästner (pa 80) as either through Czech or direct from North Central German dialects (without diphthongization).

see 'm u r o v a t ě'

- 1) The popular 'Korobejnikov choženie' is a 17th c.(end) imitation (plagiary) of 'Poznjakov's choženie' (Zabelin, ČOIDR, 1884, I, vii); both contain Ukrainianisms : 'toj', 'Bogovi' (4, 6, 2); Korobejnikov visited West Ukrainian town markets - Lviv, Kameneč Podol'skij, Kiev. (cf. Myško, 150).
- 2) cf. Unbegaun, Deux chartes.
- 3) Dolgov, S., PPS, XV/3 (M. 1896), Ix-lxi.
- 4) Cf. Tolst (70) in Venice, "i vsjakogo kamennogo stroenija";
- 5) 'muroli' in the 16th c. Russ. chronicles (e.g. "iz Rima posolü ... privělü ... mastera murolja, koi stavitü cerkvi i polaty Aristotelja im ...", VoskresLët, II, 6983 (also in Nikon. and Semen. Lët), referring to Fioraventi, is most probably due to Ukrainian-White Russian.

M U R O V A T Ě (to build with stone, lay bricks), R.

Russ : (15-) 16

15-16th c.(1456-62), "propal gorod velikij murovanyj s městom v zemlju", BělozSb, ¹⁾ 40; 1558, "pred vraty stoit murovana cerkovi", " a krug domu rov okopan, ... i vymurovan", "A grob gospodení ... k steně primuravan", "vrata ... zamurovany ... Turki", Pozn, 24, 26, 17, 19; 17th c.(1582), "a vkrug domu rov kopan, ... i vymurovan", Korob, 9, 29, 56; 17th c., "oltari murovanyj" (Loret. Bogor), Sob, 219; 1697-8, "městečko (Krašniny) murovanoe", (Šerem), DSnr, X, 1594; 1702-9, "Ierusalim, ... obmurovan dragocěnnym kameniem", R, Slo, II, 135-6.

Uk : 15

1456, "tu estí město, idež ležali 3 kresty, i nad sv. městom zakryto i zamurovano velikim kameniem". Varsonof, 5; 1461-2, "ozerce kruhlo omurovano ...", Varsonof, 19; 1489, "zmuroval sobě kaměniem malo městce ...", Četiĵa (5), 79; 1536, "hrobnica ... zmurovana", (Supprasl), ArJZ, I/7, 11; 1552, "Tohož palacu murovanoho", ArJZ, VII/1, 154; 1598, "tesanom kamenem murovati", Gol, I, 155; 1638, "myslilem ... murovati", Gol, I, 397; 1646, "zamki ... murovanii", Trank (Perlo), 165; 1687, "Cerkovi murovanaja domurovalasja", Tymč; 1672-702, "u murovanom sklepu", SamLët, 136; 1720, "zima ... rečki ... zamurovala ... ledami ", VelLët, II, 358.

WR : 15th c., *ohorod ... ne estí mourovanyj", (Volchvy), BRChr, I, 89.

OPol : ca 1500, "nasz oczyecz murowal then dom", "murowanie", SSP.

Only participial form found in Russian, derived from 'murovatĭ' - also borrowed from Ukrainian See 'mur' for conclusion.

- 1) Cf. other Ukrainian words in this text : 'hodina' (hour) 'v městě neopoli, gorod (fortress only)', 'městečko', 'pan', 'pisari', 'mistrove'.

M Ú R I N (negro, black man), R, S.

ORus' ¹⁾ : 11-13- (1073, 11th c., 1296, "mourinŭ" - Aethiops in Lat, Gr originals), SrMat; 13-14th c.(1219), "stoiašte dva mjurina" (Žit. Nifonta Rost), Vopr Jaz (1960), No.5, p. 42; 13-15th c., "Murin Gurgeviški (episkop)", Ipat (6599), ²⁾ 202.

Russ : 17

1612, "Ljubim Ōedorov s. Murinov"(from Uglič), Tupik, 655; 16-17th c., "murin - murskie strany čelovĕk", Sacharov, Azb, 171; 1678, "a onĕ sutĭ muriny černye", "a muriny ili arapy ... stojat", DvorCT, 29, 49; 17th c., "vedjachu bo ju pod ruce dva murina ... čerņi", Zerc, 283 (and 280, 315); 1704, "Múrin, arap, ethiops. Polik; 1702-9, "ašče kto flegmatik ... tomu snitsja musika, piršestva, muriny, demony", R, Slo, IV, 242; 1739, "murin, arap", RukLeks; 1763, "u murinov v gosudarstvĕ, žarkoj obladaet jug". S, III(Pesni), 328.

Uk : 16

1563-9, "a to muž murin priechal", KA, 42; 1570-85, "eθiopljane- murinove", LeksProsto; 1596-1619, "múrin - Efiop, arabljanin, murskija strany čelovĕk, estĭ že obyčaj ... murinami i bĕsov naricati ... ", Ilar Alf ; 1627, "Eθiopljanin : múrin, abo čornyj chusij", Ber, 396, 472; 1637, "jak by murina obmyval". Gol, II, 136; 1660, "Z zemli murinŭskoj" (Zolot KI), BilChr, 580.

Deriv.: "Caricy murinŭskoj", Gal Klr, 84.

Mod Uk: muryn.

WR: 1562, "diakon carici Murinskoe", (Budny, Katich), BRCr, I, 136.

Pol: (14-) 15th c., "murzinowe" (PsFI), SSP; 1572, (Budny Bibl), Linde.

Cz: 1350, "murzinowe"- Aethiops", Geb III/1, 88; 14th c., "muřenin aethiops", SSČ.

A. ORus' 13-14 < OCS (murinŭ) < MHG, OHG (môr-e) < Lat (maurus)

B. Russ 17 < Uk WR 16 < Pol 15 < Cz 14- < MHG, OHG (môr) < Lat (maurus) > Gr (μαυρος)

In the ORus' (with '-in') it was known through OCS from MHG, OHG (or from Lat), but then it almost dropped out of usage.

It was revived in Ukrainian in the 16th c., partly under the West Slavonic (Polish and Czech) influence and spread to Russian. Common in Ukrainian (literary and colloquial), whereas in Russian 'černokožij' or 'negr', 'arap' is used.

- 1) A 5th c. Eastern Church saint (an Ethiopian), 'St. Moses the Black', was known to Kievan Rus' (since the latter accepted Christianity) through Bulgarian as 'Mojsěj Murinŭ', e.g. 1383, "na pamjat s(v)ja)t

(a)ho o(t) ca Moiséja Mourina" (Pskov Prologue), Obn, I, 140. Cf. Ukrainian Church Calendars 10th Sept. (28th Aug.-old style); OSerb, OCz, OBulg also used 'murin'. (Miklosich).

- 2) This refers to the bishop of 'Juriev', who was present (together with "episkopy Etrimü Perejaslavŷskyi, Stefanü Volodimerŷskyi Ivanü Černihoviŷskyi") in the 'Kiev Pečer'. Monastery, while discovering the body of 'St. Theodosius Pečerskii (Nestor was "samovidecŷ"). But 'Chlebnikovskaja' and 'Pogodinskaja' copies give "Marinü Gurgeviŷkii".

"vü muréchü" in the 1499 Gennady's Bible, corresponds to "in Ethiopia"- Ezech 30/4, Busl, PFM, 48. Cf. also 'mourü' and 'mjurü' (Aethiops in OCS and ORus' (Miklosich, SrMat) from MHG 'môr-e'.

M U S I T Ī (have to, must), P.

Russ : (15) 17

1488, "priěchavŷi ale do Novagoroda musil esmi javiti čto jaz ědu posolŷtvom" (Poppel) ¹⁾ DSnr, I, 7; 1660, "i tak museli podměŷati zlu ich", ²⁾ AMG, III, 186; 17th c., "pro to umrěti musil". (Prenie Živ-Smert.), Sob, 234; 1678, "oni sami musjat svoju dolžnosti ispolnjatiŷ", DvorCT, 40; 1695, " (s ... uronom) neprijateliŷ musil ustupiti v gorod", PiB, I, 42; 28;1;1722, "priznati musim, čto ŷvedskij narod mnogim vremenem predvaril nas", P, SiR, II, 74.

Uk : 14-15

1408, "Pak li ... by chotěl ... deržjati, tohdy musit s městom terpěti" (Sočava), UH, No. 32; 1407, "musit", ŠeINE; 15th c., "reč musit byti bačena", ZRSb, 308; 1538, "musjal by ... naložiti", AJZ, I, 93; 1563-9, "musit věrovati", KA, 577; 1587, "musěli svjatiti", KaIRN, 257; 1597-8, "musite, choč i ne chočete", Viš (do Episk), 62; 1596, "Ponuždāju - primušuju", Ziz, 70; 1627, "Nužda : mus, primuššet", Ber, 148; 1633, "mústiti", (Evf), Tit, 307; 1659, "Músěvsja Ijakati Mojsej". Gal KIR, 56; "kruŷitisja musjat ", (Piram), Bil 1687, "musit", AZ, V, 201; 1672-702, " ... panŷčinu musěl robiti", samLět, 5.

WR: 15th c. "musit byti", ZRSb, 308. 1517-19, "slon ... plivati musitiŷ" (Skoryna Bibl), BRChr, I, 106; 1553, "musěti", Stang, Polock, 131.

Pol: 1365, "muszysz mi dacz moge mito", SSP; 14-15th c., "musiemy", (KazGn), Łoś, III, 241.

Cz: ca 1300, "musiti", 15th c., "musěti", SSČ. SIK, ULus , LLus (Machek).

Russ (15) 17 < (WR 15- <) Uk 14-15 : Pol 14-15 < Cz 13-14 < MHG (muezen), OHG (muozan - Kluge).

This is not a Russian word, and it was not always understood by the Russians, as could be seen from the unsuccessful translation of Uk. 'musit' into Russ 'mučit' in the

Russian MS copy of 'Višenskij's 'Knižka' 1600 (Erem, R-USv, 292). Its limited and sporadic use in Russian rested on its Ukrainian literary tradition.

In Ukrainian, as in West Slavonic, it is a common word in colloquial and literary language.

- 1) This text is rather Ukrainian, cf. 'žadnyj'.
- 2) A Russian copy of Somko's (Ukrainian) letter to Chadaev, Kiev.

MYLITĚ(SJA) see OMYLITĚ(SJA)

NASTÚPCA (successor), R.

Russ : 18

1701-3, "měždu těmi nastupcu Tvoego ubijut", R, Kom/8,379 (and Kom/11, 387).

Uk : 17

1618-21, "Už ne sam odin biskup Rimskij sukcesorom abo nastupceju Petra sv. estĭ", PalZK, 483; 1627, "Preemnik : kum, nastúpca", Ber, 178; 17th c., "Nastupca-priemnik", SS.

Pol: 16th c., "następca", Linde.

Ukrainian Polonism on Latin pattern. Cf. other masc. nouns in '-a' : 'zradca', 'kaznoděja', 'monarcha'.

NATÚRA (character; nature), R, Y, P, L.

Russ : 17

1666-7, "natura ljudej", Ktš, 17; 17th c., "Natura městca ... kripkoe otpertie preloženíj", (Ops Špicberg. < Lat), Sob, 72; 1701-2, "ne umre natura ljudska", R, Kom/17, 397; 1702, "ot natury nevozmožno ... pomoči", PiB, II, 2; 1704, "natúra", Polik; 1705-8, "i ne podnjala natura". (Kurakin), Obn, II/1, 141; 1716, "daby otmstili tolikoe bezzakonie Bogu i naturě protivnoe", Y, Slo, X, 116; 20.10.1717, "žalujusja na naturu moju, jako že ne pospěšivšuju ustroiti mně organy tělesnyja", P,SiR, I,167; 1717, "po obyčaju natury čelověčeskoj", (Šafir), Smir; 18th c., "Natúra, priroda, estestvo", LVN; 1717-

Uk : 16

1570-85, "obyčai - natura", Leks Prosto; 1587, "Ač estestvo ili natura ich ne hinetĭ", KLCN, 232; 1599, "o nature", (Potej), RIB, XIX, 1045; 1627, "Estéstvo : priroženĭe,natúra", Ber, 63; 1632, "natúra", Ber, 63; 1632, "natúr", (Evch), Tit, 297; 1646, "podobstvujut v naturě kruku ... ptachu", (Moh. Trebn), Tit, 372; 1659, "Treba čitati o zvěroch, ptachach, ... i uvažati ich natúru", Gal, Nauka, 246;17th c., "natura, estestvo", SS; 1698, "Carstvo Natury Ljudskoj" (Drama), BilChr, 220; 1698, "Bo dom onych to z natúri ... maet", (Yavorsky, Vin. Christ), Tit, 485.

27, "naturu čelověčeskiju", Buž Prop, IV, 42; 1726, "Raznyj pozor byl pečali, po raznosti čaju natúr". P, OSmPov, 4r; 1730, "natura slovo Latinskoe, po-russki estestvo", Kant, II, 403, "no gđěž, Natura, Tvoj zakon?", L, I (Oda Duch. 2,4,5), 53, 80, 91, 97; 31.5.1753, "imějuči otca ... po naturě dobrogo čelověka".L, I. (Ps), 327; 1755, "Vsě sii ... svojstva imen ... v samoj naturě svoe osnovanie imějut", L, Gram (Pa 59), 31; 1757, "byvali čudnyja v naturě javlenija", L, I, 8. ¹⁾

Deriv.: **naturalĭnyj:** 20.6.1717, "naturalĭnyi istoriki pověstvujut", P, SiR, I, 163; 1717, "po naturalĭnoj ... zlobě" (Šafir), Smir; 1722, "K ... sadu prigoroženy naturalnyja roščiči", P, IstPV, 148; 1731, "Uebematuerlich, čreznaturalnyj", Weis, 657; 1739, "francuzy, ... chotjat naturalĭno postupatĭ". L, I, 16; 1750, "ja znaju i naturalĭnyja, i Rimskija (prava), "S,V, (Kom. Čud. I/5) 258.

Deriv.: **naturalnyj** : 1720, VeilĚt, I, 103.

Pol: 1461-7, "s ... wlostonoczy fszelkyey natury; -przyroda ;15th c., "Anna swatha ... naprawa natury naszey", SSP.

Cz: 1365-85, "nejsu pohaneny natury", SSČ.

Russ 17-18 < Uk, 16 (Pol 15-16 : Cz 14) < Lat (nātūra, -lis)

A Latinism very popular and numerously used by the higher Ukrainian clergy and preachers (with classical education) in the 17-18th c. (e.g. Mohyla, Halyatovsky, Radivilovsky, Yavorsky and others); personally and through their works, together with the Ukrainian translators in the Russian service, they introduced it into the Literary Russian as a learned loan-word which later became very widely used, cf. Lomonosov, who knew it also directly from Latin. Its meaning in Russian corresponds fully to that in Ukrainian (1. character; 2. nature).

'n a t u r a l ĭ n y j - a Ukrainian-Polish neologism in Russian (from Latin adj. stem 'natur-al' by means of Slavonic adj. formant '-ĭn-'), introduced into the Literary Russian by Prokopovich (cf. Vasmer), and resting initially on its literary tradition in Ukrainian.

This compound Latin-Slavonic suffix '-al-ĭn-' has been productive in the Literary Ukrainian ("knižna mova") since 16th c., cf. 'generalĭnyj', 'kriminalĭnyj', 'literalĭnyj', 'materijalĭnyj', 'subtelĭnyj', 'triumfalĭnyj'.

1) Lomonosov uses it very frequently and here are the additional examples : 1746, "Natura čudnaja dělami", L, I (Oda Duch., 7, 8), 113, 114, 126; 1747, "metal ... natura skryla", L, I, 128; 1749, "natura",

NEVINNOSTĪ see VINNOSTĪ

NEZGODA see ZGDODA

NEOMYLĪNYJ see OMYLĪNYJ

NEPOVINNOSTĪ see POVINNOSTĪ

NEPŠČEVATI (to view unjustly, to suspect), P.

Kiev Rus', OCS ('pīščevati, nepščevati'), SrMat, II, 420.

Russ : 17-

1626, "nepščenja ego blagodarna sušča". Kat-Rost. (Pov), 642; 1703, "tēmže nepščujut", Magn, 24; 1704, "nepščuju, mnju, censeo. 'nepščevanie". Polik.; 1711-36, "nepščuju". P. SiR (Kutina, L.L., "Leksika stilistič. character. i liter. jazyk XVIII. v. "N., L., 1982),43.

Uk : 16

1570-85, "nepščuete, rozuměete, neslušnoe vymolŭvlenie, Leksprosto; 1582, "ašče li ... ko uloženiju sija byti voznepščuete, moljusja vam". (do Latin), RIB,XIX, 1307; 1596, "nepščuju-mněmaju". Ziz (14); 1600-17, "člověcy voznepščujut, ponosjat, okleveščut". Viš, 161; 1616, "dlūžen esi nepščevati prŭvyja". (Časosl.), Tit, 10; 1627, "nepščuju - mněmaju, rozuměju". Ber.; 1646, "Tako nas da nepščuet čelověk". Moh Trebnik, Illr; 1650, "nepščuju zri mnju". Slolat, (Epif), 476.

An Old Church Slavonicism, that lapsed for a time, was reactivated by the Ukrainian baroque authors. Cf. 'výnu', 'gonzati'. It belonged to the group of words that the first translators failed to understand, "Tolk. neoudobĭ poznavаемym ... recēm ... ot načalnych prevodnikŭ", cf. 'Teksty slovarej XVI,XVII, vv.',Kovtun Leksikogr., 263, No.16, and 294, No. 444.

O B O R O N C A (defender)

Russ: 17

1678, " Bez tebe tma estĭ, jak v mirě

Uk : 14

1388, "my židom ... chočem oboroncoju

bez solnca, světi ž nam vseгда i budi oboronca". Polockij, (Rifmolog), 99.

Dal : oboroncy naši; "oboronec", SSR.

byti", (Vitold, Luck), AZ, I, 25; 1563-9, "kvalit zakonů, ktoroho měl byti oboronceju", KA, 125; 1574, "oboroncy chlebov", (Luck), ArJZ, I/1, 40; 1589, "oboroncoju", AJZ, II, 226; 1596, "Vůzbranitelů, oboronca". Ziz, 36; 1618-21, PalZK, 573; 1627, "Zaščítnik : oboronca", 76, 322; 1632, "Mohilě ... hodnomu oborónci", (Evch) Tit, 291; 1685, "oboroncu cerkovnoho", (Tuptalo, Piram), BilChr, 277; 17th c., "oboronca, zastupnik", SS; 1710, "jako oboroncy i protektora", Orlyk, 246; 1720, "měti za oboroncu", Vellět, I, 349; Mod Uk : oboronec.

Pol : 1444, "obroincza, propugnator", SSP; 15th c., "obrońca", Łoś, II, 197.

Russ 17- < Uk 14- : Pol 15 : CSL *o-born-

This is the Ukrainian 'Knižna mova' word of a baroque tinge, introduced to the Russian 'Slavenskij jazyk' by the Ukrainian (and Kiev educated White Russian) (baroque) authors in the second half of the 17th c., cf. Eremin (Barokko), 64-65.

Morphologically it follows the Uk-Pol-Latin pattern of nouns of fe. form masc. gender (cf. 'zradca', 'kaznoděja', 'nastupca'), found already in Old Ukrainian.

Russian had 'boroniti', 'oborona' (Novg-14th c., Psk -15th c., SrMat) but no 'oboronec' before 18-19th c.

O B Y V A T E L Ě (native inhabitant, local resident), L.

Russ : 17-18

30.12.1655, "starostu ... i inych obyvatelej v.k. Litovskago, kotorye chotjat byti pod našeju ... carsk. rukoju požalovali", (Aleks. to WRussia), RBRS, 366; 1697-9, "preslavnago ostrova Malta obyvateľjam poklonenie". (Šerem, Čižin.), DSnr, X, 1661; 1713, "Getman Voloskij Mikulča ... so obyvatelej mnogie zaprosy trebuet" (Šerem), Sudko, II, 366; 1715, "I proče tamožnie

uK : 16

1563-9, "Obyvateli (živuščii) zemli budutsja veseliti", KA, 625; 1593, "Obyvateli vovodstva volynskoho", ArJZ, III/1, 39; 1598, "obyvátelej", Apokris, 1814; 1605, "Bratistvu Lvovskomu ... taže vsěm podhorskim obyvatelem", (Začapka), Viš, 171; 1627, "Tuzémec, támošnjij obyvatěl", Ber, 260; 1645, "obyvateľev ukrainŭnych", ArJZ, III/1, 391; 1671, "obyvatelě

obyvateli ... perejmut na sebja, "prizrěnie ot obyvatelej", (Golitsyn to Skor), Sud-ko, II, 63; 1731, "Einwohner, obyvatelĭ", Weis, 159; 1759, "estĭ li kamenye domy tamošnich obyvatelej i skolĭko?", L, Filos, 542.

(N.pl)", BarPs, 137; 17th c., "obyvatelĭ, tozemec naselnik", SS; 1710, "obivatelem tich zemelĭ". HrabLět, 78; 1720, "obyvatelĭ", VelLět, I, 241.

GDL, WR: 1566, * obyvatelĭ ... panstva", (LitStat, V/1), BRChr, I, 147.

Pol: 16th c., "obywaciel", Reczek; 15th c., "obywatel", Łoś, I, 75;

Cz: 1562, "obyvatel, colonus, incola, Dasypod.

Russ 17- Uk (WR,GDL) 16 ≈ Pol 15-16 < Cz 15-16 : CSL *byti,

'Obyvatelĭ' - a Ukrainian - Polish Czechism ¹⁾ - as indicated by the period of borrowing and the authors of the Russian texts containing it, came to Russian from the Ukrainian 'knižna mova' (used also in White Russian). In the 19th c. Ukrainian and Russian it assumed additionally a pejorative meaning "neutral politically (indifferent), narrow minded person".

Although it became acceptable to the higher style literary Russian, particularly to the 'slavenskij jazyk' which under the strong Church Slavonic literary tradition in the 17-18th c. partly revived the '-telĭ' derivatives, 'obyvatelĭ' originally is not a Russian word. KESRJa's view "sobstvennoe russkoe" lacks documentary evidence. Russian uses 'žitelĭ' instead.

The iterative 'o-by-va-ti' with the prefixal 'o-' is of WSL, Czech origin. '-tel' for '-ciel' in Polish is Czechism or Ukrainian Church Slavonicism. See 'vlas(t)nyj'.

1) The older (up to the 15-16th c.) proper Polish form was 'obywaciel', cf. 'przyjaciół', 'uczyciel'.

O K Á Z I J A (occasion, opportunity, event), R, P.

Russ : 17

1691, "okkazija" (Kropotkin, Kosmgr Botera < Pol), Smir; 1696, "Strěljali ... toľiko dlja okazii". (Nikitin from Warsaw), Christiani, 18; 15.9.1706, "pri podannoju prez poslannikov moich v Kiev okazii ne sudilem v zapomnėnii ostaviti ljubvi vašoj". R, Ps (RAr), 441; 1721, "gdě nestĭ narodnago šuma, nižė častyja okkázii", P, DR, 54v; 1722, "Ne upustiti že by poleznago

Uk : 16

1563-9, "okazěju", KA, 236, 423; 1596, "tiranovi tureckomu okaziju podavati", ArJZ, I/1, 511-12; 1598, "... koli okazieju toj zverchnosti ... nam khvalt sja děet", Apokris, 1788; 1627, "Izvět; pričina, okázija", Ber, 82; 1640, "i v dalšich okkázijach ... osvėdčati ... ljubov". Tit, 360; 1659, "v neděljju ... ljub na inšoj okkazii možeš ... učiniti", Gal Nauka, 244; 1659, "za toejž

blagovremenija okazii". P, IstPV, 179; 18th c., "okázija, prilučaj", LVN.

Dial.: **Sevsk-** "okazija : chance, something unusual", Preobraž.

okazieju". (Lviv confrat.), ArJZ, I/12, 575; 17th c., "okazija, javlenie", SS; 1671, "okkazii", BarPs, 136; 1688, "a to z takoi okazii : trapil ... nedostatok chléba", (Radiv, VěnChr), BilChr, 272; 1659, "v neděljju ... ljub na inšoj okkazii možeš konkluziju učiniti". Gal Nauka, 244; 1710, čtobi ne opustiti ... tak dobre podannoju okkazii". HrabLět, 170; 1720, "okkazija", Vellět, I, 13.

Pol: 1581, "okazy", Linde

Russ 17 < Uk 16 ; Pol 16 < Lat (occasio)

A learned loan-word from Ukrainian in the literary Russian; in the administrative Russian it is partly also from Polish.

The Sevsk dialect has it from Ukrainian.

The intervocalic '-z-' for Lat. '-s-' here is analogous to the German pronunciation tradition, which is still widespread in the literary Ukrainian and Polish.

O K O L I Č N O S T Ě (additional condition, detail, particular), P, S.

Russ : 18

1722, "drugaja okoličnosti osuž-dajuščaja pogrěšenie kurcievo ... ", "kotorye okolčnosti ... prinadležat skandii", "i ot okoličnostej sojuza onych vremen", (P.), Istgr, 9, 12, 171; 1748, "ni samyja malyja okoličnosti kasa-juščija do ortografii, ... ne ostaviti". Tred, Ort, 123; 1750, "bez daljnych okoličnostej", S, V(Kom. Tresot/11), 313.

Uk : 16

1598, "vzhljadom okoličnosti mėsca", Apokris, 1306; 1618-21, "bez žadnoho uvaženja tych ... okoličnostij", PalZK, 505; 1623, "Latinskii perevodniki takóvyi slova obširne z okoličnostjami na svoj prekladajut jazyk". (ZK, Zlatoust), Tit, 74; 1627, "obstojánie : okoličnosti", Ber, 290; 1646, "bez všeljakich okoličnostej ... ", Diar Fil, 117; 1659, "Esli tyi cirkumštancii, okoličnosti budeš uvažati i koncepty z nych čitini", Gal, Nauka, 252;

Pol: 1564, "okoliczność", Mącz, 84d/2

Russ 18 < Uk 16- (Pol 16 -) : ORus' 'o-kol-ĭn; 'o-kolic-a'. : CSI *o-kol-ě.

'Okoličnosti' is a new (Uk, Pol) '-osti' formation, from an augmented adjectival stem 'okol-ič-n-' (<okolica 14th c., cf. SrMat); rare in Russian and resting on its literary

tradition in Ukrainian.

RukLeks (1739) derives 'okolíčností' from 'kol-o', equating it semantically with 'okruglostí', 'okružnosti' - but this was checked by the Russian 'okrestností'. See 'okolíčnyj'.

O K O L I Č N Y J (surrounding place, neighbouring, around)

Russ : 18

1704, "O chlébě v okoličnyja města, dělaj po statijam" (PV to Repnin), PiB, III, 191; 1704, "a o drugih okoličnych voe vodstvach ... , pisal prežde". (Repnin to PV), PiB, III, 710.

Uk : 15-

15th c., "ierusalim i vsja okoličnaja zemlja" (ZRSb), BRChr, I, 85; 1583, "poslal-o(m) do okoličnych susedov", "a potom okoličnych šljacht", AŽMU, 55 60; 25.11.1585, "vse duhovenstvo cerkvi ... Luckoe i susédove okoličnye". ArJZ, I/1, 203; 17th c., "okoličně movjačij, okrest hlaholně", SS; 1672-7-2, "ne dal horodkom okoličnim uchoditi do Čihirina", SamLět, 129; 1720, "sobral ... okoličnych mužikov", VelLět, I, 245.

WR: 15th c. "okoličnaja zemlja", (Volchvy), BRChr, I, 85.

Pol: 1466, "circiter-okolicznye", SSP; 1564, "okoliczny", Mącz, 392b/48.

Russ 18 < Uk, WR 15-16 (Pol 15-16) : ORus' okolic-a, okolín-

'okol-ič-n-yj', from ORus' 'okolica' with the adjectival formant '-ín-', corresponding to the older Russian 'okrestnyj', is rare in Russian and leads to Ukrainian sources. It replaced in Ukrainian, and hence in Russian, the old form 'okolínnyj'. ¹See 'okolíčností'.

1) Uk: Ipat (6360, 6504, 6782, 6797), 12, 111, 873, 933; 1351, AZ, I, 26; 1370, R9; 1490, Kur Gr. No. C, 136; 1516, Kur Gr. No. E., 138.

Russ: LěPS 6320-6406(Ob), 4; 1551, Stogl, 34/112; 1678, DvorCT, 59.

O (U) K R Ú T N Y J (cruel, ruthless,). R, P.

Russ : (15-16) 17-

16th c. (1461), "v tojže gramotě napisaše papa svoe neblagovolenie i okrutnouju svoju tjažkiju kļjatvu", (Slo na latynju), Popov, 383; 1702-3,

Uk : 14-

1388, "Estí li by čto žida vdení svjatyj pripudil ... okrutně maet byti karan". (Vitold, Luck), AZ, I, 25; 15th c.(end), "a okroutnye židova hadali", ZRSb,

"Vozvěščajuščí ... pečalí ... smutnu mladencov izbiennyx smertí zělo ukrutnu". R, Kom/10, 385; 1711, "Tut že to byl boj okrutnyj, mars žestokij greměl na vesí plac širokij", P, Stich (Za Mogiloju), 215;

Deriv.: 1605 ¹⁾ "nekrestijanskaja okrutností", DSnPL, IV, 185.

269, 272; 1538, "pohanin ... okrutnoho umyslu". AJZ, I 87; 1563-9, "okrutnym zakonom", KA, 262; 1596, "ouéna, esti zvěří ... okrutnyj", Ziz, 63; 1598, "okrutnyj", (Klir Ostr), RIB, XIX, 394, 461; 1618-21, "okrutnyj", PalZK, 348; 1627, "Oúéna : zvěřà okrutnoe". Ber, 465; 1633, "po bédach okrutnyx", (Evf), Tit, 307, 296; 1659, "idiže teper okrutnyj mučitelju za toe do pekla", Gal KIR, 181; 1676-88, "okrutnaja", Radiv, Prop, 24; 1720, "děti ich u vjazenju okrutnom zostajut", VelLět, II, 259.

Deriv.: 1563-9, "okrutnik", "okrutn-
nístvo", KA, 610, 617; 1627, "okrutností (Bezčlovéčie)", Ber, 5.

WR: 15th c. (end), "okrutno nakrest pribit", (Strasti Christ), BRChr, I, 80.

Pol: 1445-, "okrutny, okrutność", Woronczak, Teksty, 90; 1561, "okrutny" (Leopol), Linde; 1445, "ukrutny" Reczek.

Cz: 1392, "bude ukrutnyeysze, čímž ... pan", Geb, III/1, 304; 1414, "ukru-
tenstvie", Hus; "ukrutnik-tyran", Šimek;

Russ (15-17) 18 < Uk 14- (>WR 15) : < Pol (14-) 15 < Cz 14 : CSI *kręť, *kręť.

Semantically 'o k r u t n y j' (CSI *okręt-, *-kręt-) is an early Ukrainian (Polish) Czechism, sporadically used in Russian by Ukrainians or leading to Ukrainian sources (cf. Popov).

The form with '-u-' used by Rostovsky could be attributed also to 'ukaně' ²⁾ - Ukrainian (dialectal) phonetic feature (e.g. pretonic 'o' > 'u', especially when the stressed syllable contains 'u', cf. Uk 'okruhlyj : ukruhlyj') and not necessarily exclusively to the OCz 'ukrutný'. Łoś (I, 124), for Polish, is puzzled by the spelling vacillation of this prefixal formant in 15thc. (" 'u' obok 'o' wskótek czynników poczęści niejasnych"); Machek also calls it "Nejasný" but hints at an assimilation 'o-u' >. Contextually the 'u-u' form in Polish (first in the 15th c. Biblja Zofii, translated from, or with the help of, a Czech text) leads to a Czech source, and the latter may have indirectly contributed to Rostovsky's 'u-u', too. ³⁾

Cf. Russian 'kručinovat' (Gore Zločastn. 17th c.) and 'krutoj'. Polish corresponding form - 'okręt, -ny' - a ship, of a ship, (krąt, kręcić) - retains nasals.

- 1) Mnishko's letter to the Russian Boyars during the Time of Troubles, linguistically - a mixture of Ukrainian, Russian and Polish elements.
- 2) Cf. Shakhmatov: Oč Russk. dial., III. (Malorussk Narěč), Živaja Starina, Vyp. IV (SPb, 1892), 27-31; and Vaytovich: Vesci AN BRSSR, (Seria hramadskick navuk, Minsk, 1961, No. 3.), p.102.
- 3) Rostovsky's form in Russian probably rested on an older Ukrainian literary tradition, ie on the 15th c. Uk-WR "Sv. Oleksěj syn Evĕimĭana" text, based, in its turn, partly on a Czech text. Cf. Karsky, Turdy, 288. See 'koruna'.

O M Y L I T Ī (S J A) (to err, make mistake, be mistaken)

Russ: (16) 18

1581, (ino tak mladencov omyljajut, kak tvoi panove to govorili" (to Batory), Groz, 234; 1710, "Lutčej puškarĭ v jadrach omylitsja", (Ops Artil, Smir.

Uk: 16

1563-9, "omyljalisja v ich obludnostech", "Ne mylĕtesja", "sja ... pomylili", KA, 309, 161, 627; 1598, "taja praktika ... omyljaet často". Apokris, 1812; 1627, "Pohrĕšaju, netrafljaju, omyljájusja", Ber, 160; 1646, "včomsja ... tyi censurove pomylili", Moh, Trebnik, Predem, Vr; 17th c., "omyljajus", SS; 1672-702, "Ale onoho (Turčina) fortuna omylila", SamLĕt, 159; 1720, "v tom nas nadĕja naša omilila", VelLĕt, II, 31.

Pol: 1564 "Mylic się", Mącz, 285c/19.

CZ: 14th c. "myliti", SSČ ("omyliti sĕ", Machek).

Skl: mĕlit; ULus: myllĭc; LLus: myllis, molis - Vasm.

See 'o m y l k a' for conclusion.

O M Ý L N Y J (mistaken, wrong, false), R.

Russ: 18

1702-3, "Gdĕ nadĕžda omylna, jaže tja prelstila", "napravo (kolo fortuny) točitsja pilno i budet tak neomylno", R, Kom (Antiprolog), 342, Kom/6, 364; 1728, " ... dobroditel silĭna, i predstach vo družestve Ljubvi neomylna", (Ezekija), Per, PRD, 403; 18th c. (1746-48), "bylo b to samym dĕlom ne(o)mylno", Dialog, 110.

Uk: 16

1580, "i to bylo neomylno skazujuť" (Prot. Ljutor), RIB, XIX, 67; 1598, "tych omylnych pastyrov", Apokris, 1050; 1627, "lož, omýlnyj", Ber, 109; 1628, "omylnym povĕstjam" (M.Smotritsky) Gol, I, 3154; 1646, "Nechajchto chočet znosit Gr. Rukopisanyi Eĕchlohija ... , znajdet neomýlne v onych ... zhodu", Moh, Trebnik, Predm, IIIIV; 17th c., "omylnyj", SS; 1720, "neomilnuju

zahibelí", VelLět, II, 31.

Deriv.: 1563-9, "omylností", KA, 231.

WR: 1517-19, "a neomylně sčítati učiti" (Skoryna, Bible, BRChr, I, 107.

Pol: 1471, "Neomylně, haud dubia, mylně - falsa", SSP.

Cz: 14-15th c., "mylně to jest", SSČ; 1414, "omylně", Hus.

See 'o m y l k a' for conclusion.

O M Ý L K A (error, mistake)

Russ : 17-18

1694, " ... pisariĭ (Litovskij) ... ne izvolil prinjatiĭ ... gramoty dlja omylok", "čtob te omylki ispravili" (Kunak, Uk WR sit), VUR, 314, 315; 1710, "Omylka" (Ops Artil), Smir.

Uk : 16

1598, "s omylkoju", "usmotruju v nej pomylku trojakuju", Apokris, 1524, 1024; 1597-600, "ale tak omylkoju ... sja toe prilučilo", Viš (do Episk), 60; 1606, "Pohrěšenija ili pomýlki" (UčEv, Balaban), RIB, XIX (Priměč), 48; 1627, "Pohrěšenje: Blazní, Omýlka", Ber, 84; 1646, "pomylki v tich Trebnikach ... vyniknuli ... ", Moh, Trebnik, Predm, IIIv; 17th c., "Omylka, blud", SS.

POL: 1546, "omylka", Mącz, 91b/33;

Cz: 1360, "dubitatio, mylenye", Klaret, 13; 15th c., "neb m(e)ylka, pochibnost", SSČ.

Russ (16,17) 18 < Uk(WR) 16- < Pol 15-16 < Cz 14-15-

'myliti (sja)' primarily is a West Slavonic word very common in Ukrainian (found also in White Russian). In Russian it is rare and sporadic, and characteristic of individual (mainly of Uk origin) authors.

The Russian texts, the similarity of derivatives in Ukrainian and Russian, cf. also the spelling of 'omylnyj' (with hard 'l') in Russian as in Ukrainian, but unlike in Polish, indicate a Ukrainian source for it (and derivatives) in Russian.

Etymological explanation of '(o-)myliti(-sja)' remains inconclusive. Machek attempts to relate it to Lith 'meluóti', Latv 'meluot' (to lie), 'maldināt' (mislead), and even through LLus 'molis' (to err) to CSI *modl- (to pray), Lith 'maldā', but there remains the problem with 'y' ("Záhadné je 'y'"); Vasmer's comparison with Latv 'muldēt' (confused talking), although with less difficulty with the 'y', is not convincing ("unsicher") enough either.

O R Á T O R (orator), L,P.

Russ : 18

18th c., "Orátor - vitija, ritor, iže znaet chorošo govorití", LVN; 1731, "Redner, orator", Weis, 495; 1748, "takovimi rasprostranenijami izobilujut velikie drevnie oratori" (Ritorika), L, IV, 222; 1755, "u stichotvorcev upotrebitel'ínée ... gramatičeskija volínosti, neželi u oratorov", L, Gram (Para 491), 191; 1760, "Skazati' ... o takich Oratorach", P, SiR, I, Predisl.;

1789, "Orátor, sm.vétija", SAR;

Deriv.: 1755, "Tupa oratorija, kosmojazyčna poezija", L, Gram, 8.

UK : 16

1587, "vlasne jak ... holyj ... voevati, a prostak neučonyj za mudroho oratora otpovedati" (H. Smotrickij), KICN, 238; 1596, "vétija, ritor, orátor", ... imél družbu so mnoju", Viš (Feodul), 135; 1618-21, PalZK, 457; 1627, "Vétij; orátor", Ber, 40; 1659, "pod toju planetoju kotoryi ljude rodjatísja, ... byvajut oratórami ... znamenitymi", Gal, KIR, 233; 1685, "budí kto nadobnym oratorom" (Tuptalo, Piram), BilChr, 278; 1688, "eden z orátorov rimskich ...", Radiv, Prop, 39.

Deriv.: **oratorskij-** 1690 (Veličk. Mleko), BilChr, 213.

POL: 1564, "orator", Mącz, 395d/40;

OCz: "orator", Šimek.

Russ 18 < Uk 16 : Pol 16 < Lat (ōrātor) : Gr (opoc)

A learned loan-word in Russian through Ukrainian from Latin and sustained by its Ukrainian literary tradition, cf. Vinogr, Oč, 20.

Public oratory was a customary event in the 17-18th c. Kiev Academy (Petrov, KAK, X, 226). See 'o r a c i j a'.

O R A C I J A (speech, oration, oratory, Y, (P).)

Russ : 17

1625, "i nikoimi že aracyjami, ani silozmami prepréti vozmogoch", Chvor (Pov Slezni), 102; 1657, "Da vam že by lverskogo monastyrja ... ubratí 12 bratov, pred carem i pred nami oraciju govorití, ... bogoslovnuju i pochvalnuju", (Patr. Nikon), RIB, V, 292; 1702, "toržestvujte vsi i carju ... siju žalomskuju oraciju glagolite". Y, Slo, I,

Uk : 16

1598, "aby ... rozsuditi mohl, jak rozuměti o inych oraciach", Apokris, 1388; 1599, "Pridal ešče ... Oracyju, nazvanuju Dohmatyka", (Potij) RIB, XIX, 1113; 1600, "Ibo christos ... ne velikie oracii protjahal", Viš (Feodul), 147, 135; 1618-21, " ... oracija S. Orěchovskoho do Soboru", PalZK, 997; 1627, "Sústavljájú slóvo: Skláduju oráciju",

98; 25. 2. 1711, "David ... takuju oraciju ... glagolet", Y, Slo, IX, 140; 1719, "govoril oraciju Ober-leromonach", (Pochdn. Jurn), Smir; 1722, "no Lazari sozval ich, ... oracieju blagorēčivoju obodril", (P.), Istgr, 252; 1768, "Ciceronoby oraciī", Smir, Mak, 112.

ber, 249; 1646, "z toi knižki vybrati vērši i tvoriti z nich oracii", (Perlo), BilChr, 164; 17th c., "oraciju skladuju", SS; 1720, "po movleni oraciī", VelLēt, II, 487.

Pol: 1564, "oracija", Mącz, 275c/1; 1584, "oracya" (Wujek), Linde.

OCz: "oraci", Šimek; 15th c., "oracze", Geb, III/1, 249.

Russ 17 < Uk 16 :P Pol 16 : Cz 15 < Lat (oratio)

Apart from Khvorostinin's and Nikon's examples (both from Ukrainian) 'o r a c i j a' (as 'orator') is mainly an 18th c. word in Russian, introduced by the Ukrainian orators - higher clergy and preachers.

'a' (for 'o') in Khvorostinin's case is 'akanie'.

See other words in '-acija'. Cf. 'tekst'.

O S V Ě D Ć Á T Ī (declare, admit, witness), R.

Russ : 18

15.9.1706, "juže (ljubovī) i k moemu ubožestvu ... osvědčali". R, Ps(RAr), 441.

Uk : 14

1347-, "i ona krikom ... osvētčit svoje, usilovanie" (Stat Visl), AZ, I, 18; 1398, "svēdčju" (Kolomyja), R31; 1400, "Osvēdčaju" (Lvov), R33; 1489, "S(y)n sja kr(e)stitī, a o(te)cī s n(e)ba svēt(ū)čitī", Četīja (130v), 83; 1563-9, "osvetčajusja pered Bohom", KA, 515; 1619, "osīvjadčiti", (Gavat), Ulterm, 39; 1627, "Svēditelīstvuju: svēdču, ... osvēdčájusja", Ber, 216; 1640, "osvēdčae", SamLēt, 129.

Deriv.: "osvědčenie", 1347-, AZ, I, 7; 1584, AŽMU, 93; 1618-21, PalZK, 387.

Pol: 1397, "iaco prave wedzam iswaczam" (Roty, Tasz, 77; 1623, "oświadczyć", Linde.

OCz: "osvedčavati" - prohlasovati, Šimek; **SLK:** svedčit'; **ULus:** swēdčič; **LLus:** swēdčyś; **SCr:** svjedočiti (Machek).

'o s v ě d ě j a t ě' (as used by Rostovsky) is an isolated Ukrainianism in Russian. Derived from 's-věd-ŭk- (*sŭ-věd-: *věd) with the iterative '-a-' and the prefixal '-o-' formants, it corresponds to the Russian (and Bulg) used forms 'svidetel'-stvo-vati' (contaminated by 'videti' hence 'i').

In Ukrainian, as in West Slavonic, it has been common¹⁾ since 14th c.

- 1) Here are additional examples: 1404, "svědčju" (Halyč, R37; 1424, R57; 1596, "svěditel'stvuju, svědčú", Ziz, 77; 1648, "i starsie naši ... koroljam ... usluhi vojskovye ... osvědčali" (Chmelnyckyj), AJZ, V, 84; 1710, "kozaki značnie ... světu osvědičali", HrabLet, 50; 1728, "Věrnost' svoju svědčili, (Mil. Bož II/1), BilChr, 325. Cf. also: "svědok", 1377, R12; "svedomost'", 1454, R87; "svědoctvo", 1386, R16.

O S Ó B A (person, Individual), R, P, L, S.

Russ : 17

1607, "ljudi za pravdu ... svoimi osobami bilisja" (Šujski), DSnPL, IV, 261; 1665, "... mel'nicy ... osobam zasluženym nadanyja" (Buturlin, Uk sit), SGGD, IV, 159; 1689, "a o tret'ej osobě, ... ne vospominalosj", PiB, I, 13; 1697-8, "osobu", (Šerem), DSnR, X, 1601; 1704, "Osóba, lice, persona", Polik; 1707, "prošu ... poveliti pročim blagorazumnym osobam pročesti", R, Diar, 52; 1709, "osoba", ŽurnPV, I, 193; 1710, "kak pisati pisma k raznym osobam". (Vědom., Mai, Prilož), Obn, II/1, 116; 1712, "Znatnuju osobu", (Šerem-Skor) Sud-ko, II, 363; 28.10.1716, "drugaja časti ... na osobě carskej." P, SiR, I, 109; 1717, "v ... carskoj osobě", P, SiR, I 192 (and 222); 1720, "Takož i rjadovym osóbam", "osóboju", P, DR, 10r, 139r; 1722, "Takovye to obidy ... i na samoj osobě carskoj", P, IstPV, 33 (and 3); 1731, "person, osoba, lik", Weis, 465; 1738, "osoba, lik", Weis, 465; 1738, "osoba", Tred, Ort, 132; 1749, "osoboju Vašego Prevoschoditel'stva vsjak pobužden", L, Filos (Ps k Tatišč), 654; 28.3.1745, "... v razsuždenii toľ velikoj osoby, ... moe sočinenie prostiraetsja", L, I(Ps), 337;

Uk: 16

1563-9, "Boh ne smotrit na osoby". KA, 240; 1596, "Licè, osóba", Ziz, 55; 1598, "svěckoj ... osobě", "odnu ... osobu", Apokris, 1760, 1768; 1608, "Eresj, eže pod odnoju osoboju ... oplatka tělo i krov christovu rozuměti", (Leont), AJZ, II, 271; 1618, "Osoby tvoei ... serdečnostj" (VizCn), BilChr, 156, 1627, "Vid: licè: osóba", Ber, 21; 1636, "V osóbě tvoej světloj, otče ... ", Tit, 294; 1670, 1672, "Vy sami znaete, kakaja osoba v cerkvi archimandrit", Bar, Ps, 113, 179; 1672-702, "svoeju carskoju osoboju ...", SamLét, 186; 17-18th c., "ta pilnaja doroha moej osobě", UlInterm, 189.

WR: 1552, "osoba", Lappo, PReviz, 66.

POL: 1542, "osoba", Łoś, II, 205.

OCz: 13-14th c., "trzi ossoby", (Žaltař), Flajšh, 140; Šimek.

1761, "čto ... do osoby vašego prevoschoditel'stva kasaetsja". S, Ps, 43 (and 46); 1789, "osóba", SAR.

Russ 17 < Uk, WR, Pol 16 < Cz 13-14 : OCS 'osobě': CSI *o-sob-ě

'osoba' is not really a CSI word as KESRJa says, but a back formation from CSI *o-sob-ě (*o-sob-ĩ; j*sobě; *sebě) that originated in WSI, probably in OCz¹⁾ (perhaps influenced by Lat 'persona'), and spread gradually to, or formed analogously in, other languages.

In Russian it is mainly from, or prompted by, Ukrainian, and, indirectly, WSI - Pol influence. Russian, having preserved the ORus' usage and meaning of 'lice', 'ličnyj' (personal) and 'osobě' (separate, cf. 'sobstvennyj' - own), limited the meaning of 'osoba' to 'important person'.

1. Chronologically available evidence does point to OCz, eg 13-14th c., "trzi ossoby wieczni sobie gsu", corresponding to Latin "tres personae coeternae ... sibi sunt", (Flajšh, 140). In OCS this theological concept was expressed by "triosobńnyj", cf. 11th c., "... nouždino i edinoje Boga sūnabūdēti, i triosobńnaia imena ispovēdati" (τρεις υποστασεις), GrNazar, XI.v, 135, SrMat; cf. also 13th c., "osobǐstvo - proprietas" (Serb. Triod), Miklosich.

O S O B L Í V Y J (separate, individual, special), P, L.

Russ: (16) 17-18

1567, "a otlučati ne chotite ... a osoblive krovi knajažačoj ot boga ... povyšonoj" (Vorotyn) Groz,258; 1697-8, "izbrach ... za osoblivago patrona", (Šerem), DSnr, X, 1582; 1699, "ich osoby ... osoblivo prijatny byli", DSnr, VIII, 736; 1701, "vojska ... grabitel'stvo učinili, a soblivo v maetnostjach kn. Čertoriskogo", PiB, I, 451; 1710, "Sějanija osoblivo pšenicy ne otlagati" (Brjusov Kalendari), Obn, II/1, 154a; 1721, "na osoblívom listě", P, DR, II, 22v; 1731, "Kuenstlich, osoblivym masterstvom", Weis, 353, 95; 1738, "zapisyvati ... v osoblivyja ... i šnurovannyja knigi", Instruk, 31; 1748, "osoblivo", Tred, Ort, 42; 1761, "uchodjat ljudi v čuzie gosudarstva a osoblivo v Poljšu", L, Filos, 613.

Uk : 16

25.12.1522, "Z osoblivoe laski", Kur Gr, No. F, 140; 1557, "čerez osoblivoho poslanca", Gol, I, 23; 1576, "osoblive vypisĩ na testament", (Luck), ArJZ, I/1, 55; 1598, "osoblive", Apokris, 1712; 1627, "Osóbnyj: osoblívij", Ber, 299; 1631, "osoblíve", Tit, 242; 17th c., "osoblivij, osobnyj", SS; 1687, "čitaj, osoblivo hlavu tretjuju" (Bishop of Lviv), AZ, V, 202; 1672-702, "osoblivii podarunki", SamLět, 53; 1746, "osoblivo že ... Akademii ... kievskovj učitelem ... izvěstno činim". (Kiev Metrop), Višn, KAK, 330.

WR: 1567, "voz odin dvemi konĩmi osoblivymi", RIB, XXX, 412;

Pol: 1523, "osoblivy", Reczek.

Deriv.: "osoblivostĭ", 1748, Tred, Ort,
162.

Russ (16) 17-18 < Uk, WR 16 : Pol 16

See 'osobnostiĭ' for conclusion

O S O B N O S T Ě (separateness) R.

Russ : 18

1702-9, "Cerkov svoju kroviju svjatoju
iskuplennuju, v osobnosti že ...
čelověka dušu". R, slo, II, 135.

Uk : 15-16

1496, "pravil posolĭstvo po osobnosti",
AZ, I, 158; 1588, "i to osobnosti eho",
(O věřě), RIB, VII, 671; 1671, "Zaslui
tvoej prečestnosti v osobennosti dlja ...
cerkvi", BarPs, 157.

Pol: 15th c. (middle, "osobnośc",
Woronczak (Teksty), 142.

Russ 18 < Uk, WR 15- : Pol 15-

Both the derivatives, the adjective 'osob-liv-yj' (from the simple adjectival stem 'osobĭ', augmented by the formant '-liv-') and the '-ostĭ-' noun 'osob-(ĭ)n-ostĭ' (from the enlarged adj. stem 'osob(ĭ)n-') in Russian are of Ukrainian-Polish formation, retaining their foreign tinge and depending on their Ukrainian literary tradition. Cf. also the stress on '-liv-' in Russian, as in Ukrainian. See 'o s o b a'.

O T V Á G A (courage, daring), P.

Russ : 18

7.5.1726, "i ognennoj otvagi bogatyrju",
P, SiR, II, 187; 1789, "otvága", SAR.

Uk : 17-18

1672-702, "... uzjali horod Azov, ... za
otvahoju kozakov", SamLět, 190; 1710,
"Narod kozackij i otvahami ricerskimi
(estĭ)", Orlyk, 24.

Pol: 17th c., "Dla ojczyzny wielkie
odwagi czynili", Reczek.

'o t v a g a' - neologism in Slavonic (postverbal, from 'otvažitisja'). See 'otvažititsja' for conclusion.

O T V A Ž I T Ī S J A (dare, act courageously, take chances), P, R.

Russ : 18

1728, "estili čto boltnuti otvažatsja, velikago směcha materiju podajut". P, SiR, II, 243; 1731, "Wagen - otvažitisja." Weis, 732

Mosk. Dial.: "otvažitīsja - molodečestvovati", ObiSlov.

Deriv.: **otvažnyj:** 1701, "Toj gotuet ..., sej **otvažnych** ricerov pooščrjaet", R, Slo, I, 51. 1731, "Vermessenheit, **otvažnosti**", Weis, 679

Uk : 16-17

1564, "Začim by ne važilsja nihto ... kidatisja na žida", Tymč; 1627, "Ponuždajusja: otvažujusja", Ber, 167; 1638, "Važil se kontrakt učiniti", Gol, II, 158; 1646, "knihi ... vydavati vážilisja", (Moh), tit, 361; 17th c., "Otvažujusja - ", SS; 1717, "... ruka derzaet, ale tyliko do pjati otvažaetsja brazd ...", (Tuptalo, Usp. Boh), SUP, 310;

Deriv.: **otvažnyj:** 1646, Tit, 361; 1720, "otvažnoe i nerozvažnoe serce eho rickerskoe", VelLět, II, 352.

Pol: 14-16th c. "wazyč - ryzykować," (Roty, etc), Reczek; 17th c., "naważyć - odważyć **slę**"; Reczek.

OCZ: 15th c. "odvažiti se", Holub (ESJČ).

Russ 18 < Uk 16-17- : < Pol 16-17 : < Cz 15-16 : NHG, MHG, MOLG (wagen - dare, Kluge).

Rare and late, both 'otvažitisja' and 'otvaga' in Russian (which prefers 'derzati') are from Ukrainian and, indirectly, from Polish.

In Slavonic these words are neologisms, only partly semantically, indirectly, depending on German 'wagen' (dare). With the prefixal 'ot-' in Ukrainian and Polish (from Czech) ¹⁾ it appeared later, replacing partly the earlier simple 'važitisja' (dare).

See 'vaga', 'povaga', 'važnosti'.

1) This is indicated by chronolgy. "wahać sie", "wahotliwy" in Polish are Czechisms.

P A N (Mr, Sir, Lord, magnate), P, R, Y, S.

Russ : 15-

15-16th c. (1456-62), "i sam pan města togo v zemlju vpal" ¹⁾ (Sb) Běloz, 40; 1535 copy, (1451), "Vitovt ... takže i knjažata i panavě toe věry" (Metrop. Iona, AŠEI, III (No.9), 25; 16th c. copy, (1461-), "gramoty ... vsěm knjazem i

Uk: 14

1349, "ljubo voevoda, a ljubo pan", (Rus' Princes Treaty), AZ, I, 2 (R2; 1351), "pan Knefli" (Halič. Starosta Otto, AZ, I, 20; 1352, "pan", R3; 1359, "pisari pana Starostyn", (Peremyšli), R5; 1370, "pan", (Lviv), R9; 1378, "ta

panom podavaša "(Slona latynju), Popov, 383; 1522, "govorili nam pany ot Korolja". DSnPL, I, 669; 16th c., (1549-), "pan Andrej Točinskoj", Peresvet (Saltan), 164; 16th c., "poimaša ... i panov, i getmanov", (Sof. Vrem 1500), SrMat; 1577, "a ty ot rodu velikich panov", Groz, 206; 1581, "panove rada", Groz, 215; 1593-4, "do pana S. Šiški ... Kievskago ž voevody", Korob(d), 75 (and 73); 1611-12, "mnogich panov", Palic (Sk), 493; 1612, "no v Suzdalě ... vory i Litovskie ljudi, pany s vojskom svoim" (Pogr. Šujsk), Gudzij, Chr, 319; 1614, 1619, "panov radnych", (interrog), AMG, I, 96; 1617, "s pany ... radoju", RRIs (Mich. to James I), OSP, VIII, 124; 1626, "pane getmane", Kat-Rost (Pov), 640; 1634, "pacholok pana", AMG, I 603; 1654, "A pan Getman i pisari" (Aleks., to Golovin), SGGD, III, 505; 1664, "najjasnějšago ... pana moego", Ktš, Predsl, xiv; 1687, "podobae ... možnomu panu i gospodinu dvor postroitī" (Konov), Sob, 115; 1697, "panom radě", PiB, I, 185; 15.9.1706, "Žičlivyj prijatelju, pane Timofěevič", "prijatelevi panu Simeonu ... Domorcy", R, Ps (RAR), 9, 441; 1748, "pan skroetsja v lěsach ot zvučnoj sej pogody", Si I, 338.

Deriv.: see conclusion.

pani Chonika", R13; 1388, "na lista panov", (Vitold, Luck), AZ, I, 23; 1398, "a se ja pan Benko" (Halič. Starosta), R31; 1393, 1395, 1404, 1433, 1452, "panove", Jaroš (Mold), 293; 1421, "pan sudija Ivůvskiě", R50; 1443, "pan Ilivůvskyi" (Horodok), R78; 1476, "Blahorodnyj pan Roman s Kieva" (Metrop. Misail), ArJZ, I/7, 199; 1563-9, "Do pana boha", KA, 11; 1596, "Hospodī", pan", Ziz, 41; 1627, "Hospodín: Pán, hospodár", Ber, 46; 1632, "A ednoho v trech Licech znaem tebe pana". (Evch), Tit, 299; 1671, "pan", BarPs, 133; 1672-702, "kotorie ne polkovnikami a panami nazyvalisja", SamLet, 170; 1705, "Jasnevelm. pane ktitore (i.e. Mazepa)", P, Vladim., Proloh; 1720, "pane Dorošenku", VelLet, II, 343.

Deriv.: see conclusion

WR: 1465, "ot pana olechnova" (Polock), Bulachaw, Mat, 142; 1511, RIB, XX, 659; 16-17th c., "pan boh", Kitab, 117b, p. 380;

GDL: 1457-62²⁹ (Kaz 17), Stang 27.

Pol: 1281, "pan bobrouy, pan strose" (Kodex Malopol.), Tasz, 27, 28; 14-15th c., "(PsFl), Reczek.

Cz: 13th c., "chpan", Brueck; 14th c. (beg.), "Poyal zzobie senie hpannu wssie chzcety dyewku gmene annu". (Živ. Marii), Flajšh, 168; **Ocz,** "hpan";

Slk: pan; **ULus:** pan (Machek)

OBul: 15th c., "župan³⁾", Bulg: pan;

Mod SCr: pān - pastirski bog.

A. Russ 15-16 < (WR 15 <) Uk 14- < Pol 13-: Cz 13- (hpan) : CSI *gūpanū.

B. Russ 15-16 < Uk, WR, GDL, Pol 15-16-

A West Slavonic word by usage (probably of CSI origin), common also in Ukrainian since the middle of the 14th c. The Ukrainian share in the Ukrainian- White Russian-GDL-Polish complex contribution towards introducing it into Russian was

effectively decisive through written and spoken (scribes) media.

In Ukrainian (as in Polish), with the meaning of 'Mr', 'Sir', 'Lord', corresponding to Russian 'gospodin', it has been current and common in the administrative documents (14th c.), literary works (15th c.-) and in colloquial language. In Russian it has been limited to the written languages, and, although very numerous and spreading to the literary genres in the 17th c., it mostly referred to foreign situations - Ukrainian and Polish nobles, sustained by the Russian interest in Ukrainian and Polish affairs.

'akanie' (also the 'e:ě' confusion) in 'panavě' reflects not Iona's but the 16th c. (Moscow) copyist's language phonetic features.

There were several derivatives from 'pan' in Russian, borrowed from the same source.

'P á n s k i j' (lord's, Polish, of GDL): 16th c. ("poimaša" voevod ... i panskich dětej" - SofVrem, 1500), SrMat; 1593-4, ("Dvor panskoi i toržek", - WR, Uk sit.), Korob (d), 74; 1619 ("panskoi precase¹⁾- as office concerning the Poles " - RJames), Larin, 163;

'P á n s t v o' (collective noun, state, rule): 1567 ("vo oblastech panstva vašego" - Bělsky), 1581 ("vojska ... v panstve"), Groz, 242, 214; 1637 ("Vozdvig na naše panstvo ... kazakov ukrainskich" - < Pol. < Turkish., Kuranty), SobVI, 152; 17-18th c. ("O nature ... panstva" - < Lat.), SobVI, 53;

'P á m š č i n a' (feudal obligation, serfdom): 1628 ("iz Grigorěvi panščiny" - ref to WR territory), AMG, I, 234;

In Ukrainian the derivatives are very numerous:

'P á n i' (lady, Mrs): 1378, R13; 1412, R44; 1563-9, KA, 223; 17th c., SS;

'P a n n a' (Miss): 1494, AJZ, II, 112; 1563-9 ("panenka"), KA, 322; 17th c., SS;

'P a n j á n k a' (Miss - dimin.): 1563-9, ("panenka"), KA, 322; 17th c., SS;

'P á n s k i j' (lord's); 1563-9, ("Duch panskij"), KA, 44; 1627, (Vladýčeni: pánskiij"), Ber, 23, 46; 17th c., SS;

'P á n s t v o' (state, collective noun): 1388 ("v panstvě našom" - Luck, Vitold), AZ, I, 25; 1438, R76; 1563-9, KA, 644; 1596, Ziz, 41; 1627, Ber, 46; 1672-702 ("nastupil na panstvo" - Chmeln.), SamLět, 153, 170;

'P á n š č i n a' (feudal obligation, serfdom): 1672-702 ("ne chotjači panščiny robiti"), SamLět, 3, 5;

'P a n o v á t i' (to rule): 1494 ("opanoval"), AJZ, II, 111; 1563-9, KA, 498; 1596, Ziz, 9; 1627 (Hospodstvuju: panúju"), Ber, 46; 17th c., SS;

'P a n ú j u č i j' (ruling): 1627, Ber, 23; 17th c., SS;

'P a n ó v a n i e' (rule, reign): 1563-9, KA, 498; 17th c., SS.

- 1) The earliest documents in Russian containing this word, all contain other Ukrainian linguistic features: 'godina' (hour), 'mistrove pisari', 'murovanyj', 'latyn-', 'městečko'.
- 2) According to Stang (27) this (Kazimir's) charter contains Ukrainian features: 'tobi', 'sobi', 'kancliru', - probably written by a Ukrainian scribe
- 3) In OBulg a higher ranking boyar was called, 'županū' e.g., 13.8.1437, "Zupan Vojko, župan nančju" (Venelin, Ju., V.: Vlach-Bolgarskija ili Dako-Slavjanskija gramaty ..., SPb, 1840, p. 79). 'Pan' in the 15th c. Moldavian (1420, "pana Michajla, pana Ilíjaša" - Venelin, op. cit., p. 60, 61, 62, 173), is from

Ukrainian.

- 4) Bachrušin (Trudy, I, 186, 179) confirms the existence in Moscow of "panskaja izba" in 1605, as well as of "panskij Dvor" in 1537, for the GDL (Ukrainian and White Russian) merchants.

P A P E Ž Ě Ě (pope)

Kiev Rus' 11-14th c., 1056-7, "obrětenie mošči ... Klimenŭta papeža Rimšiska". (Ostr. ev.), SrMat.; 11th c. (1080-88), "V svjatyh sborěch vsi papěževe dostojni sv. Petra". (Posl. Mitrop. Ioanna II); 12-13th c., "blaženyi papeži Leon". (Posl. Mitrop. Nikifora to V. Monomach), SrMat; 13-14th c., "papeži Rimškyi pochuli těch iže ropiščuti na knigy slovenškyja. (PovVL) Ipat 6406, 19, ("ot papeža") 6494, 72; 1377, "papeži ... pochuli ..." (PovVL) Lavr. 6404, 6494, 11, 36; 14-15th c., "papeži" (PovVL) LětPS, 6404 (Ob. 7.)¹⁾.

Russ (15-)-16-

(1488, "... v tom Papež nic moči ne iměet: papež moči imaet v duhovenstvě", (Poppel), DSnr, I, 11); 1568-84, "papěž", (transl < Pol), Sob, 53; 1581, "a i Papežu to vědomo" (Groz to Possevin.), DSnr, X, 231; 1617, "papežen i ezovit v gorod ne pustjat", DSnr, II, 1209; 1625, "Razumějte ... čto papež podavaet", Chvor (Eret), 68, 58; 1644, "vsě papeži rimstii" (I. Nasědka), Prenija, 23; 1651, "I papež ... pisal" (Uk sit), VUR, III, 12; 1655, "korolĭ prosil pomošči (i.e. against Chmelnickij) ... u papeža" (Repnin's report), AMG, II, 462; 1656, "emu vspomoženie ...činit papež", "Koroleva Švetckaja ... živet v Rimu u papeža", DSnr, III, 506, 632; 1656, "šel ... papeža rimskago zemleju, ... i byl papeža ... v goroděch ..." (Kurakin, Uk-Pol sit)AMG, II, 549-50; 1661, "ot papeža ... posly" (interrog., Smolensk), AMG, III, 396; 1664, "slyšal ..., čto papež ... pisal," (interrog., Pol sit), AMG, III, 549; 1705, "papež" (Kurakin), Christiani, 54;

Dial: pápež.

Deriv.: see papežskij

Uk : 13-15-

(Literary and Chancery lang.) 14-15th c. "promeži ... papeži i patriarchi", (Tolst. Sb), Popov, 162; (1388, "podluh ustav papežskich", Luck, AZ, I, 20); 15th c., (1456), "Carĭ že Rimskij prizva papeža" (Amartol. Uvar.), SrMat; 1563-9, "Antichrest, to est papež", KA, 498; 1587, "... maloho papežka urodil", (H. Smotr. Kal RN, 261, 264; 1597-600, "este ... do papěža pristali", Viš (do Episk), 78; 1605, "papěž", Perestor, 48; 1618-21, "uslyšavši to papež ... koronu poslal Daniilovi", PalZK, 1109; 1627. "Pápa: pop, táto, pápěž", Ber, 152; 17th c., "papěž, papa", SS; 1672-702, "sejm ... v Litvě ..., na kotorij papěž prislal legata", SamLět, 147;

WR: (11-15), 16th c., "otec papež", RIB, XX, 896.

Pol: 14-15th c., Moszyński; 14-15th c., "iscy svęty potr ...toocz gest papeszem", Kaz Gn, 56; 1629, "papieža", Linde.

Cz: 9th c., "papež", Flajšh, 23; 1360, "Papa dic papez", Bohem, 478; 1374, "ustavil ... myesto sebe papeže", SSČ.

OCS - Czech variant: 9-10th c., "blaženago Klimenta ... papeža", Kiev leaves (Auty, OCs, 52); 9-10th c.,

Russ (11-) 14- < Uk (> WR) 11 - 14- < OCS 9-10 < (Pol 10- <) Cz 9-10
< OBavarian (pâpes) : OHG (bâbes) < MLat (*papex) < Lat (papa: apex)
pontifex)

OCS (Assem., Žit. Kir. Method., Kiev Leaves) and Polish (also Slovak, Slovene) have it from OCzech²⁾, from which - partly through the OCS and partly through the Kiev - Moravia contacts directly - it found its way into the 11-14th c. (Ukrainian) Kiev Rus' Church and literary language. Kiev passed it on to the provinces - to Novgorod (Ostr. Ev) and, later, to Muscovy (PovVL, Lavr). Ukrainian and Polish influence helped to sustain it in the 17-18th c. Russian, especially during the Ukrainian-Polish wars with religious overtones in which Muscovy took keen interest.

Its currency was temporarily increased in the Ukrainian Polemical literature (very numerous in PalZK) that spread to, and was imitated in, Russian, mostly for stylistic reasons, when it assumed a stingy and pejorative connotation, e.g. 'Rom. Catholic heretic, Antichrist' etc. Cf. preniĵa, 163, 316, 23; But Grozny used mainly 'papa' (1581, 227), and only rarely 'papež' - both in neutral sense.

Despite its long history in East Slavonic, in Russian, as in Ukrainian, where 'papa' - neutral literary word - stood in its way, this West Slavonic form has remained a Czechism-Polonism of a sporadic currency and rather foreign tinted. Nevertheless, as the derivatives show, it reluctantly submitted to the morphological and formative norms of the language.

'-ž-' for *'-š' (UG '-s', Lat '-x' finally), inherited from OCz, was influenced by the dominant oblique cases, in which '-s' was intervocalic, e.g. 'papežem'.

1) See 'groši' (footnote 2)

2) Kästner, pa.215, 190; Geb, I, 487; Scholars (Gebauer, Brückner, Vasmer, Machek) generally agree that it was brought to Moravia and Panonia in the 9-10th c. by Bavarian missionaries from Regensburg and Salzburg, which seems logical. Flajšhans (24), agreeing with Miklosich, considers that 'papež', together with other Christian concept-words (e.g. 'mša', 'pekl', 'pogan', 'bog', 'mir') came to Czech with Christianity either from German, or were formed at that time (in the 9-10th c.) in Czech. Cf. 'kryž'.

P A P E Ž S K I J (pope's, papist's), P.

Russ : (15-16) 17

17th c. copy (15th c.) "(Isidor) i toju papežskoju oblastiju proide ..." (Simeon Suzdal. Pov), Popov, 356; 17th c., "pravověrnuju věru papežiskuju" (Šachovskij, Pov), RIB, XIII, 866; 1625,

Uk : 14-

1388, "Tež podluch ustav papežskich ... prikazuem ...", (Vitold, Luck), AZ, I, 20, 25; 1587, "na ustavach papežskich" (H. Smotr), KalRN, 261; 1618-21, " ... koronu ...poslal Daniilovi, ... ne ot ruk

"papežskago ... navěta", Chvor (Eret), 74; 1626, "věru papežskuju", Kat-Rost (Pov), 656; 1634, "chotjat ... našu pravo - slavnuju ... věru prevratit' v svoju v prokljatuju v papežskuju ... eretičeskiju papežskuju věru" (Kurakim report), AMG,I, 556-7; 1644-5, "papežkoe mudrovanie", Prenies, 132; 1666-7, "učal ... zavodit' věru papižskuju", Ktš, 3; 1673, "cep' zolotuju s gerbom papežskim", DSnr, IV, 1059; 1708, " ... s Papeškim Nunciusom", ŽurnPV, I, 183; 1718, "Papěžskij se duch", PiB, I, 257; 1722, "ne ostavljaet děl ... papěžskich", (P.), Istgr, 7; 1731, "Paepstisch, papěžskii", Weis, 462.

Deriv.: **Papežnik:** 1644-5, "papežniki", "Prenija", 124, 141, 332, 335; 17th c. (1651), "papežnici ...imut svoju kaplicu", Gavr, Pov, 6; **Papěžstvo:** 1581, "vědomo ... v ... papežstvě i v cysarstvě" (Groz), DSnr, X, 230; 1704, "Papěžstvo, papismus", Polik; 1722, "na papěžstvě". (P.), Istgr, 7; 1731, "Papstum, papežstvo", Weis, 462; 1739, "papežstvo, latinstvo", RukLeks.

papežskich", PalZK, 1109; 1672-702, "za izvoleniem papěžskim", SamLět, 166; 1710. "i platu vojsku z skarbu papěžskoho", HrabLět, 241.

Deriv.: **papežnik:** 1605-6, Chudaš, LUDD, 135; 1618-21, "papežnička", PalZK, 886;

Papežstvo: 1563-9, "papezstvo ustanet", KA, 644;

Papeževati, 1618-21, PalZK, 896

Pol: 1545, "papieskei", Rospond, 68.

Cz: 1400, "bulli papežských", Geb, III/1, 188.

Russ (15-16) 17 < Uk (WR) 14-15- : Pol 16 : Cz 14-15

The derivatives from 'papež' in Russian are also borrowed.

'**papěžskij**', with the common Polish-Ukrainian relative possessive adjectival formant '-isk-' (cf, also '-izk-', 'ičk-' in Ukrainian) which is less common in Russian, and '**papěžstvo**' (popery, RCatholicism) as spelled by Prokopovich and Weismann, follow Ukrainian tradition, reflecting secondary 'ě'. Kotoshikhin's 'papižskuju' although suspected as imitating the Ukrainian 'i < ě' (e.g. secondary 'ě' < e in a newly closed syllable), could be explained as North Russian positional variant of 'ě' > i (before a soft consonant). Cf. Kotoshikhin's other ě > i ("pticy i zvjri", "materij nevjstinoj", Ktš, MS, 47, 126)

P A R T É S (part singing)

Russ : 17

1656, " a na Moskvě spěvak A. Leškovskoj v rosprosě skazal ... ězdil on ... v Kiev po starca po losifa Zagvojskogo, kotoroj pěťi učit po partesam". (Putivl' voevoda), AJZ, III, 518; 1661, "Slavili Christa vospěvaki i posle stavlenija pěli irmosy i psalimy s partes", Zab, I, 389; 1681, "rimski partes, grečeski chory, po Kievski kliros, po ruski stanicy". DilMus, 12; 1690, "Popu Ioanu, što ... pisal ... novye partesnye perevody rubl". SlovRJa XI-XVII; 1789, "partés, ot lat", SAR.

Deriv.: partésnyj: - 1688, "i on Timoŕei ... vyučil evo ermosov i ermoloi vesi i prazniki i partesnomu pěniju koncertov z dvadcati", (Kotkov), MDBP, V/21, 289; 1690, "Popu Ioanu, što ... pisal ... novye partesnye perevody rubl. Slov Rja XI-XVII; 1789, "partésnoe pěnie", SAR.

UK : 17

1656, "(.. spěvak A. Leškovskij ... skazal) ... ězdil ... v Kiev po starca ... Zahvojskoho, kotoroj pěťi učit po partesam¹⁾ (from Voevoda of Putivl' rept), AJZ, III, 518; 1691, "Ja pravě ... zhorěv buv na partesy". I. Velyčkovskij, Tvory. 144. (I. Machnovec', N.D., Kiev, 1972).

Deriv.: partesnyj: -18th c. (1710-20), "no kohda obučilsja čerez hod i razsmotriv iskusstvo partesnoe, ... reent ... jakoby za nevyhod koncerta za diškantami, pchnul mja is chor", (Turč. biogr), BilChr, 416.

Pol: 1596, "włożył parteski", 1693, "aby byl z partesu ... muzykiem", Linde.

Cz: partes (z kostelní latiny), Machek

Russ 17- < Uk (16-) 17 : < Pol 16- : (NHG 1571 - Vasm) < MLat (partes: pars, partis)

'p a r t e s' (-y) and the Slavonic derivative 'p a r t e s n y j' were introduced²⁾ to Russian together with the Ukrainian (part) singing "Partésnoe Pěnie"³⁾, called also "soglasnoe pěnie" (Polockij, 213) or more popularly and frequently - "Kievskoe pěnie" (Ejng, I, 543-4)

Diletsky, whose theory of part singing ("Bukvarĩ hrammatika pěnija musikijskaho ...", 1670) was translated into Russian in 1681, equates 'partes' with 'chory' and 'kliros' both meaning in Ukrainian - 'church choir' or 'the place where the choir stands' (usually balcony).

See 's p ě v a k'.

- 1) The word in Ukrainian must have been known earlier.
- 2) Ejng, I, 95. ('Zahvojskij' of Kiev was invited by the Tsar to teach part singing in Moscow; Leškovskij, a Kiev singer in Moscow, was sent to bring him); Undol, Pěnie, 31.
- 3) 'Partesnoe Pěnie' was taught in the West Ukrainain Confraternity Schools - Lviv, Luck and others in

P A T R O N (patron, protector), L, S.

Russ : 17-18

1697-8, "izbrach ... za ... patrona i opekuna" (Šerem, Čižinsky), DSnR, X, 1582, 1583, 1662, 1664; 1705, "prošu gospoda Boga i ... patronov moich, sv ... Iliju", (Kurakin, Vita), Obn, II/1, 138; 1712, "Vozprijsal ja derznovenie v vašu moego patrona ... milost' vručitisja". (Komplim.) Smir; 1731, "Vivat ... cesaru grečesku, Patronu mi glavnu". (Kaleandr), Per, PRD, 370; 1731, "Patron, patron", Weis, 464; 1750, "i nas posěščajut patrony", S, V (Kom. Tresot/9), 312; 15.8. 1751, "prinuzđen ja ... i podijačim klanjatīsja, ... imēja takich, kak Vy, patronov", L, I (Ps), 320; 1753, "istinen patron", L, Stich, 194; 31.5.1753, "imēja ... patronov, kotorye u nich nauk ne sprašivajut", L, I (Ps), 327; 10.6.1758, "byt' v čislě těck kotorye iščut patronov", S, Ps, 38; 1760, "syščut sebe patronov", L, Filos, 552.

UK : 16

1563-9, " ... rozličnym patronom služet". KA, 276; 1608, "Eresi ... kazimera ..., za svjatoho i za opatrona vyznavati", (Leont), AJZ, II, 272; 1627, "Zaščitnik: oborónca, pátron", Ber, 76; 1632, "pástyru, patrónne, fundátore naš !" (Evch), Tit, 292; 1633, "črez ... patronov". Gol, II, 53; 1646, "měti sobě za patronu Mater božiju", (Perlo), BilChr, 164; 1670, "patron", BarPs, 119; 1688, "Patrona nad Diaméntom napisala", Radiv, Prop, 9; 1728, věnšujuči E. Sijat. Patrona ... byvšoho" (Žurn.Apost), Sud-ko, I, 27; 1748, "I v viššem sudě maju patronov". (Voskres. Mertv) BilChr, 347.

Deriv.: patronka - 1632, (Evch), Tit, 304; 1659, "jeě za patronku majut", Hal KIR (Busl), 1124-5

Pol: 1590, "patron", Calepinus; 1595, "patron, patronka" (Skarga), Linde.

OCz: patron, Šimek.

Russ 17-18 < Uk 16 : Pol 16 : OCz (<MHG, patrôn) < Lat (patronus : pater, - tris)

A learned loan-word from Latin transmitted to Russian through Ukrainian and Polish. (Vinogr. Oč, 20). The construction "izbrat' za patrona" in the first Russian example leaves little doubt as to its dependence on Ukrainian usage. In Ukrainian it is also a baroque word.

P E V N Y J (certain, sure), Y.

Russ : (15) 17-18

(1488, "i moego by posol'stva boljši pytali i pevna to iměli", -Poppel, DSnr, I, 4); 26.2.1620, "A na vesnu vse oni idut pevne v zaporogi" (zaps Posolskij Prikaz: "O posol'stve Zaporožskich poslov" in Moscow), VUR, I, 5; 1715, "Pis'ma ... im zakonnikam ... dany radi těch pevnych pričín". Y, Gramoty, 141.

Uk : 14-15

1404, "Ouzjali sobě pevnyi deni roz'izdovi: (Halyč), R37; 1433, "za dobryi i pevnyi prijatelě iměli", R66; 1489, "ne věda ... do pevna", Čet'ja (202v), 78; 1596, "izvēstūnyj, pevnyj, pevne", Ziz, 50; 1627, "Izvēstnyj: pévnyj", Ber, 82; 1632, "pevnyj (Evch), Tit, 292; 1680, "pevnyj deni" (R, Usp.Bohor), SUP, 309; 1720, "pevnuju vědomosti". VelLět, I, 143.

Deriv.: upevnjati: - 1596, Ziz, 50; 1627, Ber, 82; 17thc., SS; **pevnosti:** 1563-9, KA, 207; 17th c., SS

WR: 15-16th c., "što oni zaodno pevno stali" (Vilen.Lět), BRChr, I, 64; 17th c., AI, 142.

Pol: 14-15th c., "pewnie będą czynić" (PsFl), KazGn, Łoś, III, 249; 1437, "Nyepewni-imparitus", SSP.

Cz: 1562, "Pewný, firmus", Dasypod.

Russ (15) 17-18 < Uk (WR) 14-15- < Pol (14-) 15 : Cz 14-15 : CSI *pŭv-ati/*pv-ati; *pŭvajō

'pevnyj' in Russian is found only in individual authors and seemingly rests on its long literary (and colloquial) tradition in Ukrainian, as the Russian texts containing it indicate.

Phonetically it points to WSI (cf. Pol 'pewn- < *pŭv-n-; ESI 'u-povati: OCS 'u-pŭvati), but Machek calls the 'e' here as vkladne' (i.e. 'pevny < -pvati'). Etymologically, related to OCS 'u-pŭvati', it goes to CSI *-puvati, *-pvati (rely upon, hope) cf. ORus' 'upovati': OPol' 'pwać' (PSF1, Tasz, 60), OCz, Slk 'doufati', Pol 'ufać' (f < pv).

P E K E L Ĭ N Y J (hellish), R, Y.

Russ : 18

1702-3, "Roditsja muž v ijudejstěj straně iže praotcev spaset z pekelnōj ochlany". R, Kom/8, 377; 25.2.1711,

Uk : (13-) 15-16

13th c., "peklīnyimi ohnīnyimi" (inferni ignibus), Besědy papy Hrihor¹⁾, Sob, Mat, 74; 1489, " ... v temnici

"Otverzem uši naša, letargom zagraždennyja, ot ezera pekelinago". "... pročĭ gidro pekelinaja"., Y, Slo, IX, 136, 137;

Péklo, 17th c., "Ad - Peklo" (S.Medv.) SlovRja XI-XVII.

Dial.: "péklo - hell, fire", Sevsk, South West - Preobraž; Vasm; Dal; (Archang. dial: pekl - smola, Preobraž).

pekolinoeĭ", Četĭja (207v) 81; 1563-9, "v mukach pekelných", KA, 660; 1587, "Ohenĭ pekolĭnyj v peklě", KalRN, 252; 1597-8, "jako bramy pekelye", Viš (do Ostr), 18, 20; 1632, "Zvitjazca Pekélnoho Smoka" (Evch), Tit, 295; 1659, "prečĭstaja děva ... skrušila holovu Sirasě pekélnomu", Gal KIR, 178; 1736, "pekelnaja bezdna vam hotova". (dovhal. Kom. Dějst./3), bilChr, 340.

Peklo: 13th c., "muky pĭkla" (besědy p. Hrih), Sob, Mat, 74; 1563-9, KA, 611; 1587, KalRN, 252; 1622, Tit, 42; 1627, "Ad: abo péklo", Ber, 335; 17th c., "Slovo o zbur. pekla", BilChr, 184;

WR: 15th c., **"doroha pekel 'naja", ZRSb, 313;

Pol: 1254 "Pkielnik", Breuck; 14-15th c., "piekla, pkiel", PsF1, Łoś, I, 26. 15th c., "staroste skował pkielnego" (Bogurodz.), Tasz, 35;

Cz: ca 1300, sstupil dopekla" - descendit ad infernos (Žaltař), Flajšh, 140; OCz, "pkelny", Šimek.

Russ 18 < Uk 13- < (Pol 13 <) CZ 11-14 (peklo, pekely - hellish) < UG (pigel) : (MHG pech, bēch < OHG peh, beh) < MLat (*pigula) : Ital (pegola - pitch) < Lat (picula, pix, picis - pitch) : IE *pik-ja.

'p e k e l - ĭ n - y j' (peklo) - hellish (hell) was used sporadically in the literary Russian (also as a baroque word, as in Ukrainian) by Ukrainian authors. Cf. Samarin's comment on Yavorsky's language: "Vstrečajutsja takže slova malorossijskija - peklo, pekelĭnyj, neoskrobannyj" (Y, Prop, 116). In the dialectal Russian it is also from Ukrainian or White Russian.

Russian continues the ORus' ²⁾ usage of 'ad' (GR αδης) to denote 'hell', 'hellish', while Ukrainian, especially since 15-16th c., together with, or analogously to, West Slavonic (Cz Pol, Lus) uses '(peklo)', 'pekelĭnyj'³⁾.

The meaning 'hell-ish' (abode of condemned spirits), beside the original 'pitch' of this word (cf. Izb, 1073; Gennady Bible, 1499) is recorded already in Old Ukrainian and Czech 13th c., and is of German (Christian Church) origin. (cf. Kluge, Machek).

'e' < *ũ in 'pekelĭnyj' shows a WSl (Cz) phonetic feature. Cf. Ukrainian (ESI)

'pekolnyj'.

Neuter g. 'peklo' is by analogy with 'nebo' - already in OCz (Machek).

- 1) A Ukrainian ("Jugo-Zapadn. Rusi") copy of a Czech translation from Latin; it contains also 'muky píkla' (inferni supplicia), 'u pekúľnychü (apud infernos) (Sob, Mat, 74)
- 2) OCS and ORus' 11th c. 'píkľü', 'peküľü' meant 'pitch' (SrMat); cf. 1073, "prikasajajsja píküľe očřinitisja", IzbSv, Busl, PFM, 8-10; and still in Gennady's Bible 1499 ("žǫgušče peščǫ sěroju i püküľümü i izgrěbǫmi i ložǫmǫ - Dan, 3/46), Busl, PFM, 49.
- 3) Flajšhans (24) calls it "slova ... vesmeš straši ... (than 9th c) json to t. zv. pannonosmy slovanštiny cirkevni - a také české" (i.e. before the Hungarians settled in Europe).

P E R G A M Í N (parchment)

Russ 17

1673, "Zapisǫ carja ... na pergamině", (Opis Ar), DSnpL, IV, 29; 1678, "Knigi ... pisanye ... na tonkom pergamině", DvorCT, 33; 17th c., (end), "na ... pargamine pišet", Zerc, 297; 1690, "Paterik ... na pergamině" (Kn. Patr), VOIDR (1853, kn. 16), 57; 1704, "Pargamín, membrana", Polik; 1705, "i napisatǫ by eě (gramotu) na borgamině", (Ragužin), PiB, III, 805; 1722, "Toj že Karl cesar, prikazal spisati bukvami zlatymi na pergamině privilegiju". (P.), Istgr, 288; 1724, "Vozmi častǫ pargamentu", Smir; 1731, "Pergament, pargament", Weis, 465; 1739, "Pargamín: ircha, chartia", RukLeks.

Deriv.: 1720, "takže kartuzy porgamentovye" (Ust. Morsk), Smir

Uk : 15

15.5.1468, "a na to dali esmo se(i) naš list na parhoamene i pečatǫ... zvěsili" (Žitomir), UH, No.4; 1509, sǫj sǫbor na parhamině pismom starodavnym ... estǫ pisan" (VišSob), RIB, IV, 17; 1554, "list na perkhamine pisanyj", Gol, I, 12; 1596, "v Ljubline na perkhamine pisanyi", "parkhamin", ArJZ, I/6, 105, 108; 1601, "Kniha ... na porhaminu", Gol, I, 169; 1619, "Sbornik na parhamině", "parkhamen" (Lviv), ArJZ, I/12, 7, 9; 1627, "Koža: skora, pargamín", Ber, 99; 1633, "Privilej na parkhamine ...", Gol, II, 9; 1648, "na perhamentě krasnopisannym ... privilem" (Chmeln. Univers), AJZ, V, 82; 17th c., "pargaměn, koža", SS; 1720, "na parhameně krasnopisannim", VellĚt, I, 87;

Deriv.: 1563-9, "parkaminovyj", KA, 531; 1621, "Paterik parhamenovyj", ArJZ, I/6, 503; 1601, "Nikon parhaminovnyj" (Lviv), Gol, I, 168.

GDL: 1499 "list na parkhamene", (A9), Stang (Glos)

Pol: 1564, "pergamin", Mącz, 214d/51; 1563, "Pargaminnik", Łoś, II, 68.

Cz: 1562, "parkamen, pargamen", Geb, I, 286.

A. Russ 17-18 < Uk 15-16 : < Pol (15-) 16 : Cz (15-) 16 < MHG (pergamen, -te) < OHG (pergamīn) < Lat (pergamenum) < Gr περιγαμηνος - Kluge.

B. Russ 18 (pergament) < NHG (Pergament)

Russian examples show two streams of influence: a) older 'pargin', 'pergamin', reflecting two spelling traditions (par : per) point to Ukrainian and Polish sources; b) newer form with '-t-' (cf. Uk) from NHG 'Pergamént'.

'par-' for 'per-' seems of Polish origin, i.e. either by analogy with Polish preference for -ar- (< *r, ř), e.g. tart < *trt (< *türt) (cf. 'targ, gardło') or tart < *třt (< *třrt) (cf. 'martwy, czarny'), or Cz, Pol and Uk 'a' for ECG (Silesian) 'e' as in 'karb', 'kasarnja', 'latarnja' (< Kerb, Kaserne, Laterne)¹⁾ See 'persona'

Pretonic 'bor-' (supercorrect 'b' for 'p') and 'por-' for 'par' is due to 'akan'e'. The stress as in Ukrainian.

1) Kästner (Einleit.), xxvi; Geb, I, 286.

P E R E G R I N A C I J A (travelling abroad, wandering), P.

Russ (17) 18

1717, "sverch togo, peregrinacija, ili stranstvovanija ... obŭjasnjaet", "eščë ... zemnuju i vodnuju peregrinaciju", P, SiR, I, 206, 208; 1719, "čto že ... v živoj ... škole sej političeskoj v mnogostrannoj peregrinacii ...?", P, SiR, I, 209; 28.1.1722, "Ispolnina sebë nuždu siju Švecija, ... vněšnimi ot peregrinacij perenjatymi prikladami", P, SiR, II, 75.

Deriv.: 18th c., "Peregrin, čuždyj, strannyj, prišlec", LVN.

Uk : 15-16-

15th c., "perikhrimove, ZRSb, 301; 1599, "perekhrynacyeju otčizny ne poterali", "Jakoby onye vsi, ... perekhrynacijami ... veru svoju poskvernilo" (Potij), RIB, XIX, 1071, 1073; 1618-21, "O podvėžě i perehrinacii Petra Sv Apostola", PalZK, 518; 1676-88, "peregrinacij", Radiv, Prop, 183.

Deriv.: perehrin : -15th c., "stoly ... sirotam perikhrimom ... postavlivany", ZRSb, 277; 1600-17, "sebë ... perhrimon i perechodnem činiti", Viš (Začap), 203; 1618-21, "perehrinove", PalZK, 1126; perehrinovati: 1599, "v ynűšich krainach perehrinovali", RIB, XIX, 1071; 1618-21, PalZK, 821.

Pol: 1609, "Peregrynacya Xia Radz." Linde; Reczek

OCz: "peregrinaci", Šimek.

A learned (Ukrainian) Latinism that gained currency in the literary Ukrainian (religious polemics 16-17th c.), used occasionally in the literary Russian by individual authors (Prokopovich). Cf. other words in '-acija'.

A Polish book "Kn. peregrinacyja ili stranstvennaja" is mentioned in the Spassky Monastery in Moscow in 1690. (Kn. Patr) VOIDR (1853) XVI, 59.

This form soon yielded to 'pelgrim', 'piligrim' in Ukrainian and 'pilgrim' in Russian¹⁾ under Polish (pielgrzym - 16th c. Reczek), NHG (East Central, pilgerim) influence.

1) Kant II, 425 (1736, "piligrinskija putešestvija"); Uk: RIB, XIX, 1081 (1599, "po ... pelikhrymstvach"); PalZK, 1023 (1618-21): Tit, 298 (1631)

P E R E Š K O D A (obstacle)

Russ : 17

1654, "ot urjadu i pospolstva preškody" (Russianized copy of a WR doc.), RBRS, 304; 1656, "emu velikaja preškoda učinilasī", DSnR, III, 584; 1704, "točīku preškody staviti", PiB, III, 155.

Uk : 16

1580, "aby ... do posesii toho monastyra ... prichoditi ne preškažal", ArJZ, I/1, 141; 1596, "Pakostī, pereškóda", Ziz, 69; 1627, "Pakostī: pereškóda; prepóna: pereškóda", Ber, 151, 182; 1658, "ne imějuči ... pereškody", AJZ, IV, 144; 17th c., "pereškoda", SS.

WR: 1511, "pereškoda", RIB, XX, 737.

Pol: 1582, "przeszkodny", Reczek.

See 'p e r e š k o d i t ě' for conclusion.

P E R E Š K O D I T Ě (obstruct, interfere, hinder)

Russ : 17

1664, " ... i vědomo ... budet, dlja čego s carskim veličestvom k miru ne dochodit i čto preškožat", "čtob nichto ne preškožal", Ktš (Predisl), xv; 1705, "estli ... Zaporožcy budut emu preškoditi v meževanie čto emu dělati?" (Golovin), "i štob neprijatelī ne poškodil", PiB, III, 400, 421.

Uk : 16

1563-9, "teper vědaete, što pereškožat", KA, 498; 1596, "Pakošču, pereškažaju", Ziz, 69; 1596, "na tot čas, preškažajučich upatřili", ArJZ, I/1, 511; 1606, "pereškažajut", ArJZ, I/7, 195; 1627, "Vůzbranjaju: pereškóžuju", Ber, 28; 1645, "bohatstva pereškažajut emu" (Katicis) Gol, II, 442; 17th c.,

"pereškožuju", SS; 1720, "nikto ... preškožati tam ne mēet", VeLlēt, I, 285.
Deriv.: pereškodca: - 1596, Ziz, 69; 1627, Ber, 151; 17th c., SS.
pereškažanĭe: - 1627, Ber, 151.
Pol: 1564, "przeszkadzać", Mącz, 479a/1.
OCz: "přěškoditi", Šimek.

Russ 17-18 < Uk, WR, Pol 16- < OCz 15- :

Neologism in Slavonic. First in OCzech, became fully absorbed in Polish, Ukrainian and White Russian and from the latter languages found its way (temporarily) into the administrative Russian; in the literary Russian - from Ukrainian.

Metathesis instead of pleophony is quite in keeping with the Church Slavonic tinge of Russian, which was also common in the case of 'pre-' in the 17-18th c. Ukrainian. Rostovsky, in his letter to Yavorsky (Vinogr. Oč., 64), used "pereškožaju".

See 'š k o d a'

P É R L O / -A / (pearl, jewel), R, (P.), S.

Russ : (17) 18

1694, "Javil Kievskoj že žitelĭ ... 500 perlov", Slov Rja, XI-XVII; 1702-9, "kajaždo estĭ ot edinago bisera ... margarita ili perla, ... jako iz edinyja perly sotvoreny sutĭ ... rajskija vrata". "Biser ili Perla u Pierija slezu obrazuet, ... R, Slo, II, 133-4; 1712, "perla v tri nitki bolšago žemčugu", "perlo v dve nitki", (Zapisiĭ), Obn, II/1, 154; 1722, "...plemjannica korolĭja Išpanskogo, gospoža prebogataja dengami i perlami ...", (P.), Istgr, 228; 1725, " ... dražajšja ... margarita, neocēnennoe perlo, kristallovidny kamenju, Petre !", Slava Peč, 218; 1731, "Anfassen ... perly", Weis, 23; 1739, "perlo", RukLeks; 1748, "Lug kamnej daragich i perl ej ne javljaet", S, I (O Stich), 338; 1789, "Pérly, ukrašenĭe, SAR.

Uk : 15-16

1503, "a semnadcatĭ kamnej dorohich a perlo velikhoe", "a perla dal esmi" (Čerkassk. starosta), ArJZ, III/1, 1, 2; 1519, "serebra i perel, ... maetĭ dati doččē". (Berestĭe), DiR, I, 98; 1554, "krest ... s perlami", Gol, I, 6, 7; 1563-9, "Dvanadcet perel", KA, 659; 1576, "zolota, perel, šat, cyny ..." (Luck), ArJZ, I/1, 54; 1596, "Biser, pérĭa", Ziz, 28; 1627, "Biser: Pérĭa, ženčúh (Monĭsto, pérĭa)", Ber, 5 (122); 1632, "Pérĭa ... nesĭĭ" (Evch), Tit, 304; 1646, "Perlo Mnohocēnnoe"¹⁾ (K. Trankvilĭon), BilChr, 163; 17th c., "Perla, biser, ženčuh, marharit", SS.

Deriv.: perlovyj: -1616 *(Vil Unit), ArJZ, I/7, 275.

WR: 1509 "perlo", RIB, XX, 600

Pol: 15-16th c., "party i zapony" (Roty

Dial.: 'perla' (Don Region), 'perly' (Archangelsk), Vasm.

Warsz.), 16th c., "pierły", Reczek; 1563, "perleczka", Łoś, II, 81;

OCz: 1414, "perel metati", Hus; "Perlovec", Šimek.

Russ (17) 18 < Uk 15-16- < Pol 15-160 < Cz 15 < MHG (bërle, perle) : Fr (perle) < Lat (pirula - small pear)

A West European loan in Slavonic, introduced to the literary Russian, mainly as a baroque word initially, from Ukrainian. The gender - neut. ('pérlo) and fem. ('pérła' - also collectively) in Russian also depends on its literary tradition in Ukrainian.

It was known in Muscovy partly through Trankvilion's "Perlo Mnohocénnoe" which was widely read by Russians, and which was subsequently condemned by the Moscow Sobor in 1690 as heretic²⁾.

In Russian the old 'biser' (OCS) and 'ženčug' were too firmly established to allow 'perlo' a wider currency, while in Ukrainian the latter was completely replaced by the old words.

1) Vasmer, by mistake, quotes this work for Russian

2) Charl, 110-12.

P E R S Ó N A (person, portrait, effigy-image), P, L.

Russ : 16

1518, " ... i želaet emu aki svoej suščej personě" (Čemodanov), DRV, IV, 13; 1567, "ne ščadit persony svoej" (Belsky, Vorotyn.), Groz, 246, 253, 262; 1626, "svitkich person i moscovskich ljudej". Kat-Rost (Pov), 674; 4.1.1632, "na našu parsonu". RRIs, OSP (58) VIII, 149; 1635, "parsuny", RRIs, OSP (60), IX, 44; 1644, "dvě persony; parsony" (Nasědka), Prenija, 118; 1670, "a z drugoj storony parsuna, v rucě kniga", "i čelověčeskija persóny ... vyrězany", Kosmgr, 285, 41; 1697, "blagodarim vašu personu", PiB, I, 196; 1708, "I vzjal na memoriju eja personu", (Kurakin), Obn, II/1, 144; 1715, "a nyně na ... znatnych person svidětel'stvujut",

Uk : 14

1347-, "... ne podluh persuny ... imaeti byti pristup k sudu". (Stat. Visl), AZ, I, 4; 1388, "abo ... parsuny židovskoě". (Vitold, Luck), AZ, I, 23; 1435, 1462, 1499, "parsuna", Jaroš (Mold), Glos.; 1536, "vsim čestnym parsunam", ArJZ, I/7, 15; 1580, "esli by chto ... parsunu (portrait) opleval". (Protiv Ljutor), RIB, XIX, 60; 1596, "a v christě dvě naturě v edinoj personě" (Ziz Azbuk), ArJZ, I/12 (Predisl), 58; 1627, "Licè: osóba, persóna", Ber, 108, 229; 1633, "moej ... personě"¹⁾, Gol, II, 22; 1659, "persóna Bozskaja", Gal Nauka, 241; 1689, "persona", BarPS, 245; 1672-702, "Svjaščenniki Něžinskie - usěch devjati person", SamLět, 42; 17-18th c.,

Y, Ps, 67; 1721, "Vybiratĭ po dvě persóny", P, DR, 92r; 1722, "Yogda persona onago ... po rynku voločena", P, IstPV, 188; 1727, "I ot Sinoda četyri persóny ... vo dvorcě nočevalo", P, OSmPov, 9r; 1748, "čtob v rassuždenii nekotorych person otmeniti", L, Filos, 654; 1755, "i znatnych person moleniem", L, Slo (PochvPV), 55; 10.3.1755, "znatnych person", L, Ps, 25.

"Inūtermedija na dvě personě: tato z sinom", Ulnterm, 50 (53,56, 58); 1720, "duhovnii persony jako i svičkie", VeILët, II, 332.

WR: 1516, "parsuna", RIB, XX, 870; 16-17th c., "parsunu svaju", Kitab (108b), 375;

Pol: 14th c., "personalnemu" (Kaz Śwkr), Łoś, II, 133; 15th c., "persona Św. ducha", 16-17th c., "persona", Reczek.

Russ 16-17- < (WR 16 <) Uk 14- < Pol 14- < Lat (persōna)

'p e r s o n a' (Latinism originally) is numerous in Russian (administrative and literary), see additional examples²⁾.

Ukrainian intermediary (scribes, religious contacts, polemics, schools) for this word in Russian is indicated by the earlier Russian texts containing it, which contain other Ukrainian features³⁾ and by the vacillation in spelling - 'persuna', 'parsuna', 'persona' in Russian, depending on its spelling tradition in Ukrainian. It gained considerable currency in Tsar Peter I's period, marked by strong Ukrainian influence on Russian, and competed temporarily with 'lico', 'osoba'. Russianizing Rostovsky's works (beg. 18th c.), the editors changed his 'persona', 'kaznoděja' to 'lico', 'učitelĭ'⁴⁾.

The forms with '-u-' (persuna), found in Russian as well as in Ukrainian and White Russian, do not imply any semantic differentiation, but relate it, perhaps analogously, to the same source as 'koruna'. Cf. also Pol 'ślusarz' (<D. slosser), Uk: śljusar'. (Łoś, II, 125; Vondrak, Vergl. Sl. Gram., 1924, I, 124.)

'par-' for 'per-' - as in 'pargin' (cf. Pol. 15-16th c., 'parly' for 'perly' - Reczek).

- 1) Vasmer erroneously quotes this Ukrainian example (e.g. "mojej vlasnoj personě služačyj") from Ohienko, RFV66, for Russian.
- 2) Here are additional Russ examples; 1697-8, "ego C.V. personu", (Šerem), DSnr, X, 1690; 1702, "ot person", PiB, II, 78; 1710 (1712), "osobливо vašej personě", (Šerem), Sud-ko, II, 341, (365); 1726, "persona korolevskaja", Kant, II, 369; 1731, "Kopfgeld ... moneta ... spersonoju", Weis, 342.
- 3) Chemedanov's report: "i my gospodu Vasilĭju ... na tom djakuem" (4); "posylaet ... do ...brata ... poslov" (12). For Grozny, Kat-Rost (pov) see 'virša', 'do', 'toj'.
- 4) Ž, ILRR, 15; Vinogr, Oč, 23.

P E R S O N Á L N O (personally), P.

Russ : (17) 18

1703, "personalno ... sūezd učinili", PiB, II, 516; 1704, "o personalnom tajnom oběščanii", PiB, III, 576; 1717, "E.C. Veličestvu personalno ... učinena budet ... satisfakcija" (Šafir), Smir; 1721, "Slovo gospodne ...rečenno o Petrě personáлно: o samom licě Petrově", P, DR, 49r; - 7.5.1724, "personalno", P, SiR, II, 105; 1725, "personálnyj", P, PochvPam, 10v; 1726, "gosudar ... vyklučil obidy personálnye", P, OSmPov, 5v; 1726, "pokazal ..., čto ... ne radi ... personálných ... interesov", P, SiR, II, 185.

Uk : 17

1646, "... pochvalu Tripersonálnomu Bohu", (Tranv., Perlo), Busl, 1089; 1710, "i pod ich personalínoju deržavuju ostajut", Orlyk, 251.

Pol: 14th c., "personalnemu", (Kaz Śwkr), Łoś, II, 133; 1595-600, (Skarga), 1608, "personalny, personalski", Linde.

Prokopovich popularized it in the literary Russian. (Vasm.)

Hard l in spelling (unlike in Polish) links it with the Ukrainian usage.

See 'p e r s o n a', 'o s o b a'.

P I L N Y J (-O) (diligent - ly), R.

Russ : 18

18.12.1702, "čaju, na svět takogo trudnogo města nět, estli v takoj pilnoj ostrožnosti". (Dolgoruk), PiB, II, 420; 1702-3, "naprova (kolo fortuny) točitsja pilno i budet tak neomylno". R, Kom/6, 354.

Dialects: Kursk, Orel, Kaluga, Smolensk, Tver': -pílĭnyj, - a, -o, (priležnyj, staratelĭnyj), Vasm, ObISlov; Sevsk (pilĭno priležno; very frequently used), Preobraž.

Uk : 15

1434, "chočju věrno i pilno služiti korolju" (Kremeneci), R71, R72; 1437, "pilni", Jaroš (Mold); 15th c., "tomu sja maeti učiti pilĭno, aby uměl horazd" (Čin. postavl. svjašč), RIB, VI, 903; 1522, "chotjači eho ... pilněišoho mēti ku službě", (Luck), KurGr (No. F.), 140; 1563-9, "pilně", KA, 441; 1587, "zri i pilno hljadi", KICN, 244; 1601, "aby ... pilno sterehlisja", Viš (Feodul), 135; 1627, "Vūnimatelĭ: pĭlnyj sluchač", Ber, 33; 1685, "pilno sja o tom starajuči" (Tuptalo, Piram), BilChr, 277; 17-18th c., "Ta pilnaja doroha", UInterm, 189; 1728, "pilnim smotreniem" (Žurn. Apost), Sud-ko, I, 45.

Deriv.¹⁾: pĭlnostĭ: - 1435, Jaroš (Mold);

pilnovati: - 1563-9, KA, 628;
pilnovanie: - 1627, Ber, 187.
WR: 15th c., ***"pilne"**, ZRSb, 313; 1563, "pilūnye potreby", RIB, XXX, 747; 1612, "pilīnosti", BRChr, I, 335.
GDL: 1506, Stang (Gloss).
Pol: 15th c., "pilny", 16th c., "pilen", Lehr GHLP, 422, 325; 1471, "pilność", Łoś, II, 99.
OCz: 1392, "mame toho pijlly byti", "Čim jest kto pijllyegij", 1414, "syn pilen kazanie byl", Geb, III/1, 203.
"pilnost, pilny", Šimek:
SLK, ULus, LLus, "pilny", Machek.

Russ (17) 18 < (WR 16 <) Uk 15 : < Pol 15- : Cz 14-15 : Lus

Primarily this is a West Slavonic²⁾ word and also fully integrated in Ukrainian at least since the beginning of the 15th c., introduced to Russian from Ukrainian or White Russian through a) spoken language (cf. the Russian dialects bordering on Ukrainian and White Russian linguistic territories - Preobraž); and b) written language (cf. Višenskij 'Knižka', Rostovskij).

Rare in the literary Russian, and not always properly understood by Russians³⁾.

There is no agreed etymology of this word. Vasmer refers to it as "Unklar", and 'Preobraženskij' as "of unknown origin". Breuckner's "prasłowiańskie" is doubtful as is its existence in the Balkans. Machek attempts to derive 'pilīnū' from *prilīg-īnū "by means of reduction", which, although semantically related, is hardly possible.

Older words with '-il-' in East Slavonic are very rare. But, on the other hand, West Slavonic, i.e. dialectal Czech, knows 'tilt' < *tl't (< *tīlt), cf. 13th c. Czech 'Pilzen, Wilttau, wilna, silzy, pilnye' (for 'plne - full, Geb, I, 293) and Polish: 'wilk, wilgotny, milczeć'.

- 1) Derivatives are numerous in Ukrainian, cf. additional examples: **'pilnostī'**: 1563-9, KA, 91; 1596, Ziz, 70; 1627, Ber, 188; 17th c., SS. **'pilnovati'**: 1596, Ziz, 70; 1627, Ber, 187; 1646, Tit, 369; 1671, BarPs, 133; 17th c., SS; 1673-4 (Oleks. Čel. Bož), BilChr, 241.
- 2) It's almost exclusive usage in West Slavonic, Ukrainian, and White Russian, and only a few isolated examples in the Church and Slavonic (South and East Slavonic variants) of an earlier period (13-14th c., "Vū zlychū byti pilenū", - Oglaš Kirik. Ierus., SrMat) suggest that it might have penetrated into the OCS from Old Czech - Moravian period.
- 3) Russian translation of Ukrainian 'pilnujut' in 1600 was 'imenujut' (Erem, R-USv, 292). 'pilno' was, at least partly, familiar to the Muscovy clergy in the 15-16th c. through the Kiev-Moscow Church relations, as the 15th c., Russ. MS copy of an earlier Ukrainian original of 'Čin postavl. v svjašč.' (RIB, VI, No. 131, p. 903) suggests.

Russ : 15-

1423, "I po molitvě šedšem tokmo episkopom ... i knigochranitelju ... i věrnomu pisarju". (Čin izbr. episk), RIB, VI/1, 442; 1460-1, "korolevskij pisari Jakub" (Metrop. Iona to Litovsk. episk.), RIB, VI, 668; 15th c. (end), "I pisari svjatitelšskij", RIB, VI, 903, 901, 906; 15-16th c. (1456-62¹⁾), "mistrove pisari", (Sb) Běloz, 40; 1493, "da pisari Fedka Grigorjev", DSnPL, I, 112; 1496, "otpusil esmi posla zjatja svoego ... Fedku pisarja" (GDL situat), DSnPL, I, 218; 1522, "i poslal k nam Žigimont ... pisarja Ivaška", DSnPL, I, 626; 1551, "a boljare ... v ... sudě ne sidjat, razvě pisarej komu tě děla zapisyvatī". Stogl, 68 (209); 1618-19, "peiser, 77; 1632, "i pisari", AMG, I, 234; 1647, "pisari", UčRatn, 18r; 1648, "pisari Gadjackij", AMG, II, 190; 1649, "byl v počepově v ratuši pisarem", AMG, II, 676; 1661, "pisari" (Uk Cossack. sit), AMG, III, 391; 1678, "po svidětelistvu ... pisarej", DvorCT, 20; 1701, "tě vory ... otdany generalnomu pisarju Ivanu Inechovu", PiB, I, 488; 1704, "pisari, pisec", Polik; 1722, "Sudija, Pisari, Asualy", P, IstPV, 201, 202; 1722, "sie vojsko imělo ... dvuch pisarej", (P), Istgr, 158, 159; 1720-40, "Pisari (Dramat. persona) (ŠKom). Per, PRD, 551; 1731, "Stadtschreiber, gradskij pisari", Weis, 597.

Uk : 14-

1347-, "zemskomu pisarevi koždому po lisicy" (StatVisl), AZ, I, 14; 1359, "pisari pana starostyn". (Peremyšel), R5; 1366, 1368 (Lviv), 1377, 1399 - R6, R8, R12, R32; 1378, "A pisal knjažij pisari Kostiko Bolestrašickij". Krym (UH) 1, (2-6), 420je; 1404, "pan Jaciko pisari", Uljan (Mold), 15; 1437 (Ostroh), R74; 1445, "knižni pisari Choměk pisal", UH, No. 10; 1476, "pan Jakub, navyššij pisar v. kn. Litovskoho i ključar" (Mitrop. Misail), ArJZ, I/7, 200; 1502, "ščoby toj pisari dal emu ... deneg" (Kafa), DSnKT, I, 394; 1563-9, "pisar", KA, 106; 1581, "Haraburdoju pisarem", Ostroh Bible (Predsl), 3r; 1593, "Ivan Krečkovič pisari vojskovyj", ArJZ, III/1, 56; 1627, "Knihóčij: pisar pospolityj, abo kanclěr", Ber, 98; 1646, "z neostrožnosti pisarov", Tit, 371; 1672, "pisari eneralinij", BarPs, 163; 1672-702, "i pisarevě", SamLět, 5; 1720, "Zorko ... pisarem i sekretarem pri Chmelnickim", VelLět, I, 54.

Deriv.: 1640, "urjad Písarsklj zémskij Kievskij", Tit, 360.

WR: 1478, "zapisal ... pisarju svoemu", Bulachaw, Mat, 146

Pol: 1449, "Pisarz tež" (Stat Wisl), Tasz, 139; 1455, "pisarz" (Bibl. Zof), Łoś, II, 42; 1561, "pisacz" (Leopol), Linde

Cz: 14th c., (first half), "kgezussowi pisarzi - ad lesum quidam sribae" (Matt. XII, 38), Flajšh, 44; 1360, "scriptor sit pysarz", Bohem, 490; 1414, "pisař", Hus.

A. Russ 15- < (WR 15, GDL 15 <) Uk 14- : Pol 15 < Cz 14- : CSI *pisati

B. Russ 17-18 < Uk 17-18

It is assumed that 'p i s a r ĭ' is a postverbal formation in Slavonic with the suffix '-arĭ' (<*-arius).

Until Peter I's period it was very largely an administrative (church and secular) word in Russian, referring to foreign (GDL, Polish and Ukrainian Cossacks) functionaries (military or state), while the Russian word for the corresponding Russian functionary was 'dĭjak or 'pisec'²⁾ as in ORus' (cf. SrMat).

Appearing in Russian, first through the Metropolitan's chancery (cf. 'Čin izbr. episk': a Kievan model formula), and later during the intensive diplomatic relations between Alexander (GDL) and Ivan 'Vasil'jevič' (Moscow) that culminated in Elena's marriage and the peace treaty of 1494, it was known to a limited circle of scribes and officials until the impact of the Ukrainian Cossacks' activities and contacts, accompanied by the strong Ukrainian literary influence on Russian, greatly increased its currency in the 17-18th c. administrative and even literary (cf. Prokopovich) Russian. Hence probably the Russian military functionary ('pisarĭ') in the 18th c. Polish direct influence played a lesser part. In Polish it was rare in the 14-15th c, and according to Reczek it shared its semantic function in the 16th c. with 'pisacz', 'składacz', 'skryba', 'skrybent'.

In Ukrainian³⁾, since 14th c., it is a common word, denoting Ukrainian functionaries⁴⁾.

The Russian surnames 'Pisarev' (e.g. 1562, "Ivan Romanov syn Pisarev", SGGD, I, 478; 1620, "Michajlo Timoθeev s. Pisarev", AI, III, 86) or place names like 'Pisarovka' (Voronež Region) also lead to a Ukrainian or White Russian origin, i.e. to a 'Semen Pisarĭ' who came to Muscovy from the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and settled in Kolomna at about 1441⁵⁾. Cf. Ukrainian numerous surnames derived from Pisar: 'Pysarenko', 'Pysars'kyj', 'Pysarčuk', 'Pysar'.

See other words in '-arĭ': 'a p t e k a r', 'v i k a r i j'.

- 1) The document ('Poslanie Feofila Dederkina...' from Rome to ...'Vasil. Vasil'jevič', who died in 1462) contains other Ukrainian features, see 'mĕštečko'.
- 2) Cf. L. V. Cherepnin: AFZ, I, Nos: 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and others (for 14-15th c.), pp, 36-38, 254; N.V. Kalačov: "Piscovyje knigi Moskov. Gosudarstva XVI v. (SPb, 1872), I/1; AMG: II- 1635, 1645, 1659, pp. 11, 168, 662; III- 1660, p, 19.
- 3) Not necessarily from Polish. The suffix '-arĭ' is as common in Ukrainian as it is in Polish: Slovak, Czech, White Russian use it less. (Šerech-Ševelov: The Problem of Ukrainian-Polish linguistic relation X-XIV c. 'WORD', vol. 8., no. 4., 1952, p. 326).
- 4) a) Galicia-Volynia: "knjažij pisarĭ Kostĭko Bolestrašickij", 1378; b) The GDL state: 1566, "A pisarĭ zemskij maetĭ po rusku literami i slovy ruskimi vsi listy, vypisy i pozvy pisati", (Lit. Statut, IV/1), BRChr, I, 145; c) The Zaporozhian Cossacks 16-18th c.: 1593, "Ivan Krečkevič, pisarĭ vojskovyj, imenem vseho vojska ... Zaporozkoho" (Hetman Kosinskij's letter), ArJZ, III/1, 56; d) The Ukrainian Hetman State 17-18th c.: "heneralnyj pisar vojskovyj" (e.g. 'Ivan Vyhovskij'), 1657, AJZ, IV, 4.
- 5) ASEI, III, Nos 70, 71. (1441, "Se jaz knjažĭ Velik. Vasilej Vasil'jevičĭ požaloval esmi Sanku Pisarja", in Kolomna).

P L J A C (place, square, battlefield), P.

Russ : 18

1705, "bliz pljaca židovskogo". (Kurakin), Christiani, 51; 1711, "Tut že byl boj okrutnyj, ... Mars žestokij griměl na vesí pljac širokij". P, Stich (Za Mogiloju), 215; 18th c., "Pljac", LVN.

Deriv.: **Pljacovyj** (of a place), P. 1722, "na vsja ... města smotrit, ... i aki by pljacovuju straži upravljaet". P, IstPV, 67; 18th c., "Pljacovája", LVN.

Uk : 14-15-

1389, "a z drugoe storony ... do pljacov kostelnych" (Vitold, Luck), DiR, I, 27; 1529, "pljac z budovanem", AJZ, I, 74; 1587, "u knižce svoej ... vyechal na pljac z vyvodami kostela Rimskoho" (Smotr.), KICN, 237, 241; 1596, "Lěch, murava, pljac", Ziz, 55; 1621, "pljac v meste Luckom", ArJZ, I/6, 514; 1622, "tam že i tye šestísot na pljacu zostali" (Sakov), Tit, 41; 1627, "Dvor: pljác, gánok", Ber, 317; 1636, "na pljac", Ljament, 13; 1673-4, "na pljacu marsovom", (Aleks. ČelBož), BilChr, 242; 1688, "ich mnoho na pljacu klali", Radiv, Prop, 38; 1710, "z pljacu vtěk", HrabLět, 102; 1720, "na pljacu", VelLět, I, 141; 1746, "pljacik", (Voskres. Mertv. III/2), BilChr, 350.

WR: **16-17thc.**, "sila ich na pljacu", BRChr, I, 285;

Pol: **15th c.**, "plac", Moszyński; 1446, "placek" (Bibl. Zof), Brueck: 1532, Łoś, II, 196.

OCc: "**plac**", Šimek; 1412-14, "plac", Hus; 15th c., "Kral na placu stal", Geb, III/1, 83.

Russ 18- < Uk 14- < : Pol, Cz 14-15- < MHG (plaz, blaz, platz) < Lat (platea)

Through Ukrainian and Polish intermediaries, later also direct from German. In the literary Russian it rests on its literary tradition in Ukrainian. The soft 'l' (pljac), as in Ukrainian, is also transmitted to Russian.

P O V Á G A (respect)

Russ : (16) 18

1718, "Čelověk prost, niže toliko povagi, niže sily imějaše" (G. Bužinskij:

Uk : 16

1563-9, ljude ednajut sobě povahu", KA, 389; 1580, "Rozvaž ... jakie povahi

"Vveden. v istor. evrop. Puffendorfia" < German), Smir;

Deriv.: 1581, "smotrite svoich **považnych** postupkov" (Groz to Possevinus), DSnR, X, 214; 1704, "povážen , zri obyknoven, affluentus", Polik;

Dialects: Kursk, Orel, 'považati' OblSlov.

i naboženstva činil Mojsej" (Prot. Ljutor), RIB, XIX, 117; 1598, "povahoju", Apokris, 1782; 1627, "Čéstnosti: ... pováha", Ber, 404; 1632, "velikoj ... u povázi estí", (Evch), Tit, 293; 1658, "pana našoho ... povahoju sejmovoju dannuju" (Hadjač Treaty), AJZ, IV, 142; 1645, "povahoju", Gol, II, 310; 17th c., "povaha, dostoinstvo", SS; **Deriv.:** **považiti:** - 1563-9, KA, 416; **považnyj:** -1627, Ber, 38; 1631, "povážnoju rečju sutí", Tit, 242; 1687, "považnyi ljudi", AZ, V, 202. **považnosti:** - 17th c., SS.

Pol: 1564, "powaga", Mącz, 83a/17. 1532, "poważność", Łoś, II, 99.

OCz: "považiti", Šimek; "povaha", Machek.

Russ (16) 18 < Uk 16- : Pol 16 : OCz

'p o v a g a', one of the numerous Slavonic derivatives from 'vaga' (with the prefixal formant 'po-'), with Slavonic semantics, independent from German 'wage'. In Russian it is from Ukrainian.

Derivatives, including those in the Russian dialects, also depend on Ukrainian and White Russian.

See 'v a g a', 'o t v a g a'

P O V Ě T (district, region), P.

Russ : 16 - 17-

1567, "A nam by esi dal goroda po Dnepru krome Kievskogo povetu",. (Vorontyn), Groz, 262; 1593-4, "do ... Kievskago ž voevody pověta", Korob (d), 75; 1614, "govorili ... v rosprosě ... jazyki Dubrovenskago povětu Stephanko ..." (Čerkassy, Voevoda's report), AMG, I, 113; 1649, "v povětě", (Kunak, Uk sit), VUR, II, 311; 1658, "deputaty ... so vsjakago pověta" (Vilna), SGGD, IV, 32; 1704, "Korunnye

Uk : 14-

1386, "v pověte" (Volynia), R15; 1388, "ot města do města ot pověta do pověta" (Vitold, Luck), AZ, I, 24; 1407, "v luckom pověte", UH, No. 31; 1407, " ... dali esmo ... selo vlodimeriřskom pověte" (Vilna), KurGr, (No.A), 133; 1433, "v pověte" (Kiev), R65; 1454, "sela ... u Luckom pověte ..." (Luck), Krym (UH) I, (2-6), 537; 1525, "prodali esmo vančosnoe .. vo vsem pověte Dorohickom", DiR, I, 132; 1575,

voevodstva i pověty, opričĭ provincii Velikopolskoj, vsě oběščajutsja". (Dolgorukov), PiB, III, 552; 1705, "povět", (Šeremet), PiB, III, 831; 1722, "Menšikov byl ... v Zabolockom povětě". " ... pošel traktom k Osmjanskomu povětu". P, IstPV, 152.

Deriv.: **povětovyj:** - 1703, "i poslam povětovim a viktoriju ego ... skazyval". PiB, II, 485.

"zemenina ... povětu Kremeneckoho." (Luck), ArJZ, I/1, 50; 1618-21, "po mnohich pověrach bėdnii měščane ... u lěsach naboženstvo ... otpravujut", PalZK, 429; 1610, "z voevodstv, zemli i povetov", Gol, I, 183; 1627, "Eparchia: kraina, povět", Ber, 399; 17th c., "Povět, strana, uděl", SS; 1720, "v povětě Čihirinskom", VelLět, I, 13.

GDL: 1383, "u kameneckom povětě¹⁾", AZ, I, 22;

WR: 1414, "povět", (Troki), Stang.

Pol: 1564, "Achaia, Regio, powiat", Mącz, 2c/10; 16th c., "powiat, Gbit", Łoś, II, 195-6; 15th c. (end), "Biskupowie powiatni", Reczek.

Russ 16-17- < (WR 14-15 < GDL 14 <) Uk 14- : Pol 15-16

Vasmer's view that Russian²⁾ (mainly administrative language) took it from Ukrainian is supported by the documentary evidence, and by factors in History and Geography. The stress 'pověť'³⁾ in Russian also links it with Ukrainian 'povět' rather than with Polish 'pówiat'. It is a characteristic (and numerous) word of the Ukrainian (Volynian) 14-15th c. charters. (Bulach, Pyt, 40)

In the Old Polish which used also 'gbit' (1428, SSP) and 'objazd' (15-16th c., Reczek), 'powiat' was rarer.

'Pověť', an administrative territorial unit in the Ukraine since 14th c., was replaced in 1927 (and 1939) by the Soviet Russian system - 'rajon'.

Etymologically 'pověť' goes to 'vitati' - reside (Vasm), or more likely - to CSI *vě- (*vě-tŭ), cf. 'sovětŭ', 'zavětŭ', 'otvětŭ' (-vitija: vėtija') - Preobraž. Cf. 14-15th c. Polish 'wietnica' - ratusz (Brueck, Reczek).

1) This charter by Alex. Vitold. Kejstut., written in Polotsk refers to Ukrainian territory and situation.

2) 'Pověť' in Russian could also mean 'zavet', 'zaveščanie', i.e. testament. (Nižnyj Novgorod v XVII. v., 1961, glossary).

3) Vasmer (REW)

P O V Í N N O S T Ě (obligation, duty, allegiance), (P.), L.

Russ : 17-

1678, "deržatĭ na to, ... čtob za nich povinnostĭ činili", "tě imějut svoju

Uk : 14-

1389, "ne dajuči do skarbu našoho žadnoe povinnosti", (Vitold, Luck), DiR,

povinnosti". DvorCT, 40, 42; 1698, "... ego vo userdno zastaem i želannoj povinnosti" (Šerem, Venice), DSnr, X, 1665; 1722, " ... na posľedok soobščilsja na takich kondicijach, čtoby Rolan Christijanskuju věru vosprijsal, ...s povinnostiju ... počtenija ...k koruně Francuzskoi". (P.), Istgr, 113; 1739, "K sebě povinnosti vašu zrja, Vam kazni i milosti oběščæt". L, I (Oda 1), 64.

I, 27; 1459, "Povinnosti i službu ... nam otdajuti", R93; 1484, "otdalitisě ot povinnosti i poddanosti predkov svoich" (Kolomyja), Uljan (Mold), 113; 1536, "ne imam povinnosti", ArJZ, I/7, 15; 1563-9, "povinnosti dětok", KA, 443; 1618-21, "povinnosti ... Latinnikom ... ne otdaemo", PalZK, 1048, 1056; 1627, "Dostojanie: ... povinnosti", Ber, 55; 1636, "Meži inšimi povinnostjami", Tit, 316; 1646, "pracovitaja povinnosti", Tit, 369; 17-18th c., "ne chotěv, ... Ciniti povinnosti", (Kl. Zenov. virš), BilChr, 208; 1710, "povinnosti", Orlyk, 252.

WR: 1516, "povinnosti", RIB, XX, 416.

GDL: 1558, "vsi povinnosti", AZ, III, 73.

Pol: 1595, "powinność" (Skarga), Linde. 15th c. (sec. half), "Xrzborowy swemu nepowynnosc ... zywota stawyl" (PsPul), SSP. OCz: 'povinnost', SSČ.

See 'n e p o v i n n o s t i'

NEPOVINNOSTĪ (Innocence), R, P.

Russ : 18

(1.7.1706, "ne poběždaet nepovinnosti zlago napadenie", (Kiev), P, SiR, I, 7.); 1708-9, "Vsi tii v nepovinnosti svoej mučeniki suti Christovy", "obače za samuju nepovinnosti svoju Christu suti ljubezni", R, Rozysk, 104r.

Uk : 14-

1706, "ne poběždaet nepovinnosti zlaho napadenie" (Kiev), Prokop., SiR, I, 7.

Russ 17-18 < Uk 14- (GDL, WR 16) : Pol 15 : Cz 15

Replaced in Russian the older 'ne: povinĭstvo, povinovanie' (cf. SrMat). From ORus' adjectival stem 'po-vin-ĭn-' with the abstract formant '-osti', and as most '-osti' words at this period in Russian, it depended on its literary usage in Ukrainian.

See 'v i n n o s t i' / 'n e v i n n o s t i' for conclusion.

P O D A R U N O K see D A R U N O K

P O R A D A (advice, counsel), R.

Russ : 18

1702-3, "Umiloserditesī! Dajte me poradu! ne dajte mi umerti, podajte otradu", R, Kom/14. 392; 1702-3, "pobēdichsja, o nebo, dlja Tvoej porady, ždu ot Boga ... otrady", R, Kom/1, 347; 1709, "Z flanki na bumagē[] tolko dobruju poradu činjat". (Šturm), Smir.

Dial.: Kursk, 'porada', ObiSlov.

Uk : (14-) 15-16

(1407, "mi poradili", KurGr, No. A, 133); 1496, "bychmo měli ... poradu mēti", AZ, I, 156; 1529, "s poradoju rad", Lit Stat, I/14, 73; 1563, "takovu poradu imēti", ArJZ, I/6, 51; 1596, "Sūvēt, rada, poráda", Ziz, 76; 1598, "dlja porady", Apokris, 1442; 1609, "paki poradu daet", Viš (Začapka), 178; 1618-21, "v ... poradě", PalZK, 498; 1627, "Sūvētovanie: ... povēdanie porády", Ber, 244; 1676-88, "(zvězda) svētila porádoju, Radiv, Prop, 36; 1698, "Dobrē .. sluchati poradi" (Carstvo Nat. I/1), BilChr, 222; 1672-702, "s poradi protopopa", SamLēt, 59.

Deriv.: poraditi (sja): - 1407, KurGr, No. A, 133; 1433, (Kiev), R65; 17th c., SS; poradnik; -1618-21, PalZK, 800; poradca: - 1627, Ber, 244; SS; poradženie: - 1596, Ziz, 76; 1627, Ber, 244; SS.

WR: 1529, *LitStat, I14, 73.

Pol: 1561, "porada" (Leopol), Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk (GDL, WR) 15- : Pol 16

'po-rada', of limited currency in Russian, a temporary acquisition from Ukrainian. Kursk dialect has it also from Ukrainian. See 'r a d a'

'ot-rada' (relief from distress, consolation) in Rostovsky's example is from 'radētī', 'rad' (to be glad).

P Ó R O C H (gunpowder), R, P, L.

Russ : (16-) 17

1599, "poroch - gunnepowder", (Ridley), Unbegaun, RES, XL, 210; 1618-19,

Uk : 15-

1480-84, "a v horode pušečūnoho porochu polūbočūki" (Kremenec), UH,

"porrocke - pouder", "zatravišna poroc: priminge pouder" (R. James), Larin, 72, 195; 1620, "O ukaže kak poroch dělati, čtob dobre prytko grjanul". (Mich. Ustav, gl. 534), Luk, I, 371; 1625, "I streljajut porochom s selitroju is pisčei bumagi", Kotov, 97; 1630, "i zelje ... i vsjakie ... zapasy ... poslati ...; pušečnago i ručnago porochu"¹⁾, AMG, I, 324, 325; 1638, " ... i vešj poroch perestreljali" (Don Děla, 1), RIB, XVIII, 698; 17th c. (1642), "vzjali na tom boju ... 28 boček porochu". AzovSid, 368; 1647, "i zeljaby beregli čtoby ot ... iskryby nepopalisja; i porochby nezapalisja", UčRant, 158v; 1650, "a v čerkaskich ... gorodech poroch dělajut" (Uk sit), VUR, 326; 1666-7, "Da saldatom že daetsja ... ružje, muškety, poroch, fitilj", Ktš. 110, 108; 1684, "v bočku porochu ... po šti pud", MDBP, III/11, 143; 1688, "kogda streljati ... skoličko položiš porochu zapisati". PiB, I, 10; 1702, "1000 bomb, i jader i porochu", PiB, II, 71; 1703, "pórochu dal", MagnArif, 174v; 1704, "nabivaju mušket pórochom", Polik: 1708-9, "I abie ot pórochu strelibiščnago i sery, i smoly ... ognem byli objaty", "selitra i póroch", R, Rozysk, III, 20v; 1722, "pušečnogo porochnu", P, IstPV, 99; 1751, "Zarjaditi ružje porochom i metallom", L, Filos, 179; 1755, "Tot ... kakby chotel voevati .. ne imeja ni pulj, ni porochu", L, Filos, 532.

Deriv.: 1638 "porochovaja kazna", RIB, XVIII, 698; 1705, "porochovoj prob", PiB, III, 427; 1719, "porochovye zavody", Věd.SPb), Obn, II/I, 120; 1719, "porochovščik", Obn, II/I, 120.

No. 14; 1532, "dela, ručnicy, poroch, saletru i inšie potreby spravovati", (Sig. Aug. krakov.), ArJZ, V/1, 31; 1552, "Špichlir hde poroch ... ku streljbe chovajut", "W horodni poroch tolkut wodoju u stupie mlynowej" (Čerkassy, Žitomir Castles), "Pavel Rusin (puškar) ... daet na hod 15 kamenej porochu s salitry i sery zamŭkovoe", "puškari ... poroch robjat" (Kiev, Vinnica Castles), ArJZ, VII/1, 79, 143, 110, 601; 1590, "na zamok khvaltom rušivšisja, strelbu, porochi pobrali", ArJZ, VIII/5, 246; 1609, "Za poroch ... polfunta hroš 4". Chudaš, LUDD, 147; 1654, "statija 11, Kodak ... čtob i nyně ... požaloval kormani i porochom", (Stat Chmel'n), AJZ, X, 484; 1668, "... no teper Mars vse okuril prachom", BarPS, 48; 1672-702, "zostala skarbica ... v kotoroj nemalaja kupa boček s porochami ... v murovanom sklepu", SamLět, 136; 1720, "i tri štuki armat polevich ... z dostatkom porochu do nich i kulj", VelLět, I, 52 (and II, 331):

Deriv.: 1480-4, "čotyri pro(ch)nicy pušek malych", UH, No.14; 1584, "pobrali ... ručnicu z porochovniceju". AŽMU, 78.

WR: 1516-23, a porochu dve bočki". RIB, XX, 1155;

GDL: 16: 1576, "tak porochov, jak saletry", AJZ, I, 198.

Pol: 1549, "Strelby, prochy, kule, drzewa" (Rej, Kupiec), Dramaty, I, 507; 18th c., "proch", Linde.

Russ (16-) 17 < Uk 15-16- > GDL : WR 16 < Pol 16 < NHG : MHG (14th c., "schiesspulver, Pulver - Kluge) < MLat (pulver) < Lat (pulvis, -veris, - dust) : CSI *porchŭ (dust)

'p o r o c h' (CSI *porchŭ , OCS prachŭ) originally in Slavonic meant 'dust' only; but since the 15th c. it is found in Ukrainian with its new specialized meaning 'gunpowder'. From the documents analysed it is clear that much of it was produced on Ukrainian territory (cf. "Opis Zamkov", 1552), where 'selitra' was available in a great quantity; it was widely used and sold by the Ukrainian Cossacks and merchants to the Russians, mainly to the Don Cossacks already in the 16th c. (Myško, 82). A great quantity of Ukrainian 'poroch' continued to be exported through 'Kursk, Voroněž, Makarijevskaja jarmarka' to Muscovy still in 1720²⁾. Consequently, it was very largely by this means (trade relations), apart from literary media (e.g. Mich.Ustav)³⁾, that it began to penetrate the Russian at the beginning of the 17th c., replacing eventually "zelĭe"⁴⁾, the older Russian term, denoting 'gunpowder', at the end of the 17th c.

It appears to have gained currency first in the spoken Russian⁵⁾, notably among the Don Cossacks and in Voronezh area, and gradually, after a long competition, it ousted "zelĭe" from the administrative Russian⁶⁾.

See 's e l i t r a', 'a r m a t a'.

- 1) The word is numerous in Russian; here are additional examples: 1632, "prislal ... osmeri sumki porochu" (Interrog. of Uk. pris.), AMG, I, 415, 408; 16.11.1641, "Miloserdjy Gosudarĭ carĭ ... Michail Fedor ... veli ... dati na dorogu porochu i svinŭcu". (Celobitn. Atamana Nauma Vasilĭevā: Don Dĕla, 2), RIB, XXIV, 272; 1660, 1664, AMG, II, 256, 274; 1664, "i što kotoraja (puška) strĕlboju porochu podŭimet" (Nikon), RIB, V, 482; 1670, "... isnačala poroch dĕlati zaveden" (i.e. in Germany), Kosmgr, 44; 1704, "i za poroch", PiB, III, 8, 33, 701; 25.8.1719, "Na rĕkĕ Ochtĕ ... postroeny porochovyje ... zavody i dĕljajut ... poroch Russkie porochovščiki vodoju" (Vĕdom, SPb), Obn, III, 120; 1731, "Pulver zum Schiessen, ognestrĕljatelĭnyj ružejnij poroch", Weis, 479; 1789, "poroch: 1) pylina; 2) sostav iz sĕry selitry ...", SAR.
- 2) Kafengauz, Oč (Russko-Ukrainsk.torgovye svjazi:Kursk.tamožn. kniga 1720), 136, 137, 310 (claiming that "ukrainskie selitra i poroch" **were the important commodities** on the Russian markets).
- 3) It is significant that Onisim Michajlov (a native of Volynia, and known earlier from the Ostroh printing house as 'Radiševskij' (cf. I/5(iii) and IRL, II/2, 12), in contrast to M.Jurĭev's and Fomin's 'Voinskaja Kniga' 1606-7, which he used for his 'Ustav ... 1620', changed the word 'zelĭe' (in the corresponding phrase in 'Kniga' gl.367 "kakŭ zelĭe dĕlatĭ piščalnoe vŭ travĕ, čtobŭ dobrĕ prutko grjanulo") to a Ukrainian usage - 'poroch' in his 'Ustav' (Sob, 103-4; Luk, I, 370).
- 4) Its earlier name "zelĭe" in Russian (e.g. 1545 "A na piščalĭ ... zelĭja, da ... svincu na jadra", SrMat; and 16-17th c., "Zelejnaja kazna", "zelejnyj pogreb", - Čern, RIL, 216), which Unbegaun (RES, XL, 208) considers as a possible semantic calque from German 'Kraut' (also meaning 'Gunpowder'), cf. "Kraut und Lot", - Kluge) would indicate that 'gunpowder' came to Muscovy (and East Slavs) from the West, although it might have been also known and used in Muscovy in 15th c.
- 5) Unbegaun (RES, XL, 209-212) points out that both Mark Ridley and R. James, who recorded primarily colloquial Russian, used 'poroch' while the administrative documents (Russian) still in 1670, 1677 used 'zelĭe' instead. But Muscovites used both words colloquially 1684, "zelejnaja melnica, Z.master", and "porochovoe delo", MDBP, 143-7.
- 6) This competition is reflected in UčRatn; AMG; Donskie Dĕla kn.1,2.documents (RIB, XVIII, 698,744-5; 1638, 1641, RIB, XXIV, 272, 274). Cf. also 1653-4, AJZ, X, 149, 484.

Russ : 16

1506, "knjazí L.Glinskij ... s pospolitymi ljudími ... bil čelom" (Moscow), DSñR, I, 154; 1581, "prichody poslov ... k nam na Moskve pospolitomu narodu ... i čužezemčom vedomo ne tajno". Groz, 227; 1609-10, "bez sovetu ... rycerstva pospolitoho ... postanoviti nemočno", (Stadnicki) DSñPL, V, 54; 1634 "pospolitogo vojska tritcatíťysjač" (interrog. Pol sit), AMG, I, 594; 1702, "řeči pospolitaja", PiB, II, 70; 1704, "pospolítýj, zri obščij", Polik; 1707, "to dělo imělo sověršitšja v čtenie ljudem pospolitym", R, Diar (letter to Yavorsky), 50; 28.10.1716, "Rěči pospolitaja Venecijanskaja", P, SiR, I, 103; 1722, "řeči pospolitoj Venecijanskij", (P.), Istgr, 21, 129; 18th c., "pospolityj" (Astrolog), Sob VI, 85.

Deriv.: pospolištvo: 1658, AMG, II, 606.

Uk : 14

1347-, "ustavljaem ... pospolitito ... poiti", (Stat Visl), AZ, I, 12; 1388, "židove pospolitye majutí utjahati ... sja ot pospolitoe krovi", (Vitold, Luck), AZ, I, 25; 1454, "pospolity vyznavaem sim listom", (Bučač), R87; 1541, "dlja pokoju ... pospolitoho", AJZ, I, 112; 1563-9, "pospolite nazyvano", KA, 42; 1598, "do akt pospolitych", Apokris, 1130; 1627 "Obščij: pospolítýj", Ber, 291; 1659, "eden pospolityj, druhij panskij", Gal KIR, 213; 1671, "pospolitymi", BarPs, 132; 1672-702, "Reči pospolita", "sami deržavci ... o krivdach ljudej pospolitych malo znali", SamLět, 5, 31;

Deriv.: pospolitovnik: -17th c., SS.

pospoliňnik: - 1554, Gol, I, 10;

pospolnyj: 1352, R3; 1370, R9; 1421, R57; **pospolstvo:** 1352, R3; 1388, R20; 1433, R67; 1672-702, SamLět, 166

WR: 1458, Stang (Polock), Gloss.; 1511, "pospolityj", RiB, XX, 722.

GDL: 1448-52, "pospolityj narod", (Kazim), AI, I, 86.

Pol: 1400, "jegož pospolicie moji namiastkowie ... używali" (Rota), Tasz, 79.

Russ (15-) 16 - < (WR 15 : GDL 15 <) Uk 14- :< Pol 14-15

From Ukrainian and Polish (through diplomatic relations) in the administrative Russian; from Ukrainian in the literary Russian. Here belongs also the Ukrainian-Polish calque 'řeči pospolitaja' (<res publica), often used in Russian by the Ukrainian authors.

'pospolityj' (' po-sũ-pol-it-yj'), a compound formation with a (rare) adjectival formant '-it-' (cf. 'znakomityj') in Ukrainian may be an old Polonism, although comparative chronology of its distribution in Polish and Ukrainian (first in SW Ukrainian) makes it difficult to define the linguistic territory of its origin. It remains common with numerous derivatives in Mod. Ukrainian, beside 'suspil'nyj', but losing

currency rapidly.

P O T A K Á T Ě (agree with, connive at by saying 'tak' - yes, R. P.

Russ : 16

1502, "kak ego molodosti i gluposti ne potakaeši i svoim dobrom otdaši". (Kafa, Queen Aza to Iv.Vas.)¹⁾, DSnKT, I, 450; 1537, "A knjazī by Andrēi ... bezlěpičnym sluchom ne potakal" (Elena Glinskaja, Regent), SGGD, II, 39; 1550, "i tēm vinovat sudija i sudnye muži, kotorye po spisku takali (i.e. said 'tak'), (Sudebn.I.Groznogo), SrMat; 1551, "Pastyrem ... zaroku neimeti ... niže ropotnikam potakati ... oba necy ne taknut", Stogl, 50 (170), 69(209); 16th c., "potakati" (Nikon Lět), SrMat; 1664, "da i samim by vam ... vorom ne potakati". (Nikon to Iversky mon.), RIB, V, 508; 1708-9, "... i prichožjan, kii ... prelščeny ukrivajut, ... i potakájut im", R, Rozysk, 99v; 1722, "I kak stali emu potakati to on uže i bolēe ... govoriti načal, ... inye k tēm ego slovam pritakivali; ... sbudetsja de tak ...", P, Ist PV, 123; 1731, "Starr ... potakati," "Winken, pritaknuti", Weis, 599, 757; 1739, "potakati", RukLeks; 1789, "potaknutí, pritakivati: dákatī, dáknuti", SAR. Dal: južnoe.

Deriv.: P O T A K Ó V N I K (conniver, yes-man)

1490, "... ašče kto izberet otca potakovnika, oba věčnuju muku naslědujut". (Novgorod, Gennady to Metrop. Zosima, re. Judaizers), RIB, VI, 772; 1512, "potakovnik" (Izmaragd), SrMat; 1611-12, "Eresi že Armenstěj i Latynstěj ... dobr potakovnik bystī". Palič (Sk), 487; 1739, "potakovščik", RukLeks; 1789, "potakóvščik, pota-

Uk : 12-14-

(I. Kiev Rus' 12-13-th c. 'potakovnikū", Sr.MAt.)

II.14-18- 1387, "Jaz Panko ... tak esmī ... dohovovil", SSUM; 1422, "... i rekl ... tak, milii panove, to jest cerkovnaja zemlja. SSUM; 1433, "takuju", R66; 1451, "takē ž" (Luck) R84; 1627, "Sice - tak", Ber; 17th c. "tak nam pismo svědčit". (Ljucdar), Karskij, Trudy, 531; 1728, "potakujuči odnoj storoně Michajlu" (Žurn, Apost), Sud-ko, I, 25; **Mod.Uk.:** potakáty", Hrinč.

Pol: 'potakiwać', Brueck.

OCz: 'potaknutí', Šimek; 1412-14, "všichni kteři potakají", Hus.

kóvnik", SAR.

'potakatiť' and derivatives 'potakovnik'²⁾, 'pritaktivatiť', if their meaning corresponds to the Ukrainian 'tak -yes' - in contrast to the Russian 'da - yes' or 'tak - so, thus'- they are semantic Ukrainianisms in Russian, through spoken media at first. This meaning kept appearing in Russian in the period of Grozny and the 'Time of Troubles'; it was reintroduced and sustained largely by the Ukrainian influence in the 17-18th c. (Nikon, Rostovsky, Prokopovich).

The difference here is that 'tak' in Russian, in the main, preserves its OESl (takŭ), OCS (tako), CSI (*tako) meaning of 'so', 'thus', while 'da' is used for 'yes'; in Ukrainian, on the other hand, apart from the old meaning ('so', 'thus'), 'tak' means also 'yes' - colloquially in Galicia probably already in the Kiev Rus' period.

Consistency, therefore, in Russian would expect *'podakatiť', *'podakovščik' and indeed we have 'dakatiť', 'daknutiť' (SAR), and later 'poddákivatiť' (Gogol,Dal), analogously to Ukrainian 'takaty', 'taknuty' and 'pidtakuvaty', as well as partly Russianized 'potakovščik' (1739, RukLeks, 1789, SAR), with the Russian formant '-ščik' substituted for the older and Ukrainian '-nik'.

See 'jakovyj', 'jak', 'jakij'.

- 1) The language of this charter seems suspiciously too advanced in its formant-abstracts in '-osti' for the Russian usage of that period (e.g. 'glupostiť' inst. of 'glupota' or 'glupstvo', 'molodostiť' inst. of 'junostiť' or 'mladostiť'), betraying its writer's familiarity with Polish or Ukrainian of the period. There were Ukrainian scribes in Kafa Cf. Unbegaun, Deux Chartes.
- 2) Du Feu (Annals, 91, 94) considers 'potakatiť', 'potakovnik' in Russian as from Ukrainian.

P O T R A F I T Ě see **T R A F I T Ě**

P R Ā K T I K A (practice, experience, action), P, L, S.

Russ : 17

1698, "A kapitan Angel ... imēet soveršennoe poznanie i praktiku v ego karaktere i pišime". "... pokamēst osmotrit Kavalier ... praktiki moej ... to estī proezžich moich listov", (Messina), Tolst, 77; 1703, "Ariθmētika, prāktika ili dējatelnaja". MagnArif (Ogl.vešč), 6v; 1704, "... govorjat ... poetŷ ... chorošo znati grammatiku, a kto znaet praktiku, tot lutče". (Kikin), PiB, III, 637; 1721, "Čelovēka v nedobruju prāktiku vedut ...", P, DR, 12v; 1722, "i v školach ... i vo učenii i v praktikē, P, SiR, II, 74;

Uk : 16

1586, "rozmaitymi praktykami i pričinami (vedut) ku škodē cerkve" (Luck), ArJZ, I/I, 219; 1697-8, "v statutach, konstytucijach ... praktykach ... um plavajuščij", Viš (do Ostrož), 31; 1598, "taja praktika ... omyljaet často, ... dosvēdčeniē svēdčit", Apokris, 1812; 1627, "Proročestvō praktika", Ber, 195; 1658, "Žadnoj ... niže javnoj niže tajnoj ne imēti sočinjati pometi i praktiki" (Hadjač), AJZ, IV, 144; 17th c., praktika", SS; 1720, "ne maet kovati praktiki", VelLēt, II, 227.

18th c., "Práktika, dějstvo kak ponaukě dělo dělaetsja", LVN; 1751, "matematik ... , chimika ... praktikoju otjagoščennago, ... preziraet". L, III (Slo, Chim), 11; 1755, "dostig ... teorii i praktiki". L, Slo (PochvPV), 39; 1756, "v ... chimičeskoj praktikě". L, III, 140; 1759, "dostig ... teorii i praktiki v sooruženiju flota". L, III, 212; 1756, "Ja uže i praktiki iměl boliše, neželi oni". S, V (Kom.Prid Obm/9), 239.

Deriv.: 18th c., "práktik", "praktikúju", LVN.

Deriv.: praktik: 1633, "Šolojskomu, praktiku Tribunalskomu zl.9". (Lviv Confraternity, Stavropig), ArJZ, I/II, 386. **Praktykar:** 1627, "Zvězdoslov, ili astrológ: Praktýkar", Ber, 68; **Praktykovati:** 1608, "z duchovnymi praktykujuči, staraetsja", AJZ, II, 48; 17th c., "loane, budeš praktikovati, ... o tom Christě prorokovati", (Zbur.Pekla), BilChr, 189; 1735-6, "v druhich kollehijach praktikuetsja", Višn, KAk, 353.

WR: 16-17th c., "z Rohačova za ... praktikami pripadal", (Evlaš), ERChr, I, 286.

Pol: 16-17th c. "praktyka - wróżba", Reczek.

OCz: "praktika - chitrost", Šimek.

Russ 17-18 < Uk 16- :<Pol 16- :<OCz 15- < Lat (practica) < Gr (*πρακτικα - action: *η πρακτικη - practical science)

A learned loan-word in Russian through Ukrainian - Polish from Latin and Greek.

Semantically 'praktika' in Russian generally opposes 'theory', but in Tolstoy's example it also means 'a visa' (i.e. a permission to land in Messina), while Magnitsky's (Arif) example could be adjectival; in Kikin's and Prokopovich's it is marginal - 'action: speculative action'. In the literary Ukrainian (and Polish, as in Czech), apart from the general meaning, 'praktyka' in the 16-17th c. often meant also 'practice of astrology (reading from the stars).

The initial stress was standardized in Ukrainian and Russian in the 18th c.

P R E Z E N T O V Á T Ě (to present),, Y, P.

Russ : 18

1707, "chošču samomu Velikomu Gosudarju toe dělo prezentovati". Y (Ps. to R.), Šljapkin, 421; 1707, "on presentuet personu papežskuju". (Kurakin), Christiani, 55; 1721, "možno budet onych (studentov) ... prezentováti Carskomu Veličestvu". P, DR, 55v;

Deriv.: prezent: 1731, "Sim dragim

Uk : 17

1638, "stolec senatorskij prezentoval", Gol, II, 150; 18.1.1664, "kotorye, ... sudovi ninešnemu pre - zentovati ne mohl" (Nehrebeckij), ArJZ, VII/I, 482; 1683, "Prezentoval nam pastyrevi preosvjašč. otec mitropolita ...", BarPs, 222; 1728, "... eho (Chmelnickoho) pamjati (re)prezentovannaja v školach

prezentom tak vas podaruju". (Kaleandr), Per, PRD, 190, 342; 18th c., "Dano v prezent 10 červonnych". Smir.

Kievskich". (Mil.Bož.), Bil Chr, 322.

Deriv.: 1710, "prezentl", HrabLët, 53.

Pol: 16th c., "prezentować", Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk 17 < Pol 16:< NHG (präsentieren), Lat (praesens, -tis)

Yavorsky and Prokopovich continue the Ukrainian literary usage of 'prezentovati' in Russian.

'z' for 's' is due to the Ukrainian-Polish tradition of German pronunciation of intervocalic '-s-' as '-z-'. Kurakin's '-s-' is influenced by written German.

Stress in Russian equally points to a Ukrainian source.

P R É F É K T (prefect), P, S.

Russ : 18

1700-3, ("prefekt")¹⁾, SmirMAk, 205. 26.9.1701, "črez svoich pravoslavnych preθektov, i professorov, i učitelev". (Peter I's charter to Kiev Akad.), PVK, II/I, 321; 1709, "... Prokopovič, učilišč Kievskich prefekt". (to Menšikov), P, SiR, I, 55; 1717, "Slovo ... G. Bužinskim ... byvšim togda prefektom i oberieromonachom flota" (SPb), Byk (Grž), No. 243; 1721, "Rektora i préfekta usmotrěti prilěžnych čelověk", "Rektor s préfektom posětiť v nedělju dvě školy". "Vo vsjakoj izbě ... imati byti Préfekt, ili nadsmotrščik", "V izbach nad dětmi byti Préfektu". P, DR, 52r, 56r, 150v; 18th c., "Prefékt, igumen, stroiteli", LVN.

Uk : 16-17

1571-89 ("prefekt") - Jesuits colleges. 1627, "opovedalise na ksendzov otcov Bartonovskoho rektora, pilenuja, prefekta, maistrov i vsich ezuitov kolejum Luckoho". "rektor i prefekt". (Luck), ArJZ, I/6, 590, 592; 1633, "Silvestr Kossov, prefekt škol Kievskich, rukoju", Gol, I, 554; 1654, "Premudrosti blahočestivaho prepekta učениkov otca běšenoho", (leaflet against Kossov), AJZ, X, 447; 1702, "Innokentij Popovskij prefekt škol Brackich Kievskich, rukoju vlasnoju", Višn, KAK, 301; 1709, "Θ.Prokopovič, učilišč Kievskich prefekt". (Kiev), P, SiR, 19; 1736, "i prefektu povelěti ... casus prepodavati v retoricě.Višn, KAK, 354.

Russ 18- < Uk 16-17- (< Pol) < Lat (praefectus)

A learned loan-word - educational - administrative term - introduced to Russian officially together with the Ukrainian educational system in 1700-1. To Ukrainian (and White Russian) it came with the Jesuits' colleges in the 16th c., and was soon afterwards adopted by the Orthodox ones, e.g. Kiev Brotherhood College - 1589²⁾, Kiev Mohylaeen Acad. - 1632. The isolated example of "prefekt" in 1499, Gennady's Bible (1 Paral: 26/6, Busl PFM, 52, see s.v. 'Apteka') had no influence on the 18th c.

Russian term.

According to DR 'prefekt' in Moscow as in Ukrainian schools was a Deputy Rektor with a function of inspector, or 'student Prefekt' in Boarding Schools.

The earlier initial stress (cf. Prokopovich) was probably due to Polish (N.sing.case), but in the 18th c. in Ukrainian and in Russian it was standardized on the second syllable.

See 'r e k t o r', 'k o l l e g i j a'.

- 1) Rogov(skij) Palladij, and Krasnopol'iskij Rafail were the first 'prefekty' of the Moscow Academy 1700 - 1703. See list of prefects above, I/5(iii).
- 2) Askochensky (KAK, I, 60) claims that this college had both Rectors and Prefects.

P R E Š K O D A see **P E R E Š K O D A**

P R E Š K O D I Ť I see **P E R E Š K O D I Ť I**

P R I V A T A (private interests, egoism), Y.

Russ : 18

1721, "Molju vy, prečestnějšija sino-
dal'nuja lica publicum spectando bonum
otložite vsjakija privati". Y, Ps (to
Synod), 107-8.

Uk : 17

1646, "Zrozumělem, že každý z nich
svoju privat uhanjaet". DiarFil, 88;
1672, "ne tak dlja vojskovych privat, jak
... dlja osoblive vnesennoe ... pričiny".
(Hetm. Mnohohrěšn.), BarPs, 160;
1728, "Voždí ... nivočto vměnivyj
Roskoši, pokoj, korysti, intraty i vsě
privaty", (Mil.Bož.V/2), BilChr, 334.

Pol: 1560, "prywata - egoism", Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk 17 < (Pol 16 <) Lat (privatum, privata)

Ukrainian scholars with Latin education used this Latinism in the higher styles of their works, and occasionally - in Russian.

P R I V A T N O (privately, personally), L.

Russ : 17-18

1697-8, "privatně bez ceremonii ... ", (Šeremet), DSnr, X, 1596; 1719, "bračnyj sgovor ... privatno ... i publično sotvorichom" (D.Kantemir), Pek, NiL, I (Prilož), 571; 10.5.1753, "Takuju biblioteku ostavil, čto nikto privatno ne byl v sostojanii kupiti". L, I (Ps), 326.

Uk : 16-17

1605-6, "oběcal eho postaviti ..., ale ne privatně, toľiko do kola eneralnoho". Perestor, 36; 1618-21, "Sobor ... sudil Fotija, a ne sam privatne ... papa ...". PalZK, 660; 1687, "v domu privatně, ale i ... publičně". (Bishop of Lviv), AZ, V, 207.

The Church Slavonic adverbial ending in '-ě (e)' was frequent in Ukrainian and Russian in 17-18th c.

P R I V Á T N Y J (private, personal), P, Y, L.

Russ : 17-18

1698, "ne toľ k polžě privatnoj" (<Lat), DSnr, VIII, 1169; 1698-9, "privatnym osobam", (Šeremet, Čižinskij), DSnr, X, 1692-3; 1702, "v ... svoem kak javstvennom, tak i privatnom otpravlenii věry". PiB, II, 48; 28.10.1716, "gosudari odnako takii byvajut, čto ... tščatsja privatnyja svoja familii obogaščati". P, SiR, I, 106; 1721-, "odnako ničtože vozbranjaet byti privatnym razgovoram meždu ... Ťeologami". Y, Ps (Aks), 300; 1725, "no to ešče pochvaly čotja ot inozemnych čelověk, da privátnych i edinoličnych ...", P, PochvPam, 17r; 1731, "sonder, privatnyj", Weis, 589; 1755, "k stroeniju ... privatnych zdaniij", L, Slo (PochvPV), 43; 1756, "dlja privatnych nužd", L, MSS, 345; 1760, "... učiteli často peremenjajutsja po privatnym priččinam",. L, Filos, 550.

Uk : 16

1596, "tak osoblive i to eho privatnoe ...", ArJZ, I/I, 522; 1605-6, "svoich privatnych sprav", Perestor, 53; 1634, "v privatnoj reči", Gol, II, 58; 1645, "rankor privatnyj jakijši", ArJZ, III/I, 391; 1658, "privatnych", (Hadjač Treaty), AJZ, IV, 143; 1720, "podarkov publičnih i privatnich". VellĚt, II, 595.

Pol: 1632, 1641, "prywatny", Linde.

Russ 17-18 < Uk 16- (Pol) < Lat (privatus)

Introduced to Russian from Ukrainian and sustained mainly by the Ukrainian (Latin trained) higher clergy and scholars in the Russian service.

P R I V I L Ě G I J A (charter of privilege, privilege), P, Y, L.

(P R I V Í L E J, P R I V I L Ě)

Russ : 17

1648, "I posle ... boja Chmelnickij poslal poslancev ... prositi u korolja privilejija", (Uk sit), AMG, II, 222; 1654, B. Semkoviču byti v Kievě ... vojtom ... po korolevskomu privileju", AI, IV, 219; 1655-6, "i korolevskija privilejija" (Uk WR sit), AMG, II, 452, 471; 1666-7, "po svoim volnostjam i privilejam" (Uk sit), Ktš, 92; 1678, "klejnody ... i privileii" (Uk sit, Golicyn), DRV, XVII, 352; 1684, "a klejnoty vojskovye ... i privileie ... na Getmanstvo ... Dorošenko otdal" (Tsars' ukaz to Golicyn), SGGD, IV, 483; 1698, "podal ... list privileij" (Šeremet, Malta), DSnr, X, 1672; 1700, "privilegijam", PiB, I, 433; 1703, "privilej", PiB, II, 213; 1704, "Privilii, privilegii", Polik; 1710, "onyja privilegii i gramoty ... podtveržaem", Y, Gramoty, 136; 1722, "Tojže ... cesari prikazal spisati ... na pergamině privilegiju".(P.), Istgr, 288; 1726, "privilegium", Kant, II, 365; 1759, "sočinil ... formu privilegii ... dlja Sanktp.Universiteta", L, Filos (Ps), 687; 17.4.1760, "... formuljar privilegii", L, Filos, 690; 20.4.1760, "formular Univ.privilegii". L, Ps, 27.

Deriv.: 1720, "priviligirovannyj", (Gen Regl), Smir.

Uk : 14

1347-, "a ukažet na sudě svoje privileie..." (StatVisl), AZ, I, II; 1366, "a pisal privileie se popoviči Bolestrašickij", R6; 1388, "... artykuly ... na tom privileii ... potveržaem" (Luck), AZ, I, 26; 1411, "privileie", R43; 1454, "prinesli privileie našich predkov". (Mold), UH, No. 50; 1490, "i is privilejija" (Sočava, Stefan), UH, No. 64; 1514, "privilej", (Sigism. Magdeb.law, Kiev), AJZ, II, 127; 1554, "privilej knehini", Gol, I, 10; 1563-9, "privilej", KA, 124; 1605, "privileiev" (Potij), ArJZ, I/7, 194; 1633, "dali nam privilegiu", Gol, II, 25; 1648, "na perhamentě ... s korolevskim ... privileem" (Chmelnickij, Univers), AJZ, V, 82; 1669-77, "privilegija", BarPs, 84, 213; 1672-702, "privilej na roblennja čelnov", SamLět, 6, 59; 1710, "Seho privileja kopëi", HrabLět, 92;

Deriv.: 1633, "uprivileiovanomu mitropolitu Kiev." (Evf), Tit, 306; 1671, "uprivileevaboho", BarPs, 133; 1677, "Ja byl privilegiovannym", BarPs, 213.

WR: 1507, "privilej", RIB, XX, 555; 1525, "privilja kostelinye", Lit Sta, I/I, 70;

GDL: 1490, "privilej" (K24), Stang.

Pol: 15th c., "przywilej", Linde; 1564, "Tabula ... prziwiley", Mącz, 438a/23.

Cz: 10th c., "Privilegium moraviensis ecclesie" (Cosmas Chron).

Russ 17 < (WR 15-16 < GDL 15 <) Uk 14 < (:Pol 15 <) Cz 10-14- < Lat (privilegium : priv-a, -us; lex, -gis)

An early W. Ukrainian (Galicia-Volynia) administrative (legal) term which spread first to the GDL and White Russian and then, through the Ukrainian-Russian contacts, to the administrative Russian. The Ukrainian source (rather than Polish) for Russian is evidenced by the corresponding similarity in the variety of genders and spellings of this word in Ukrainian and Russian (in Polish only 'przywilej', of masc.g. is found):

(i). the earliest (14th c.,) neut.g. Ukrainian form 'privilĭe'¹⁾ corresponds to Lat neut.g. 'privilegium' (pronounced 'privilejum'); (ii). 'privilej' (masc.g.) appeared in the 15-16th c.; (iii). 'privilegija' (fem.g.) - from Lat N.pl.neut.g. 'privilegia' - with etymological spelling restored in the 17th c. And correspondingly, in all the three genders, with similarity in spelling and chronology, it is found in Russian. Most of the earlier examples in Russian refer exclusively to Ukrainian situations.

Polish directly played a lesser part in transmitting it to Russian.

'-ir-' in 'priviligiirovannyj', in Ukrainian and Russian, leads to German 'privilegieren'.

See 'generalĭnyj', 'kollegija', 'reestr'.

1) Ukrainian spelling with '-j-' (for '-g-') is originally a 13-15th c. OCz (probably partly of MHG, OHG dialectal origin) reading of Latin 'g' before front vowels (e, i) as 'j'. There was a general confusion of 'g:j' in Latin and Slavonic words in Czech at this period: e.g. 14th c. (beg.), "kgezussowi - ad iesum, (Flajšh, 44); 13th c. "sridce moze, chowagte", "dogiti" (Flajšh, 154, 80; Geb, I, 528). This tradition spread also to OPolish: e.g. 1397, "gey casznan igey ludzi" - jej kaznią i jej ludzi (Roty Sądowne, Krak., Tasz, 77), 14-15th c., "cugih" - ku jich (Kaz Sw, Tasz, 40), 15th c., "ysze gako" (jako), "pouedagacz" (powiedajac) (Tasz, 120, 121).

Gebauer (I, 528, 452, 455) views this phenomenon as an OCzech (13th c.) phonetic feature that occurred before (prejotated) 'e_i' ("t.j.tam, kde se i ve čtení latinskím podle výslovnosti středověké vyslovovalo - g-j"). This 'g:j' confusion lasted till a newer character 'ǵ' (gamma) was introduced into the Czech spelling in 16th c. by Optat and Blahoslav.

In Ukrainian the word was first used by the South West Ukrainian scribes (cf. Bolestrašickij - Peremyšl, 1352, R3, KurGr, 132) who heard both Czech and Polish spoken; they introduced it also to the North Ukrainian (Luck, 1388) and the South Ukrainian - Moldavian (1454, UH, No, 50), and consequently Ukrainian scribes introduced it to the GDL in the 15th c., from where it spread to White Russian in the 15-16th c.

P R Í K L A D (example), Y, P, L.

Russ : 17

1626, "i inšii priklady v knižě sei (i)maem", Kat-Rost (Pov), 710; 1627, "lmy emu ... govōrili, čto priklad chud", "prikládov", Zasědanie, 23, 45; 17th c., "duchovnyja priklady", Zerc, 188, 268, 403; 1672-3, "iprotó ... b(o) žestv.

I. Klev Rus': 11-13- 'prikładü-':

1) exemplum; 2) addition.; 1073, "pričūta, prikladū, otūdanie" (Izb. Sv., O obrazech), BilChr, 10; 1093, 1200, 1300, SrMat, Miklosich.

II. Uk: 15-16- 1489, "prostil eho ..., a priklad nam dajuči", Četĭja (45), 82;

pisanie mnogimi priklády nam ... predlagaet" (Kuranty <G), Obn, II/I, 21; 1681, "na priklad", DilMus, 92, 115; 1702, "například, estlib ... ne mog skloniŭ getmana" (Dolgor), PiB, II, 420; 1703, "no například, ašče by ... iměl", PiB, II, 159; 1703, "Jakože rešči na príklad", MagnArif, 70v (and 12v, 81v, 149r, 171v, 229r, 252v, 265r; "priklád" - 31v, 33r, 148r); 1704, "priklad, exemplum; například", Polik; 1708, "Priklady kako pišutsja komplementy". (Šafir.<G), Byk (Grž), No.2; 25.2.1711, "strašnye obrazcy i priklady čitaem", Y, Slo, IX, 142; 1717, "budi ne vo obrazec ... ne v priklad nam", P, SiR, I, 144, 80; 1721, "priklád ili priměr", "priklada", PolikRR, 23, 28; 1722, "... chošču da smotrite na priklad moj", P, IstPV, 45; 28.1.1722, "Ispolnila sebě ... Švecija ... ot peregrinacij perenjatymi prikladami", P, SiR, II, 75; 1722, "Jakože ot ... dovodov i prikladov ... uvědaem", P, PVM, 25; 1739, "priklad - primer, RukLeks; 1731, "Exempel, například", Weis, 183; 1789, "Priklád, priměr, například", SAR.

Deriv.: "bezprikladnyj": 1626, Kat-Rost (Pov), 712; 1724, P, SiR, II, 110; 1725, P, PochvPam, 12r; 1755, "kakija vosklicanija ... dlaj ego besprikladnogo sniščoženija", besprikladnaja čestī", L, Filos, 497, 508.

Russ 17 < Uk 15-16- (Kiev Rus' 11-) : Pol 14- : Cz 14- : CSI *klad-sti

The meaning 'example' of this word, although found in the ORus' 11-14th c. texts (mainly on Uk territory - SrMat) and common in Ukrainian (and White Russian) since 16th c., was not used in Russian until the Time of Troubles, when Ukrainian and Polish influence on Russian increased. Both Yavorsky and Prokopovich freely used 'priklad' with Ukrainian meaning in Russian.

Russian retains its primary meaning 'pri-klád (<prī-kládyvatī)¹⁾ - addition, to affix. The stress vacillation in Russian resulted from the clash and contamination of

1563-9, "priklad stadu", KA, 549; 1587, "i mnohim ... dobryj priklad dajuščaho", K1CN, 233; 1596, "na priklad", Ziz Gram, 65; 1605-6, "například", Perestor, 56; 1618-21, "pasite stado, ... ale prikladom buduči stadu", PalZK, 420; 1627, "Pritča: príklad", "Myslí: ... jako například", Ber, 192, 124; 1659, "chvali například, pokoru". Gal Nauka, 243 (numerous); 17th c., "Priklad, obraz, pritča", SS; 1688, "priklad dati", Radiv, Prop, 71; 1706, "ne mnoho takich prikladov obrjaščeši" (Kiev), P, SiR, I, 7; 1710, "priklad", Orlyk, 251;

Deriv.: 1618, "i prikladnym žitem svym jak solnce siati" (Vězerunok), BilChr, 153.

WR: 16th c.: "priklad", RIB, XX, 255.

Pol: 1365, "Chrystus ... ludu przyklad dał je" (Pieśń Wielk.) Tasz, 371.

Cz: 1414, "davali vždy Krista například", Hus.

Ukrainian 'příklad' with Russian 'priklad'.

'Besprikladnyj (-o)' - incomparable, priceless - semantically belongs to 'příklad' - example.

1) Kalačov, PsKn, I/I (Možajsk), 635. (1594-8, "příkladu grivna serebrjana").

P R I K R Y J (steep, sheer cliff, unpleasant, difficult), Y.

Russ : 18

25.2.1711, "Gora Sinajskaja, ... estí velími krutaja, prikraja". "... krutaja estí i prikraja do smerti besmertnoj doroga". "... na onych gorach, tak krutych, prikrych i prevysokich", Y, Slo, IX, 128, 129, 130;

1739, "pikro, prikrostí", RukLeks.

Dial.: Smolensk, Irkutsk ("pikro, -yj" - terpkij na vkus), OblSlov.

Uk : 15

1452, "pikrostí", Jaroš (Mold), Gloss.; 1489, "kak emu ne pikro bylo", Četiĵa (125), 82; 1552, "Hora zamŭkovaja vysoka dosytí i prykra" (Kiev Zamok), ArJZ, VII/I, 107 ("Hora ... ne prikra" - Oster Z, 593); 1563-9, "... slova prikryi, kotoryi movili", KA, 232; 1627, "Pritužnyj: dokučlivyj, prikryj; stremnina městce príkroe, prikryj bereh albo skala", Ber, 191, 236; 1634, "vdjáčna vesna po príkroj zimě", Tit, 311; 1673-4, "uzkaja i prikraja ... doroha", (OičelBož I/2), Bil Chr, 243; 1676, "nevédaju jak velikie i príkrye", Radiv, Prop, 38; 1720, "pisal ... korotko, ale velmi pikro i dosaditelno", VeilĚt, II, 364.

Deriv.: 1587, "kotorim uprikriilosja zvati christijany", KalRN, 265.

WR: 1570, "ne est pikro" (Tĵap Ev), BRChr, I, 163

Pol: 15th c., "na górę ... przykrą". Reczek.

OCz: přikrý - ostrý, krutý, tuhy", Šimek; Geb, III/I, 290; Slk: Machek.

Russ 18 < Uk WR 15- : Pol 15 - : Cz 15-

A common Ukrainian word, used by Yavorsky in Russian with Ukrainian meaning ('gora ... krutaja prikraja' - a hill ... winding steep). It is characteristic of West Slavonic and Ukrainian and White Russian, but not of Russian. The Smolensk and Siberian (Irkutsk) dialects have it from White Russian and Ukrainian (settlers).

There is no agreed etymology of 'prikryj'. Machek considers it as CSI *pikrŭ - ("Na jihu zaniklo"), comparing it with Gr κικρος - sharp, bitter', Lith 'peikiũ, peikti - blame', Lat 'me piget - it grieves me'; adjective derived from IE*pik/g-ro-s ('-ro-' being "starobyla pŕipona") with additional 'r' and lengthening of '-i-' in Slavonic. Semantically it is plausible. But its conspicuous absence in SSI, and the phonetic difficulties in relating the Sl 'pikr-' to IE *pik/gr-ro-s' (Vasmer thinks "unmöglich") makes the theory less convincing.

Petersson's view (ArSIPh, XXXVI, 114): - S1 'pri' and IE*ker- (OInd 'krntāti - cuts', Lith 'kertũ, kirsti' - to hew sharply, sharp cut) - is more plausible.

P R Ó B A (test, experiment, sample, rehearsal), L.

Russ : 18

1703, "Edino srebro iměet próbu 11, a drugoe 14", MagnArif, 79r; 1705, "is těch ne vyterpěli proby toliĕo dvě puški" (Apraksin), PiB, III, 864; 1722, "da dlja proby dvě butylki vengerskago ...", Zab, II, 770; 18th c., "Proba - prověrenie", LVN; 1731, "Meisterstück, proba", Weis, 413; 1743, "v koe vremja byli opernye proby i predstavlen prolog". (Tred.Prošenie), Find, II, 33; 1753, "... ruda ... **probovana**, i no proby ... serebra ne javili". L, MSS, 345, 346, 347-9; 1789, "Próbã Lat. opyt", SAR.

Uk : 16

1583, "raĕim onuĕu ĕeljadĩ zaraz vzjati na probu", (Luck), ArJZ, VIII/3, 291; 1596, "iskušenje, próba", Ziz, 50; 1601, "I ja bo někohda vo toj probě byl ...", "toĕda ko Evanheliju, priběhni na probu". Viš (Feodul), 135, 136; 1627, "Iskušenie: próba; pravilõ jazyĕok u vahi, měra, próba", Ber, 90, 173; 1710, "Chmelnickij ... dlja probi poslal mitropolitu Kievskoho", HrabLět, 80.

Pol: 1560, "wystawion ... na probę szatana" (Rej), Linde.

Cz: proba, pruba, (Geb, I, 248).

A. Russ 18 < Uk : Pol 16 < NHG (Probe) MLat (proba): Lat (probãre)

B. Russ 18 < NHG (Probe)

See 'P r o b o v a t ě'

P R Ó B O V A T ě (test, experiment, analyse), P, L.

Russ : 18

1700, "ĕto b on ich (puški) proboval i kupil nēsũkolko", PiB, I, 343; 1705, "gosudarĩ, ĕzdil probovatĩ pušek, i proboval ... sto dvadcati", (Apraksin) PiB, III, 864; 1722, "komendant ... razsudil ... ešĕe fortiecieĕu probovatĩ silu

Uk : 16

1563-9, "probovati", KA, 307; 1598, "Iskušãĕu, dosvĕdĕĕaju probujũ", Ziz, 50; 1597-1600, "povelĕte ŕ, panove biskupi, toej hry ... sprobovati", Viš(do Episk), 75; 1618-21, "rozoŕhu ich ... i sprobuĕu ich, jako probuetsĕa zloto", Pa1ZK, 818;

poběditelej", "spuščena na vodu Bregantinka, i probovana v chodu na morě". P, IstPV, 94, 140; 18th c. "Oprobúju, opyt činju, ili skazyvaju, čo dělo dobroe estí". LVN; 1753, "rudnye serebrjanye priznaki ... v chimičeskoj laboratorii probovany", L, MSS, 342; 1789, "Próbuju, próbovatíjsja", SAR. **Dial.:** Sevsk, "spróbovatí - ispytatí", Preobraž.

1627, "Iskušajū probúju", Ber, 90; 17-18th c., "i bez chléba nemoščno ... probuvati" (Klim, Zinov), Bil Chr, 209; 1672-702, "davali ... probovati", SamLět, 113; 1720, "a christijan probujuči, ... Sěrko skazal:", VelLět, II, 376.

Deriv.: probacyjā 1618, ArJZ, I/7, 278.

Pol: 1561, "probować" (Leop), Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk 16 : Pol 16 : NHG (probieren) : MLat (probare)

Late but numerous in Russian through Ukrainian and Polish, and in Lomonosov's case ('chemical term') also partly direct from German. Sevsk dialect has it from Ukrainian.

In Ukrainian, widespread and common since 16-17th c. (cf. also Mod. literary and colloquial Ukrainian), general and abstract meaning of 'proba'¹⁾ is stressed; in Russian, which retains 'ispytyvatí', a more technical, scientific sense of it is stressed.

'oprobúju' (LVN) is formatively and by stress confused with 'aprobovátí'. Initial 'o-' is 'akan'e'.

See 'aprobacija', 'aprobovatí'

- 1) "(porochovoj) prob" (1705, PiB, III, 417) meaning 'a gunbarrel stopper' is from Dutch 'prop', 'proppe' (cf. Engl 'prop'), not belonging etymologically to 'proba' (test). cf. Preobraž.

P R O L O G (prologue, Introduction), R, S.

Russ : 17

1673-5, "Prolog" (Polockij, Kom), Tich, RDP, I, 296; 1674-5, "Prolog, to estí predislovec". (Gregory, Kom.Adam i Eva), Tich, RDP, I, 243; 17th c. (end), "Prolog, ili predislovie". (Kunst, Anθitriion), Tich, RDP, I, 424; 1701, "Antiprolog, prolog", Užlzměna, 5, 6; 1701-3. "Antiprolog", "Prolog", R, Kom339, 345; 1704, "Antiprolog", "Prolog", (R, Vě nec), Šljapkin (Prilož), 63, 64; 1725, "Anti Prologus", "Prologus", (Žuravskij), Slava Peč, 210, 211; 1731, "Antiprolog" (Kaleandr), Per,

Uk : 16-17

1616, "Proloh", (Ber, Virši), BilChr, 168; 17th c., "Proliokh" (Strasti Christ., Kiev), Tich, RDP, I, 507; 1673, "Prolokh, predoslovie", (Aleks.Čel Bož), BilChr, 240; 1698, "Prolioh" (Carstvo Natyry), BilChr, 220; 1705, "Proloh k slyšatelem", (Prok., Vladimir), BilChr, 308; 1736, "Proloh", (Dovhal., Kom. Dějst), BilChr, 335; 1746, "Próloh" (Voskres. Mertv., Koniskij), BilChr, 344; 18th c., "Prolioh na Voskresenie Christovo", BilChr, 405.

PRD, 1, 128, 259; 1743, "Zavël ja, ... ooblivoj do vstuplenija Vašego I.V. na prestol kasajuščisja prolog", "i predstavien prolog" (Tred, Prošenie), Find, II, 33; 1771, "učiteli predstavili prolog" (in Kazaň), Find, II, 51; 1759, "Prolog", S, IV, 181.

Pol: 1545, "Prologus seu argumentum" (M.Rej, Kupiec), 1663, "Antiprologus", Dramaty, I, 497, V, 9.

Russ 17- < Uk (16-) 17 : Pol 16 < (NHG, Fr <) Lat (prolōgus) < Gr (προλογος, προλογιον - prologue, the first chorus)

'P r o l o g' (introduction to a play) was introduced to Russian together with the Ukrainian school plays and theatre terminology (cf. 'dijalog, epilog, intermedija, komedija'). The German plays in Moscow, Gregory and Kunst groups, also used this term.

'Antiprolog' - an initial introduction in verse.

The Kiev Rus' 'Prólogŭ¹⁾' is direct from Greek.

See 'Intermedija', 'Epilog'.

- 1) The 12-14th c. Kiev Rus' 'Prólogŭ (Prolohŭ)' is a translated work from Greek (cf. Lavrovsky/Rukop, 5, 6), containing a collection of Saints' Lives (e.g. "Prologŭ na mai-ijulí"), Church instructions and religious stories that had been gradually added to, augmented and supplemented in MS copies on ESLavonic territory. Originally both its contents and name lead directly to an actual Greek 'prologue' (προλογος) - introduction to a Synaxary, but on the Rus' territory the word became conterminous with the whole work(book). Cf. SrMat (1250, "i napisa prologŭ", Pant.Ev.; 1282, "i prology spisa"), frequently mentioned in Ukrainian and Russian texts afterwards. (16-18th c.). It was printed in 1641 in Moscow (- 'Prologŭ, ili Sinaksariĭ, t.e. kratkoe opisaniĕ žitij svjatyčŭ', Moskva, 1641-4 Sopik, I, No. 918), and reprinted several times afterwards in 17-18th c.

P R O P Ó R C I J A (proportion), P, L.

Russ : 17-18

1681, "malaja preporca", DilMus 57; 1697, "iz dobrogo ... metala, dobrogo sočinenija proporicii vylití", DSnr, VIII, 1178; 1698, "sady ... preudivitel'noju preporcieju postroeny", Tolst, 80; 1699, "odin ... lučše proporcieju neželi pročie". PiB, I, 325; 1703, "položichom propórcii rud i različnyh carstv". Magn Arif 18v (7r, 9r); 1717, "preporcija" (Šafir), Smir; 1721, "i tamo opreděljatí služitelej po prepórcii". P, DR, 125v; 1722, "razdélajutsja ego imenija

Uk : 17

1632, "propórcii dosvĕdčiš meži porovnanjem dnja z nočju". (Evch), Tit, 296; 1669, "proporcio, proporcionaĕs". (Hal Mesia), Oh-ko, Narysy, 137; 1731, "... takže Sotnikam velĕl ... podluh proporcij dvorovoho čila pospolitich ljudej vystatčiti". (Apostol Univers), Sudko, I/2, 131; 1750, "po proporcii studentov", Višn, KAK, 336.

Pol: 1641 "proporcya" (Cn), Linde.

CCz: "propocri", Šimek; 1657, "wedle proportj", Geb, III/1, 250.

zaimodavcem po proporcii ili po razměru dolgov". P, PVM; 13; 1742, "proporcija", Kant, II, 47; 10.5.1753, "ono menja ... ne otvratilõ: no po proporcii ... umnožilo ochotu". L, I (Ps), 325; 1756, "puli po proporcii mež jadrani svoe město ... zajmut", L, III, 129; 1760, "iměti ... proporciju", 1789, "proporcioálĭnyj, sm. sorazměrnyj", SAR.

Russ 17- 18 < Uk 17 < (Pol 17 <) Lat (proportio)

Ukrainian (Latin) education and partly Polish contributed to its introduction to Russian where it almost replaced 'razmer', 'sorazmernostĭ'.

The popular 'pre-' (for 'pro-') is due to confusion with, and influence by, the OCS prefix 'pre(-ě)-' (ESI 'pere-' CSI *per-).

See 'p r o t e s t a c i j a'.

P R O T Ě K C I J A (protection), P.

Russ : 18

1703, "kotoroj byl pod protekcyej". (Dolgoruk), PiB, II, 544; 28.10.1716, "Švejcarskaja Aristokratija trebuet Francuzskoj protekcii", P, SiR, I, 103; 1721, "pod monaršeskoju ... protekciju", (D. Kantemir), Pek, NiL, I (Prilož), 573; 1722, "toj utek k korolju Časlavu, prinjat pod protekciju", (P.), Istgr, 195; 18th c., "Protékcija, zaščiščenie", LVN, 1725, "i dalečajšija narody ... protékci i zaščiščeniya u nas trebujut", P, PochvPam, 7r; 1731, "protekcija" (Kaleandr), Per, PRD, 64.

Deriv.: "Protektor" : 1658, "Protektor Anglinskoj", AMG, II, 605; 1719, "Sinoda sovětnik škol i tipografij protektor Gavriil, Archimandr. Ipatskij", Pek, NiL, I (Prilož), 569.

Uk : 17

1636, "pod protekciju ... pana Protektora", Ljament, 12; 1646, "pod protekciju pastyrskuju, prinjavši ...", Gol, II, 496; 1658, "... hetman z Vojskom Zaporozkim ... vsjakich otstupaja protekcij, vozvraščaetsja, ..." (Hadjač), AJZ, IV, 143; 1673, "pod protekciju ... ne prijmoval", AJZ, XI, 68; 1689, "považnoju rejmentarskoju protekceju svoeju starostĭ ... boroniti račil". BarPs (to Mazepa), 246; 1710, "protekcija", Orlyk, 252; 1710, "Hetmanu ... inostrannich protekcij ne iskati", HrabLět, 163; 1720, "protekcija", VelLět, II, 233.

Deriv.: "protektor": 1627, Ber, 322; 1636, Ljament, 12; 1710, Orlyk, 246; 1720, VelLět, I, 432.

Pol: 16th c., "protekcya" (Skarga), Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk 17 < Pol 16 < (NHG, protection, protector) Lat (prōtēctiō)

A learned Latinism - internationalism - through Ukrainian and partly Polish in the administrative Russian; through Ukrainian in the literary Russian.

See 'p r o t e s t a c i j a' and other words in '-cija'.

P R O T E S T Á C I J A (protest, protestation), P.

Russ : 18

1704, "knjazí Dolgorukoj pisal, što getmany emu protiv ego protestaciju podali". (Golovin), PiB, III, 561; 1705, "senatori ... javnymi protestacii ... protivilisi". PiB, III, 355; 1717, "deklaracii i protestacii ... (Šafir), Smir; 1722, "eželi uvidit, ... to protestácieju ostanovja ... donositi", P, DR, II, 46v; 1722, "Bylo odnako sie s protestacijami russkich ministrov", P, IstPV, 32.

Deriv.: "protestovatĭ", 1717 (Šafir), Smir;

"Protest": 1705, "a vekselĭ ... s protestom prislan" (Golovin), PiB, III, 753; 1750, "kniga v kotoruju zapisan protest". L, MSS, 357.

Uk : 16

1596, "i protestacie znevaživši bez pričiny". ArJZ, I/I, 513; 1598, "zamykajut v sobě škript ... i protestaciju", Apokris, 1762, 1766; 1602, "protestacija i reljacija". (Lviv), ArJZ, I/II, 7; 1616, "svedčit protestacyja", Gol, I, 210; 1625, "potvornymi protestácijami, reljacijami i pozvami nelušnymi obtjažajut" (Kopist), Tit, 119; 1631, "protestacija", ArJZ, VIII/1, 356; 1633, "učinili unyty protestaciju". Gol, II, 29; 1664, "i što ... protestans zostavljaet volnoe činenie obširūšee protestaciej pomenenym ich milostjam". (Nehreb), ArJZ, VII/1, 482.

Deriv.: "protestovati", 1598, Apokris, 1766. "protestans", ArJZ, VII/1, 482.

Pol: 1597, "protestacya", Apokris, 1761.

OCZ: "protestovati", Šimek.

Russ 18 < Uk 16 (WR 16) :< Pol 16 < Lat (prōtestātiō, prōtestārī)

A learned loan-word from Latin, through Ukrainian and Polish in the administrative Russian; in the literary Russian - from Ukrainian. The '-(c)ija' nouns (< Lat '-(t)io') were numerous in Ukrainian ("knižna mova") in the 16-18th c., being cultivated in the Latin educated circles of the Kiev Mohylaeen College (Akademija). Cf. other words in '-cija'.

'p r o t e s t o v a t ĭ', equally through Ukrainian media, is a neologism in Slavonic, known already in OCzech.

'p r o t e s t' points to German (< Ital 'protesto') source.

P U B L I K A (public, public gathering; audience), S. L.

Russ : 18

1713-19, "(Podpraporščik) znamja nosit ... kromě boju i publiki". (PSZ V), Smir; 18th c., "Publika, javnosti, narodstvo". LVN; 1730, "Na publikě - na gosudarstvě. (Sb. Uvar.), Smir; 5.1.1757, "... ne mogu ničevo začatí k udovol'stviju dvora i publiki". S, Ps, 30; 1762, "tokmo v publiku prežde ee (disertacii) ne vypuskatí". L, MSS, 332; 1769, "Slovo publika, kak něgdě i.g. Voliter izújasnjaetsja, ne znamenuet očelago obščestvā no častí onagō to estí ljudej znajuščich i vkus imuščich". S, IV, 61.

Uk : 16-17

(1592, "publice povod ... stavití ... chotel", ArJZ, I/I, 331); 17th c., "publika, pozor", SS; 1659, "kotoroho (otca Zosimu) ... očekěvaem i zo vseju publěkoju blahočestivoju". (Lviv Confraternity), ArJZ, I/12, 574; 1687, "aby ... ne važilsja něhdě na publiku ... vychoditi", AZ, V, 207; 1720, "A Sahajdačnoho polumertvoho bez žadnoj publěki ... v Kievě ... plačuščaja vstrětila žena". VelLět, I (Prilož), 37; 1774, "a vměsto epanči dlja charaktera nošu v publikě sodranuju s ovcy kožu". Skovoroda (Basnja, 28), BilChr, 473.

Pol: 1562, "publika" (public affairs) 1650, (p.gathering), Linde.

OCz: "publikau", Šimek.

Russ 18 < Uk (16-) 17- Pol 16 - 17 < Lat (publica, -um, -common)

Morphologically 'publika' (fem.g.) in Slavonic is derived from a substantivized adjectival Latin (N.pl.neut.g.) form 'publica' - common folk; semantically 'publika' (common, public interest, gathering) opposes 'privata'.

Cf. 'vešči publika' in Gennady's Bible 1499 (esth, 16/9), s.v. 'a p t e k a' (footnote 2).

See 'publičnyj'.

P U B L I K Á C I J A (publication), P, S.

Russ : 18

1720, "publikacija - vsenarodnoe obűjavlenie" (GenRegl), Smir; 1721, "ot dnja publikácii", P, DR, II, 38v; 1720-22, "prežde publikacii (děla) obűjavljatí". (PSZ VI), Smir; 20.5.1758, "Dělatí publikacii po vsěm komandam". S, Ps, 34; 7.1.1758, "a mne sevodni ne toliiko iskatí muzykant: no niže publikacii zdělatí uže ne koli ni o tom čto budet predstavlenie ni o tom čto ne

Uk : 16-17

1609, "s publikacyeju dekretu našoho zaderžatisja". (Potij, Kiev), AZ, IV, 313; 1612, "prez publěkaciju erejskiju vylučon byti měl". Chudaš, LUDD, 135; 1617, "a za tym otoslaniem publikaciju toe banicii". (Luck), ArJZ, I/6, 453; 6.5.1628, "proseči aby (list) prinjat i do knih upisanyj i voznoho do publikacii onoho byl pridanyj". (Vol Vol), ArJZ, I/6, 598 (and 600); 1638, "v vine inűfamii i

budet". S, Ps, 32.

ee publikacii", (Ljublin Trybunal), ArJZ, III/1, 375, 376; 1640, "do publikacii". Gol, I, 571; 1728, "dlja publĕkacii, vo vsĕ polki, poslani unĕversali". (Žurn. Apost), Sud-ko, I, 93; 1732, "dlja publikacii v Maloj Rosii", Višn KAK, 334, 332.

Pol: 1622, "Publikacya", Linde.

Uk 18 < 16 - 17 : Pol 16-17 < Lat (pūblicātiō)

See 'publičnyj' for conclusion.

P U B L I K O V Á T Ě (publish, publicize, announce), P, L.

Russ : 18

1715, "car.v.ukaz ... publikavatiĕ", Byk (Grž), No. 146; 21.10.1717, "Vo ... pobĕditĕlnago komandira ... izbran i publikovan byl esi", P, SiR, I, 192; 1717, "manifesty i univerzaly ... publikovany". (Šafir), Smir; 1721, "Sam E.I. Veliĕstvo ... vse napisannoe ..., napeĕatatiĕ i razpublikovatiĕ ukazal". P, DR, 139r; 18th c., "Publikuju, obŭjavljaju", LVN; 1726, "i deklaraciju, ktoruju by vsenarodno publikovatiĕ, napisano". P, OSmPov, 10r; 1731, "Vozmite listy k nim publikovanny". (Kaleandr), Per, PRD, 140; 1760, "Sanktpeterburgskij universitet i imeni v Evrope ne imeet, ktoroe obyknovennoju inavguracieju vo vsem svete publikuetsja", L, Filos, 549.

Uk : 16

1582, "aby tot universal ... byl publikovan". AŽMU, 44; 1585, "roskazuem, žeby tot list naš na vsĕljakich mestcach publikovatiĕ". (Vol Vol), ArJZ, I/1, 193; 1598, "prez vozných obvolati i publikovati kazali". (Luck), ArJZ, I/6; 217; 1617, "voznomu eneralovi ... publikovati kazavŭši", ArJZ, III/1, 201; 1628, "publikovati", Gol, I, Prilož, 320; 1631, "pod titulom i klejnotom ... svĕtu publikoval" (TriodCv), Tit, 242; 1645, "svĕtu knižka publikovannaja", Gol, II, 358; 1728, "o ĕom ukazami Jasnovelmožnoho v polki publĕkovano" (Žurn. Apost), Sud-ko, I, 2; 1735, "I sej ... ukaz ... opublikovatiĕ", Višn, KAK, 352.

Pol: 1567, "publikowaĕ", Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk 16 : Pol 16 : < Lat (pūblicāre)

See 'publičnyj' for conclusion.

P U B L I C E (publicly), R.

Russ : 18

1707, "a otdaval tuju konkluziju"

Uk : 16-

1592, "... esliby publice povod ... stavitiĕ"

publice' v krestovoj palatě". R. Ps (Šljapkin Prilož), 43.

Russ 18 < Uk 16- < Lat (pūblicē)

See 'publičnyj' for conclusion.

P U B L Í Č N Y J (public), P, L.

Russ : 17-18

1698, "činju věru ja publičnyj notor, to estī pisari, Tolst, 77; 1717, "o publičnom ... tščanii", P, SiR, I, 182; 1721, "i ... zal na školīnyja publičnyja akcii", P, Doklad, 562; 1722, "i ... učiniv publičnuju prisjagu věrnosti", P, IstPV, 188; 18th c., "Publičnyj, javnyj, narodnyj", LVN; 1731, "Tanz, tanec publičnyj", Weis, 627; 1748, "... domy, ulicy, ... i raznye publičnyja stroenija", L, IV (Ritor), 227; 31.5.1753, "k buduščemu publičnomu aktu", L, I (Ps), 328; 7.5.1754, "akt publičnyj", L, Filos, 678; 1755, "k stroeniju publičnych i privatnych zdanij", L, Slo (PochvPV), 43.

P U B L Í Č N O (publicly), P, L.

1704, "izvolte ... ich ... publično napečatati", PiB, III, 419; 1719, "bračnyj sgovor ... publično sotvorichom" (D. Kantemir), Pek, NiL, I (Prilož), 571; 1721, "prinesti svoe pokajanie ... publično v cerkvi", P, DR, 32r; 1725, "publično ispovědal", P, PochvPam, 11r; 31.5.1753, "Eželi kto ...

... chotel, toe volno". (VolVol), ArJZ, I/1, 331; 1627, "narodně: publiče", Ber, 132; 1646, "suplikovalem ... publice v senatě". DiarFil, 74; 1628, "abysja revokacija ... publice z kaθedry ... čitanaja byla" (M. Smotr), Gol, I, 308; 17th c., "Publice, narodně", SS.

Uk : 16-17

1588-1620, "na městcach pobličnych", Gol, I, 246; 1618-21, "(Knjaža Ostrožskoe) ... vsěch publičnych zūezdov oko i sila potužnaja", PalZK, 1135; 1632, "... publičnoe ... kazanie" (P. Mohyla, Prop), Tit, 269; 1658, "... svobodno i publično sověršivši publičnuju prisjahu". (Hadjač Treaty), AJZ, IV, 142; 1710, "privatnye i publičnye ... Rady", Orlyk, 248; 1720, "Vsě pisma publěčnii". VelLět, II, 112.

Pol: 1764-84, "publiczny", Linde.

1658, "... svobodno i publično sověršivši ... prisjahu" (Hadjač), AJZ, IV, 142; 1666, "Archidijakon ... publične ne veksuet", BarPs, 27; 1687, "privatně ... i mezi ljudīmi publičně", AZ, V, 207; 1710, "Kohda ... potreba ukažet publične", Orlyk, 249.

govorit publično řeči", L, I (Ps), 329;
1755, "potverdití publično Pravitel'stvu.
juščemu Senatu". L, Slo (PochvPV), 33.

Russ 17-18 < Uk 16-17- : < Pol 17-18 :< Lat (publicus)

The whole series of this interesting semantic group ('publika' and derivatives) in Russian was borrowed mainly from or through Ukrainian; the main semantic and formative developments took place in Ukrainian and Polish.

The 'publika' words were first used in Russian by authors of the higher educated class, and their successful increasing currency, mainly in the literary language, was sustained by the prevalent Latin education coupled with the strong Ukrainian influence on Russian of the period, and resting largely, as the stress, forms - 'pulikovátí', 'publičnyj', 'publično' - show, on their literary usage in Ukrainian.

The adverbial Latinism 'publice' (for 'publično'), which was common in the 16-18th c. Ukrainian (originally in legal language), and hence in Russian (in Latin script), survived by virtue of its morphological similarity with such adverbs as 'nyně', 'velce', 'lehce' (1563-9, KA, 512), 'vkratce', which it joined.

P U N K T (single item, paragraph, article; point, dot, Mus. term) P, L.

Russ : 17

1654, "Poměta (po punktam)", (Šklov), AMG, II, 392; 1661, "drugoj de punkt govovil, čtob učiniti peremir'ie" (Chovanskij, report), AMG, III, 425; 1674, "punkty ... doderžati", DSnr, IV, 1233; 1681, "črez punkty ili točki", DiMus, 156; 1687, "sii ... punkty ... odati na radě" (Uk sit), SGGD, IV, 543; 1697, "O punktach dogovora" (Golovin), PiB, I, 575; 1698, "av sredině ... punkt, nazyvaetsja centrom", (Matem. Geogr), Sob, 68; 1700, "punkty v doklad", PiB, I, 339 (and 1702, II, 24); 1717, "kako sebja imati ... punktami predložich", P, SiR, I, 177; 1721, "poslědujuščyja púnky suti potrebny", "rešenie ... na 13 punkt", P, DR, 11r (II, 29v, 149v); 1722, "... punkty o... raskol'nikach", P, SiR, I (Oglavl); 1722, "dogovornye punkty", P, IstPV, 110; 1717-27, "na tom že

Uk : 16-

1584, "naš list ... vo vsech punktach i artikulech vpolniti povinen", AŽMU, 144 (and 151, 153); 1592, "... takovyje deljacyi ... zvykli byvati na peršich punktach i instancijach za peršimi pozvy", (VolVol), ArJZ, I/1, 328; 1596, "odnak byli punkty i artykuly". (VolVol), ArJZ, I/1, 523; 1627, "Sroka: punkt, točka", Ber, 232; 1670, "punkty i teperišny approbacii varovano" (Dorošenko), AJZ, IX, 309; 1671, "v punktach (Chmelniskoho), ... doloženo", BarPs, 135; 1672, "o potvržene toho punktu", BarPs, 170; 17th c., "punkt, sroka", SS; 1710, "toho mira punkty", Hrab Lět, 110; 1720, "do punktu i lěteri najmenšoj", VelLět, I, 448; 1730, "po silě onich punktov" (Apost.Univ), Sudko, I/2, 85; 1750, "v pervom punktě", Višn, KAk, 337.

punktě", Buž, Prop, IV, 41; 1747, "podpisalsja ja ... radi dvoch punktov ..., Sii dva punkty ...", L, MSS, 314; 1756, "K ... punktu ... prochodjat luči", L, III, 113; 1759, "gde ekvator im presekaetsja ... k punktu r", L, Filos, 333; 1760, "takovye punkty", L, Filos, 560, 562; 1789, "v prikaznom narěčii: statija, púnky v doprosach, v proše-nijach", SAR.

Pol: 1564, "punkt (der Grad); 1581, "punktować"; 1779-80, "punkt -artykul" - Linde.

OCz: "puňkt, - bod, misto", Šimek.

Slk: punkt, (Machek).

Russ 17- Uk 16- : < Pol 16- < (OCz 15<) G 16 < MLat (punctum): Lat (pungere, punctum - to puncture).

Several streams of influence - German (Latin), Polish, Ukrainian contributed towards bringing 'punkt' to Russian (administrative and diplomatic).

The Ukrainian contribution is seem mainly for 'punkt' - single item, paragraph, article¹⁾ and 'punkt' - Musical term (Dileckij), resulting from the closer political and cultural Ukrainian-Russian relations after 1654.

In Ukrainian 'punkt' - single item, paragraph, article - numerous already in the 16th c. juristic language (strongly influenced by Latin) of the North Ukrainian (Volynian) courts and tribunals, competed (notably in the 17-18th c. Hetman State administrative language) against the older and literary established 'artykul'. In Russian, numerous towards the end of the 17th c., it equally held its own against 'statija' and 'artikel'.

1) Linde gives 'punkt' (artykul) for Polish only since 18th c.

R A D A (council, assembly, counsel), P.

Russ : (15) 16-17

1488, "Carī Rimskij velīmi prosit ..., aby ne mnogim s tvoej rady to javil"¹⁾ (Popel), DSnr, I, 6; 1495, "i tvoja rada" (Iv.Vas.to GDL), DSnrPL, I, 206; 1567, "a vy nam v rade ... lotrove nezgoži este" (1577, 1581), Groz, 248 (207, 214, 276); 1614, 1634 ("s ... rady", "rada" - Uk Pol sit), AMG, I, 82, 94, 107, 603; 1648, "ego tovarišči byli v radě u Getmana Chmelnickago", AMG, II, 232; 1658, "i u Getmana Vigovskogo byla rada", AMG, II, 626; 1660, 1661,

1361, "snašeju věrnoju radoju ... potvrdili esmo", (Kazim), AJZ, I, 1; 1388, "z pany radami", (Vitold, Luck), AZ, I, 27; 1388, R20, R21²⁾; 1393, "... z mudroi rady svoich sluh ...", Uljan (Mold), 7; 1402, "dobrouju radou raditi", Uljan (Mold), 13; 1438, "i z našeju radoju" (Luck), ArJZ, V/1, 3; 1451, R85; 1563-9, KA, 24; 1597-8, "tot uzlik ... radoju Božeju tobě rozvjažu", Viš (do Ostr), 33; 1627, "Sovět: Ráda, poráda", Ber, 243; 1659, "daju Tobě takuju rádu: čitaj knihi", Gal, Nauka, 251; 1672,

1663, "rada" (Uk situations), AMG, III, 254, 310, 520; 1662, "učiniti ... generalnuju radu" (v Lubnjach - Uk sit), SGGD, IV, 83; 1702, "panom radě", PiB, II, 132; 1722, "nad samim Dněprom ... gdě iměli kozaki sudy svoi i rady", P, IstPV, 200, 203. **Deriv.:** **radití** (advise, discuss in Council) : 1567, "jak že ty ... nam radiši" (Belsky), Groz, 246; 1614-15, "korolju radili i na to ego naradili" (Željabužskij's embassy), DSnpL, V, 491; 1661, "i mež sebja radiliši" (Chovanskij), AMG, III, 409; **radnyj** (councillor): 1619, "panov radnych", AMG, I, 156 (1631, I, 344); 1678, "i panom radnym" (O Gos. < Lat), Sob, VI, 102.

BarPs, 170; 1672-702, "vdareno v bubni na radu", SamLét, 74; 1720, "... prinesti v radu klejnoty vojskovii", VeLét, I, 51; Mod. Uk: rada.

Deriv.: **raditi**: 1322, "sovětovali i radili", ArJZ, I/6, 3; 1349, R2 (Kur Gr, 131); 1395, "radu raditi", Uljan (Mold), 13; 1433, "poradili", R65; 1563-9, KA, 81; 1587, ArJZ, I/7, 244; 1596, Ziz, 76; 1627, Ber, 244; SS; Mod. Uk: radyty; **radnyj** (councillor): 1627, Ber, 244; 17th c., SS; **radca** (councillor): 1570-85, "sovětnik, radca", LeksProsto; 1627, Ber, 244; 17th c., SS; 1672-702, "rajcy", SamLét, 20.

WR: 1465, "i rjadcam" (Polock), BRChr, I, 56; 1507, "rada", RIB, XX, 587.

GDL: 14th c.

Pol: 14th c. "grzeszniczy w radze pravich" (PsF1), 15th c., "ręka ... ani rada" (Dekal), 1449, "z radi uczonego ... oczcza" (StatWisł), Tasz, 55, 85, 137.

Cz: 1394, "Nova Rada", Smila Flaška; 1562, "rada, radda - senatus", Dasypod.; 1414, "radnici", Hus.

Slk, Ulus, Llus, "rada" (Machek).

Russ (15) 16-17 < (WR 15-16 < GDL 14-15 <) Uk 14-: < Pol 14- < Cz 14 < MHG (rát, D.sing. råde)

Sporadic examples of 'rada' in the 15- and 16th c. Russian are from Ukrainian - GDL and partly Polish; in the 17th c. it was reintroduced and it owed its wider currency in the administrative Russian mainly to the increasing Russian-Ukrainian (Cossacks) contacts (Preobraž, Machek). But normally, except for a short period during Grozny's reign ("Izbrannaja Rada")³⁾, Russian use 'duma' and 'sovet'.

In Ukrainian it is not necessarily exclusively from Polish, as there were Germans in Galicia-Volynian towns in the 13th c, cf. "Němečskyja Vrata" in Halych in 1237⁴⁾. The 1388 Ukrainian example means "senator", "councillor", as in OCzech. (cf. Geb, III/1, 20).

'd' (for etymolog. 't') and fem.g. in 'rada' present problems. Lack of documentary evidence for it in the pre-10th c. Slavonic makes it difficult to link it with the OHG period (Preobraž); this applies to OLG 'rād' (Kiparsky, 157) which does not explain the

gender problem. Assumptions as from West Gmc *rāda are too hypothetical. On the other hand, an oblique case, e.g. D.sing. 'dem rāde/rāte' from North or Central MHG as basis for Slavonic 'rada', solves the problem of chronology, of 'd' (for 't')⁵ and of gender.

Machek considers 'rada' postverbal (from 'raditi') in Slavonic as in German - which is probable. See 'Porada', 'klejnoty: klejnody'.

- 1) This document contains other Ukrainianisms - "pytal mene car" (2), "ale" (4), "v toj čas" (5).
- 2) 'rada' is very numerous in the Uk. 15th c. charters: 1404, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1437, 1438, 1445, 1451, 1452, 1459 - R38, R65, R66, R67, R70, R71, R72, R74, R75, R76, R80, R81, R82, R84, R85, R86, R94.
- 3) Grozny's Council 1548-1560 was called 'Izbrannaja Rada'. Cf. "Izbrannaja Rada Ivana Groznogo", Bachrušin, II, 329-352. The Don Cossacks usually called their General Council "Krug", unlike the Ukrainian Zaporozhian Cossacks - "Heneralna Rada".
- 4) Ipat (6743), 778; Pašuto, 165, 217 (King Daniel of Halych maintained close relations with Friedrich II, Herzog of Austria); cf. also 1259, "knjazī Danilo nača prizyvati (to Kholm) prichodaē Němcē ...", Ipat 6767 (p. 843); 1268, "Markoltū že Němčinī zva k sobě vsě knjazě na obědū Vasilka, Lva Voišelka" (in VolVol), Ipat 6776 (p. 868); 1287, "(Mstislavū) ... počcha do Volodiměrja i sozva bojary Volodiměrīskyja ... i městičě Rousci i Němčě i povelě peredo vsimi česti hramotu bratnou". Ipat 6795 (. 905); Zubrycki (Kr.Lv, 38) gives "Nicolaus Ruthenus" as one of the "radcy" of the city of Lviv for 1352.
- 5) Kästner, pa. 171.

R Á T U Š A (council hall, townhall, law courts), L.

Russ : 16-

1593-4, "a ... seredi toргу ratuša" (in Konstantinov, Uk sit), Korob(d), 76; 1599, "na ratušach igrali v truby i ... strěljali" (Germ.sit), DSnr, II, 732; 1617, "otvel na ratušu i pristavil storožu", DSnr, II, 1183; 1655, "Net li ukaza, čto ich sudom vědatī v ratušě". (Uk, WR sit) AMG, II, 396, 452; 1659, "byl v Počepe v ratušě pisarem". (interrog. Uk sit), AMG, II, 676; 1660, "a tēm ... cechom ... bytī pod ... ratušaju". (Aleksej to Kiev), AI, IV, 289; 1700, "v ratušu burmistrom", DSnr, VIII, 740; 1705, "Kotoryj ... reentom v burmiskoj palatě ili v ratušě¹⁾ (Kurakin, Vita), Obn, II/1, 142; 1713-19, "ratuša" (PSZ V), Smir; 1731, "Platz (Rathaus), ratuša", Weis, 466; 1761, "po ratuše spravitījsja o masterovyh ljudjach", L, MSS, 346; 1789, "rátuš", SAR.

Uk : 15-

15th c. (end), "hospodī na smertī z ratouša ... tjahnen", (ZRSb), BRChr, I, 77; 1497, "u ... měščan ... z ratuša Kievskoho ... list pod pečatīju městskoju" (Aleks. for Kiev), AZ, I, 173; 1498, "na ratuši majutī mēti bočku mērnuju". AZ, I, 181; 1518, "tye ... majutī k ratušu města Kievskoho ... plat davati". (Nemirovič), AJZ, I, 58; 1552, (Kiev Zamok), ArJZ, VII/1, 118; 1563-9, "na ratušu Irodovom", KA, 131; 1596, "Pretór, rátuš", Ziz, 68; 1618-21, PalZK, 1065; 1627, "Pretór: rátuš, dom sudovyj", Ber, 184; 17th c., SS; 1672, "z ratuša Kievskoho", BarPs, 183; 17-18th c., "chudobu ... na ratuš vzjat potreba". (K. Zinov), BilChr, 208; 1720, "a suditījsja im ... v ratušě", VeLlēt, II, 218; 1728, "vidan z ratuši Hluchovskoj

pašport" (Žurn. Apost), Sud-ko, I, 3.

Deriv.: **ratušnyj**: 1496, "v Berestii Staško ratusnyj", SSUM; 1568, ArJZ, III/1, 17; 1584, AŽMU, 118; 1691, "v ratušnych arendovych šinkach" (Mazepa), AZ, V, 245.

GDL: 1451, "'ratuša", Stang (Polock), 131-2;

WR: 1478, "da vašee ratuši", Napiersky, 34.

Pol: 15th c. "ratusz", Brueck; 1564, "Basilica ... ratusz", Mącz, 23ć35;

OCz: "rathúz, rathauz - radnice", Šimek; 1360, "Praetorium sit rothauz", Bohem, 486.

Russ 16- < Uk, GDL, WR 15 - < Pol 15 < OCz (before - 14) < MHG (râthûs)

Most of the examples in Russian refer to Ukrainian or White Russian or GDL situations, pointing to Uk, WR GDL sources. Masculine and feminine gender of it in Russian indicate a Ukrainian source. Town halls were commonly and officially called 'ratuš(a)' in Ukrainian and White Russian since 15th c., beginning probably with the introduction of 'Magdeburg Law" (Lviv 1356, Vilna 1387, - ŠelNE, 12-13), cf. also Preobraž, Vasm.

Final '-š' for G. '-s' (in Pol. from UG) and '-u-' < MHG '-û-' (before diphthongization 13-14th c.) show that it is an older loan in Slavonic; the loss of medial '-h-' after consonant in compound with '-hûs' is known in other loans from German: 'buchalter, cekauz' (< Buchhalter, Zeughaus)²⁾.

Feminine 'ratuša' in Russian is explained by softness of hush-sibilants in Russian (also in dialectal Ukrainian - Žylko, 120, 122), which caused its confusion with the fem -ī stem nouns and integration into the fem.-ja- stem group.

See 'virš-a', 'groš', 'falš(a)'.

1) Peter I renamed the Moscow 'burmisterskaja palata' - 'ratuša' on the 17.11.1699 (which has 12 burmistry), referred to in our example by Kurakin. (PSZ III, 1718, p. 669.; Aks, 287).

2) Geb, I, 487; Łoś, I, 153; Kästner, pa. 269.

R E (G) I M E N T (rule, regime, command)

Russ : 17

1649, "Višneveckij ... pisal, čto on ... pod ich rementom byti gotov" (Kunak,

Uk : 17

1608, choteči nas ... pod ... reimént ... Kostela Rimskoho poddati", "cerkvi naši

Uk sit), VUR, II, 300; 1660, "A litovskoe de vojsko ... pošli pod rejment k Kmitiču" (GDL -Pol sit), "šel ... so vsemi ratnymi ljudjimi, kotorye pod ego rejmentom", AMG, III, 85, 206; 1684, "klejnoty vojskovye ... on Dorošenko i regiment getmanstva svoego sdal", (Tsar's letter), SGGD, IV, 483; 1687, "regiment getmanstva", DRV, XVII, 352; 1702, "Kazakam gorodovym getmanskago regimenta ... davatj deneg i chléba, takže kompanii i serdjukam", PiB, II, 8; 1703, "i getmanova regimentu polk", PiB, II, 427; 1710, "Vam ot někotorych ljudej regimentu Vašego ... priskorbno" (Šafir - Skor), Sud-ko, II, 302; 1724, "pod moim regimentom", Slava, 18.

Deriv.: 1649, "i rementoval by vojskom knjazj", "rementuet getman" (Uk sit), VUR, II, 300, 311.

v ... reiment ich privedeny byli", AJZ, II, 48; 1638, "pod Reimentom hetmana", Gol, II, 151; 1646, "vlastj, reiment", DiarFil, 136; 1688, "za rejmentu našeho hetmanskoho", (Mazepa), AZ, V, 216; 1672-702, "kozaki ... pod rejmentom hetmana Bruchoveckoho", SamLét, 99; 1710, "recě starějšij slovo ili rejment deržaščij ...", Hrab Lét, 20-1; 1720, "do ednogo rejmentu", "eho hetmanskij rejment", VelLét, II, 166, 435; 1728, " ... polki rejmentu Jasnevelmožnogo" (Žurn Apost), Sud-ko, I, 55.

Deriv.: 1672, "rekhmentarstvo", (1689, "rejmentarstvo"), BarPs, 161, (243); 1684, "Rejmentarskij", AZ, V, 179; 1702, PVK, II/1, 342; 1728, (Mil.Bož, V/2), BilChr, 332;

Pol: 1600, "pod regimentem Rzymu", "na regiment królewstwa", (Wujek), Karłowicz, Reczek.

OCz: "regiment-sprava, vlada", Šimek;

Russ 17- < Uk (16-) 17 < Pol 16 - 17 < Cz 16 < NGH (Regiment) < Lat (regimentum)

'Re(g)iment' (rule, regime, command) in Russian is from the Ukrainian Cossack administrative language as a result of the closer Ukrainian-Russian political relations after the 1648 Ukrainian Polish war.

'j' for 'g' in spelling (cf. 'reestr', reent', 'privileja') points to Ukrainian (also Polish), going ultimately to OCzech (which lacks 'g')¹⁾ and to dialectal German. The unstressed '-jī' was reduced to '-j-' in Slavonic - in Ukrainian and, occasionally in Polish.

'reiment' is through spoken medium (from 'rejment').

'Regiment' - a military unit (cf. 1647, "regementy sirěčj polki", UčRatn, 18) in Russian leads mainly directly to German.

1) Cf. 'privilegija' (foot note 1).

R E (G) I M E N T A R Ī (Commanding Officer, Commander)

Russ : 17

1661, "a rementarem ... de nad tēm ... vojskom ... Žuromskij", (interrog., GDL

Uk : 17

1637, "buduči Reimentarem vojska Svjatoslava" (P. Mohyla, UčEv), Martel,

sit), AMG, III, 456; 1661, "... prišel rejmentar ...", AMG, III, 492; 1703, "nepriстойnosti, kak ... bez generalnogo regimentarja ... učinilosí", PiB, II, 207; 1707, "My ... carí ... Getmanu i nakaznym u nego regementarem, ... regimentarem", (P.I.'s letter to Mazepa), ArJZ, I/12, 614; 1715, "Iz pisem ... Regimentara Galeckago" (Golycyn to Skor), Sudko, II, 64.

297; 1681, "nam rejmentarevi", AZ, V, 165; 1684, "i my rejmentar ... djakuem" (Hetm.Samojlovič) AZ, V, 179; 1672-702, "A rejmentara ich pana Neměriča ... zabyli", "i samoho ... Rejmentara pojмали". SamLět, 60, 92; 1710, "po smerti ... Rejmentara", Orlyk, 244.

Pol: 17th c., "Regimentarz, Rejmentarz, Karłowicz.

Russ 17- < Uk 17- : < Pol 17 NHG (Regimentarius) < Lat (regimentarius)

Derived from 'regiment' by means of the formant '-arí'. In Russian mainly from Ukrainian. Soft (-rĭ) and hard (-r) in Russian lead to Ukrainian sources.

See 're(g)iment'.

R É G U L A (rules, order), P.

Russ : 17-18

1645-76, "Kniga Ochotničij regul, ili porjadok ..." (O Psov. Ochotě, < G)¹⁾. Sob VI, 63; 27.6.1717, "Ne byla ešče regula voinskaja, ... iskustva", P, SiR, I, 146-7, 149; 1721, "Réguly o soděržanii škol. V seminarii réguly akademijskija chraniti", "O propovědnikach ... poslědujuščija réguly", P, DR, 150r, 62r, 151r; 1722, "regul voinskich, P, SiR, II, 91; 1722, "Voinskaja regula ... vvedena po sovětu Lefortovu", "reguloju voinskoju", P, IstPV, 13, 160; 18th c., "Regula, o pšenice ... Regula 2 ..." (Selískoe choz. <Pol), Sob, 117; 18th c., "Régula, pravilo", LVN; 1725, "voinskich régul", P, PochvPan, 6r, 3v, 5v; 1742, "posmotri na saldat kakovo súbereženie reguly" (Florinsky Slo), Smir MAk, 120; 1750, "V etom estí osoblivyja reguly", S, V, 262.

Deriv.: reguljarnyj: 1717, "potščalsja ... reguljarnymi krěpostími ograditi", P,

Uk : 16

1570-85, "Rekhulja - pravlenie", LeksProsto; 1598, "ne hoditsja ničoho činiti ... protiv apostolskim rekhulam", Apokris, 1554; 1609, "protiv zakonu alibo rekhuly Vasilíja svetoho spravoval" (Krakov), AJZ, II, 52; 1618-21, "biskup Krakovskij, ... až k Kievu i Haliču rehulu svoju zaprovadil", PalZK, 1018; 1627, "... otcove ... zakonŭnikov rehuly svetoho Bazileho" (Luck), ArJZ, I/6, 522; 1633, "malo li rekhul novych povnosilo v kostel rymskij", Gol, II, 35; 1642, "vodluh rekhuly svoee zakonŭnoe černcov ... prijmovati", Gol, II, 236. **Deriv.:** 1710, "kozactvo vo rehuljarnoe vojsko preměniti", Orlyk, 243.

WR: 1609, "rekhuly", AJZ, II, 52.

Pol: 1564, "na regulę albo pospolitą nauke", Mącz, 351a/51.

Cz: 1414, "řehola", Hus; 1421, "rzhula", Geb, III/1, 189.

SiR, I, 180; 1720, P, SiR, II, 43; 1722,
"vojsko regularnoe", P, SiR, II, 79,
1725, P, SiR, II, 151.

Russ 17-18 < Uk 16- : Pol 16- Lat (rēgula - rule; pattern)

A learned Latinism, transmitted to Russian through literary media - education, church relations, mainly by the Ukrainian scholars and preachers in Muscovy. The stress also points to a Ukrainian (not Polish) source, although partly Polish contribution, of indirect nature, towards this word in Russian was possible.

'Regul' (masc.g.) in Russian is under German influence. (cf. NHG 'Regel').

- 1) Vasmer's "seit 1635" needs correction. 'Krestĭjan Algerdovič von Lessi', the author of 'O Psov. Ochotě', wrote it in German, dedicating it to the 'Tsar Aleksej Michajl.' "1635-go godu" (in the text), which, in itself, is a dubious date, since 'Aleksej' began to rule in 1645, and 'Arkadij Stankevič' translated it ("německago na rossijskij") afterwards. (cf. Sob, 64).

R E É S T R (register), P, L.

Russ : 17

1659, "Tolĭko b de v reestr starych služilych ... kazakov stolĭko tysjačĭ i bylo" (Aleksej Mich. charter), SGGD, IV, 46; 1669, "V reestr pisatĭ starych kozakov", Christiani, 28; 1700, "a kto imeny vzjaty Rossijskie generaly ... pri sem reestr". Žurn PV, I, 21; 1704, "Reéstr - zri oglavlenie, Polik; 1712, "reestr", (Šerem - Skorop), Sud-ko, II, 360; 1713-19, "reestr ... pridvornomu štatu" (PSZ, V), Smir; 1721, "Reéstr na knigu reglament duchovnoj", P, DR, 140r; 1731, "Reestr 3-go dějstva", (Kaleandr), Per, PRD, 383; 1731, "Register, reestr", Weis, 498; 1738, "imjannoj reestr", Instrukc, 29; 18th c. (1746-48), "... s moich reestrov", Dialog, 132; 1748, Reestr" (Psov Ochot. <Pol), Sob, 110; 1758, "V kanceljarĭi ... opredeleno ... po priložennomu ... reestru kakie estĭ ... knigi", L, MSS, 350; 1761, "po reestram", L, MSS, 345; 1789, "Reéstr - rospisĭ", SAR.

Uk : 15-

15th c., "(svjatitelĭ) kažetĭ pisarju ... tyi slova zapisati u reistr". "... a na to maetĭ byti osobnyj reistr u pisarja Sv." (Čin postavl.v.svjašč., Kiev Metrop),¹⁾ RIB, VI, 904, 901; 1541, "vsěch kazakov Kievskich velėli esĭmo na reestrė spisati" (Vilna), AJZ, I, 110; 1554, "Reestr ... skarbu cerkvi" (Kiev), Gol, I, 6; 1569, "Tych ... škod ... reestr ... pisannyj" (Vol Vol), ArJZ, I/1, 17; 1586, "... v reestr vpisatisja" (Ust.Lviv.Školy), AJZ, II, 182; 1601, "restr" (Lviv), ArJZ, I/12, 125; 1605, "z reestru sudovoho", ArJZ, VIII/3, 507; 1624, "reestr školnyj" (Luck), PVK, I/1, 84; 1627, "Pričet: réestr, poličenje", Ber, 192; 17th c., SS; 1688, "reestr kozackij" (Mazepa), AZ, V, 220; 1672-702, "I tie reestra v knihi popisali", SamLět, 91; 1720, "reestr", VelLět, II, 355.

WR: 1488, "reestr", RIB, XXVII, 286;

GDL: 15-16; 1566, "**Tot reestr", (Lit

Stat, VI/4), BRChr, I, 150;

Pol: 15-16th c., "na rejistrzę", Reczek; 1564, "Tabula ... registr", Mącz 438a/8.

OCz: "Registr, Rejistr", Šimek; 1541, "rajstr", Geb, I, 137.

Russ 17 < Uk (WR, GDL) 15-16 < Pol 15-16 < Cz 15- < MLat (regestrum, registrum) < Lat (regestum)

In the administrative Russian it is from Ukrainian and mainly through the Cossacks' activities (cf. 'reestr kozackij') and the Ukrainian-Russian relations after 1648. In the literary Russian it also rests on its literary tradition in Ukrainian.

'j' for Lat 'g' as in 'rejiment' (s.v.), 'reent'²⁾.

See 'Reestrovj'/Lejstrovj'.

- 1) This Kiev formula was used also by the Muscovy Church in the 15-16th c., and therefore 'reistr' was, at least partly, familiar to the Russian clergy.
- 2) 1728, "reent Petr" (Žurn Apost), Sud-ko, I, 67; 1705, "... kotoryj ... vo dĭjakach i reentom v burmiskoj patatĕ" (in Moscow, Kurakin), Obn, II/1, 142.

R E E S T R O V Y J / L E J S T R O V Y J (registered)

Russ : 17

1649, "bytĭ reestrovym kazakam 40000". "reestrovomu kazaku piĭie pro sebja". (Kunak. Uk sit), VUR, II, 300; 1659, "i tĕm gosudarevym ratnym ljudjam u reestrovych kazakov na dvorech ne stavitca" (Perejaslav. statti, Uk sit), AJZ, V, 2; 1669, "reestrovym kozakam". Christiani, 54;

L E J S T R O V Y J

1634, "a, skazali de tĕch zaporožskich i listrovych čerkas polkovniki: ... Ostrenin" (interrog. Uk sit), AMG, I, 616; 1638, "i v Perejaslovĭi de prišli ... listrovye kazaki" (Putivl. vovoda), VUR, I, 220; 1639, "u lestroych čerkas v Čigirine rada byla" (Putivl), VUR, I, 274; 1648, "a ... lejstrovye kozaki pošli ... Dněprom, a tĕ de lejstrovye kozaki ... predalisja" (Putivl) AMG, II, 219; 1648,

Uk : 16-17

(1572-1670)¹⁾, 1659, AJZ, V, 2; 1672-702, "zostavali kozakami reestrovimi a nad onimi polkovnikove šljachta", SamLĕt, 3; 1710, "Šestĭ tisjač kozakov reestrovych i zaporožskich", "... reestrovie kozaki ... vostzavše", Hrab Lĕt, 26, 43.

Pol: 16-17th c., "kozak rejestrovj" - (Uk.cossack), Brueck.

1650, "lejstrovych kozakov 6000", oproče lestroych kozakov", AJZ, VIII (Prilož), 330, 357.

"Poslal ... lejstrovych kozakov polem ..., da rěkoju ... v čelnach ... lučšich ... lejstrovych kozakov i němcev", AMG, I, 221; 1650, "lejstrovych kazakov", "lestrovych k." (Unkovskij, Embassy to Ukraine), VUR, II, 433, 463.

Russ 17 < Uk 16 - 18

'**R e e s t r o v y j**' (reestr-ov-yj) in the sense 'reestrovij kozak' is an exclusively Ukrainian phenomenon of a wide currency in the 17th c., which through written and spoken language, during the Ukrainian-Russian intensive relations (political and military) and the contacts with the Cossacks themselves, found its way to the administrative Russian.

'**L e j s t r o v y j**', 'listrovij, lestrovij' - dissimilation of liquids (cf. 'lycar' for 'rycar' in Ukrainian), is a Ukrainian colloquial form. Cf. Preobraž.

Russians sometimes calqued it 'vypisnooe vojsko'²⁾.

- 1) The Registered Cossacks were the non Zaporozhian Ukrainian regular Cossack army (1572-1670), nominally serving the Polish king.
- 2) 1632, "i čerkasy de vypisnye, kotorye nyně ... v Zaporogach", AMG, I, 346.

R E K R E A C I J A (recreation, school vacation), R.

Russ : 18

8.10.1709, "Blagovoli, milosti tvoja, maloe sie ot nas prinjati, i egda slučitsja lišnee vremja, čitaj vměsto rekreacii". R, Ps (Šljapkin), 454; 18th c., "Reverendissime Domine Rector". Recreationem rogamus (call for a school leave), Smir MAK, 188.
Dal: rekreácija - otdych, kanikuly, rekreacionnyj zal.

Uk : 17

1636, "Prevzavzjat on nauki žadnye rekreacie i zabavki ... otovati ne mohli", Ljament, 12; 17th c. (second half) - "rekreacija" (Kiev), Petrov, KAK, 239.

Pol: 1595, "uciechą abo rekreacyą taką" (Skarga), 1641, "recreacya", (Cn), Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk 17 (< Pol 16-) < Lat (recreatio, recreāre)

Introduced to Russian¹⁾ together with the Ukrainian educational terminology. Following the Kiev Academy it was used (and practised in Moscow) (Academy) and Rostov (Seminary).

See 'avditor', 'disputacija', 'konkljuzija', 'kondicija', 'ekzercicija', 'oracija'.

- 1) According to Smirnov (MAK, 188) 'rekreacija' took place in the Moscow Academy once or twice a month; in the Kiev Academy there was 'rekreacija' every Thursday (Petrov, KAK, 239).

R É K T O R (rector, chancellor - an active head, president of a College, Academy, University), P, L, S.

Russ : 17

(1639, "Carju ... bĭet čolom Spiridon Sobilĭ, rektor i noziratelĭ škol Mogilevskich i Kievskich ... pečatnik ... kir. Mogily" - Prikaz. Dela, RBRS, 160); 1659, "požaloval esmja ... igum.loan. Galjatovskago Rektora škol Kievskich" (Aleks.Mich.), PVK, II/1, 224; 1678, "rektor ich, sirěčĭ staršij ..., velit s knig vypisatĭ", DvorCT, 22; 1681, "Jasinskij rektor", Sob, 247-8; 1701, "rektoru" (Peter I), PVK, II/1, 322; 1704, "ouprosichom ... otca Rafaila ... Krasnopolskago, réktora ... Moskovskago Slavjanolaťinskago učilišča", Polik (Predisl), 8r; 14.2.1717, "ot Ěeofana P. Akademii Kievskoj Rektora", P, SiR, I, 97; 1721, "Réktora i prefekta usmotrěti prilěžnyh čelověk". "Réktor verhovnaja vlastĭ ... vsěch". "... monastyrja Kievskogo Vicerektor, Selivester Pomovskij", P, DR, 52r, 53r, 57r, 89r; 1722, "denĭ ... obranija novago rektora ..."²⁾ (P.), Istgr, 168; 1748, "Gimnazii rektora", Tred, Ort, 32; 12.10.1748, "ibo rektor v universitete byvaet glavnyj komandir", L, Filos, 653; 1753, "byl ... Rektorem", L, I, 333; 1760, "Rektorem universiteta položen istorio-graf", L, Filos, 555, 549.

Deriv.: 1753, "město Rektorskoe".

Uk : (14-15-) 16

1399, R.C. Parish School 'rektor', Lviv;¹⁾ 1586, "rektor" (Lviv Bratsk.Šk), ArJZ, I/12, (Predisl), 53; 1597-8, "zaraz poznal esmi rektora vašich milostej: sakoljubca". Viš (do Episk), 59; 1604, "prinjatyj byl ot vseho bratstva do školy za rektora loan Boreckij" (Protokol, Lviv Stavrop), ArJZ, I/11, 68-69; 1622, "K. Sakovič, réktor škol kievskich" (Sakov), Tit, 39; -1627, "I.rektor". (Praviln., Luck Šk), PVK, I/1, 83; 1627, "rektor i prefekts", (Luck), ArJZ, I/6, 592; 1643, "rektor Hoeckij", Gol, II, 271; 1668, "pozdravljaju eho vašim Kievskim rektorom". BarPs, 37; 1693, "neimušče ... rektora i ihumena ... da podam otca loasafa" (Jasinskij to Adrian), ArJZ, I/5, 387; 1720, "rektor tohdašnj Brackij", VelLět, II, 13; 1732, "črez otca Rektora i ihumena Kollehium Kievomohiljanskoho Amvrosija ... objavil" (Apost. Univers), Sud-ko, I/2, 165; 1746, "... archimandritom i rektorom byti", Višn, KAk, 331.

Deriv.: 1685, "... na rektorstvach, na ihumentstvach" (R, Piramis), BilChr, 277.

Pol: 14th c., Karbow, Szkoły, 292-300.

Russ 17- Uk (14-15-) 16- :< Pol 14- < Lat (rector, regere)

Before the post (function) of rector was officially introduced to the Moscow schools in 1701-3³⁾. (cf. 'prefekt' and kollegija') the Russian documents containing this word either refer to the Ukrainian function - situation, or reflect the author's familiarity with the Ukrainian educational system and terminology (e.g. Dvor CT was translated by the

Kiev educated 'ierod.Θeofan' - Askoč, KAK, I, 166).

In Russian, as in Ukrainian, 'rektor' had a wider currency than 'prefekt'.

See 'škola'.

- 1) King Wladyslaw Jagiello, when in Lviv in 1400, settled a dispute between the town council 'rajcy' and the Parish Church about the right to appoint 'a rektor' for the school. (Karbów, Szkoły, 300).
- 2) This refers to the election of the head of state in Dalmatia - Ragusa (Dubrovnik).
- 3) The first (acting) rektor of the Moscow 'Zaikonospasskaja Greko-Latino-Slavjanskaja Akademia' was 'Palladij Rogov(skij)' 1700-3, a Vilna and Rome educated Russian. 'Rafail Krasnopolskij', a Kiev educated Ukrainian, was the first real rektor, 1703-4. See list of rectors s.v. I/5(iii).

R E L J Á C I J A (report, news), P.

Russ : 18

1703, "Ego carskoe Veličestvo vašu reljaciju zělo milostivo ... prinjal" (Golovin), PiB, II, 522; 1705, "posylaju podlinnuju reljaciju o toj viktorii". PiB, III, 475; 1717, "o toj ... reljácii ... izūjasnjajut", (Šafir), Smir; 18th c., Reljácija, vědomostī, dopolnenie". LVN.; 1722, "O čem po - věduet priložennaja zdě reljacija", P, IstPV, 141 (and 170); 1726, "Kotorye ... iz reljácii kurioznych ... ljudej načalo svoe imějut", P, OSmPov, Iv; 1789, "Reljácija - donošenje", SAR.

Uk : 16

1570, "Reljacyja velmožnoho V. Debinskoho ... Kanclera", AJZ, I, 170, 183; 1594, "i taja sprava s... měščanami Lívovskimi zavisla na reljácii korolja" (Berestīe), AZ, IV, 72; 1610, "O čom reljacyja v Kievě v knihach", AJZ, II, 66; 1611, "Utvorivši ... kvit, zo vseho postupku i ... reljácii", (Kn.Žitom), ArJZ, I/6, 400; 1612-16, "reljacija", Chudaš, LUDD, 120; 1618-21, "protestacijami, Relljacijami ... obtjažajut", PalZK, 119; 1627, "voznyj reljaciju učinil", ArJZ, I/6, 596; 1668, "čeho po reljácii ... naměstnika ... dosvėdčil", BarPs, 42; 1688, "protiv prežnjaho ... listu i reljácii" (Zaporozk.kozaki Ps), Evarn, Istoč, I, 104; 1710, "mějuči reljaciju do eneralnoho podskarbeho", Orlyk, 251; 1720, "prines panu reljaciju", VelLėt, I, 12.

Pol: 17-18th c., "relacya", Linde.

OCz: "relaci", Šimek.

Russ 18 < Uk 16 - : Pol (16-) 17 < Lat (relātiō, re-ferre)

Predominantly this is an administrative Latinism, cultivated also by the Ukrainian educated classes, through whose media mainly it found its way into the administrative and later literary Russian, and largely sustained by Ukrainian influence.

R I S O V Á T Í (draw, outline), Y, L.

Russ : 18

1702, "... Rossijskij Mars ... v knigach životnych zapisuet risuet ...", Y, Slo, I, 96; 1704, "Risúju - linio, delinio". Polik; 1712, "risoval A.Zubov". Byk (Grž), No. 54 (p. 126); 1731, Reissen, risovati", Weis, 501; 1739, "risovati", RukLeks; 1789, "Risovátí, izobražatí", SAR.

Deriv.: **risovanie:** 1739, RukLeks; 1753, "No on i v glavnoj svoej ochote, v risovanii, tolku ne znaet", L, Filos, 671.

R I S Ú N O K (drawing, sketch)

1705, "risunok Gakaborta" (Apraksin), PiB, III, 856; 18th c., "risúnok - čertéž", LVN; 1731, "Abris, risunok", Weis, 9; 1753, "čemu opisanie i risunok pri sem soobščaju". L, I, 328; 1789, "Risúnok, risunoček", SAR.

Uk : 16

1552, "... hory, hdě sja počala risovati ot Dnepra" (čerkas.zamok), ArJZ, VII/1, 78; 1627, "obraz prečistoe ..., narisovano" (Luck), PVK, I/1, 262; 1627, "Načrūtavaju - rysúju, vyrězuju", Ber, 135; 1632, "vyrisovavši Spasitelja", Tit, 280; 1637, "aby mohli ... ryovátí", Tit, 333; 1659, "pohane ... Artemidu ... na srěbrě ... rysováli ...", "rysújmo", Gal, KIR, 188; 17th c., "rysuju, Koperštricher ščo na mědě risuet", SS; 1657, "Vyrysovati ljubov ...", ArJZ, I/12, 567; 1665, "narisovana", BarPs, 23; 1676-88, "krolí ... klejnot sebě dal risovátí", "na perstenjach ... rysováli Delfina", Radiv, Prop, 5, 23; 1737, "Budem ... vmaliovati ..., A potom risovati" (Pivorizy), UInterm, 136. Mod Uk: **rysovaty**.

Deriv.: "**rysovánie**" (načrūtanie), 1627, Ber, 135, 103; 17th c., SS; **rysúnok:** 1734, "Sostavljatí risúnki". (Instrukc. to Rektor, KAk.), Askoč, KAK, II, 107.

Pol: 1561, "rysować, Linde.

Cz: rýsovati (Machek).

Russ 18 < Uk 16 : Pol 16 < NHG (reissen), MHG (rîzen < OHG rîz-žan, *wrîžan; OSax wrîtan)

'Risovátí' (- neologism in Slavonic, with '-ova-ti' formant from G. riss, reissen) is through and from Ukrainian in Russian, initially sustained by its Ukrainian literary tradition.

The stress also leads to Ukrainian, not to Polish.

'r i s u n o k' in Russian belongs to the Ukrainian '-únok' pattern words (probably through Pol, Cz '-un(e)k') from German verbal nouns in '-ung'. Cf '(po)darunok'. See 'abris'¹⁾.

- 1) Cf. also 'teken' sharing the semantic field with 'risunok' at this period in Russian: 1702, "iz tekena onoj fortifikacyi", PiB, II, 28; 'teken' (drawing, plan) < Dutch 'teeken' (MHG, NHG zeichen; OSax 'tēkan').

R Ó Ž A (rose), R, Y.

Russ : (15) 18

(1499, "Věnčaemũ nasũ rožami", - Gennady Bible, Wis 2/8 -Busl, PFM, 52); 1702-9, "... věnčan ... terniem; a nyně ... priemlet na glavu cvěty, rožy neuvjadaemyja slavy", "imatĩ ... venec rožu ...", "jakože bo ternija estestvo estĩ, roditi ..., krasnyja rožy". R, Slo, II, 131, 139; 1704, "Róža, travá, ili šipok: roza", Polik; 1705, "pri eresi istinnaja věra, pri ternii cvět rožovyj", Y, Slo, II, 112; 1731, "Róža, alcea rosea, trava dvulětnoch - (Hollyhock), Róža", SAR.

Dial.: Kursk, Orlov - "roža", Preobraž.

Uk : 15-

15th c., "a estĩ na podobenstvo kusta rožanoho" (ZRSb, O Volchv), BRChr, I, 89; 1529, "A menišoj doččě moej Uljancě ... lancuch z rožami, što v Prešporku robleny", AJZ, I, 76; 1581, "věnčaem nas róžami preže nežeoubjanut", Ostroh Bible (Wis 2/8), 39: 27; 16th c., "usta ee ... čirvonei roži byli prirovnany" (Troja), BilChr, 555; 1613, "u čole roža s kamenem čirvonym". (VoIVol), ArJZ, I/6, 426; 1627, "Róžā šipok, rúža", Ber, 209, 461; 1633, "Róža to róža peršoj ozdoby", (Evf), Tit, 307; 17th c., SS; 1673, "Roža, ... mezi ternem sja rodit". (Aleks. Čel.Bož), BilChr, 245; 17-18th c., "... čerũvonuju rožu ... po(dopũt)av". Ulnterm, 61; 1736, "I ščob zacvěla ... jak roža ulětě". (Dovhal), Ulnterm, 108.

WR: 15th c., *(ZRSb), BRChr, I, 89; 17th c., "**cerkov rožoju ... pribiraeš", A1, 97.

Pol: 15th c., "róžaniec" (Ps -1500) Brueck; 1595, "róža", Linde.

OCz : 1360, "roza sit ruoze", Bohem, 477; "róže", Šimek.

Russ (15) 18 < Uk, WR 15-16- < Pol 15-16 < Cz 14- <MHG (röse) < Lat (rosa):< Gr (póðov)

In Gennady's Bible 'roža' is an isolated example,¹⁾ not known yet in the contemporary Russian.

Ukrainian (< Pol) intermediary for Russian is indicated by the context of our examples, and by '-ž-' (for G. or Lat intervocalic '-s-'), which, in its turn, is an OCz feature (cf. 14th c. Cz: 'mojžiš', 'Ježiš', and 'halže', 'činže' < G. Halse, Zins).

Ukrainian (and WR) '-u-' (< Pol 'ó') equally depends (partly directly) on OCzech

long 'ó' (ročě, diphthongized 'ruožě: rouža)²⁾ cf. 'koruna'.

Dialectal Russian 'roža' (rose) rests on the neighbouring Ukrainian-White Russian speaking areas.

The Russian form 'roza', which replaced the older 'šip', is newer and direct from NHG 'Rose', while 'roža'³⁾ - 'erysopelas' (skin inflammat., redness on the skin) semantically and etymologically belongs to 'roža' (rose).

See 'korona'.

- 1) Cf. 'Apteka' (foot note 2). This Bible contains several Ukrainian (or White Russian) words which rest either on Older Ukrainian texts, e.g. 'toj, potaky dějati' (Esther, 16/18, 34/21-22), or on Ukrainian literary tradition, e.g. 'strusy' (Jer, 50/39), 'roža' (Wis, 2/8). Cf. Sob, Mat, 51, 77 (Uk. 13th c. "Besědy Papy Hryhor. < OCz.).
- 2) Geb, I, 485, 487, 248; Kästner, pa, 73, 190.
- 3) 'Roža' (skin inflammation) is unrelated to the dialectal Russian 'roža' (face, looks) < *rod-ja (1653, "a v rožu de ego znaju, a imenem ne znaju", Interrog. of pris., AMG, II, 319). Cf. 'rožaj'.

R O K S O L J A N - S K I J (Ukrainian, East Slav), P.

Russ : 17-18

17-18th c., "roksoljanskij", "Roksolany", Sŷnops;¹⁾

1702, "javljaetsja, toržestvujušči Mars Roksoljanskij", (Kom. Strašn. Izobraž)²⁾, DRV, IX, 467; 1717-19, "ingenue Roxolano" (Lopatinskij, Theologia Theoretica), Smir MAK, I, 238.

Uk : 16-17

1618-21, "z nami, bratieju svoeju, kotorych odin narod Roksoljanskij splodil", PalZK, 606; 1632, "v Róssii potomok slavnych Roksoljánov" (Evch), Tit, 295; 1633, "Preč z Roksoljánских, smutki ustupujte, hranic", (Evf), Tit, 307; (1630, "pater Antoninus Roxolanus prior conventus ... s. Dominici Potocensis", Halyč, VUR, I, 84); 1680, "O narodě Roksoljanstěm i o narěčii eho". "Roksolany". "Ot těch že Sarmatskich i Slavjanorosskich osad tojže narod Rosskij izyjde, ot nehože něčii naricachusja Rossy, a inyi Alany, a potom prozvašasja Roksolany", Sŷnops, 8. 1706, "Roxolana iuventute" (Rhetorica); P.; 1708, "Roxolanae iuventuti" (Philos.), P. ³⁾; 1708, "... pro seminario ... in beneficium Roxolanae nationis", (Lviv Confraternity, letter to Rome), ArJZ, I/12, 619);

Pol: 16th c., "Alani, złączywszy się z Rusią, nazwani są Roksolani, jakoby Ruś i Alani" (Bielski), Reczek; 1654,

Russ 17-18 < Uk 16 - 17- : Pol 16 - 17

A Ukrainian baroque word ⁴⁾, introduced to Russian by the baroque authors through their works.

See 'Rossija', 'Ross'.

- 1) The Kiev Sýnopsis remained a standard work of ESI history for the Russian schools till Lomonosov's 'Letopisec' (1760), cf. Byk (Grž), No. 113; it had a number of reprints in Moscow and St. Petersburg in the 17-18th c. Cf. Sopikov, Nos. 10248, 10250, 10252, 10253 before 1774, e.g. 1714, "Sinopsis ... v týpografii moskovskoj s kievskago archetýpa", Byk (Grž), No. 113; IRL, II/2, 146.
- 2) This work contains other Ukrainian features ('fortuna', 'donego', -468).
- 3) Opisanie kursov filosofii i ritoriki profesorov KMA. (Ničik, V.M.), Nauka, K., 1982 p. 18(8), 19(9), 21(10), 55(43). 'Roxolana,-us', meaning 'Ukrainian', was used to describe the courses of Rhetorics or Philosophy in KMA. e.g. 1700, "... gentis roxolanane ... in Kiiovo Mohilaeani Athenei", 31(22); 1692, "roxolano retori (Kolačinski). Prokopovich very frequently used it to denote Ukrainians, youth, orators.
- 4) The word might have been prompted by Bielski's (Kronika, 1551-64) view. The original Roxolani (Rhxolani) were a Sarmatian nomadic tribe, which, together with Jazyges and Alani, inhabited the South Rus' (future Ukrainian) territory in about 3rd c.B.C. - 4th c.A.D.; they were defeated by the Huns in 4th c.; Tacitus mentions them in 1st c., Ptolemy -2nd c., Jordanes - 6th c.
Cf. also the 16-18th c. 'Roxelana' - Ukrainian 'Roksoljana' (-Anastasija Lysovska, from Rohatyn, W. Ukraine, captured by the raiding Tartars - Turks), the wife of Suleiman I (1494-1566) of Turkey. (Istor.Uk.Mystectva. ANURSR, Kiev, 1967, II, p. 300-302). An engraving of 1596 calls her 'Rossa Solymani Uxor' (UkEncykl., Lviv, 1936).

R O S S Í J A (East Slavonic Territory, Uk-WR Territory, Russia), P, R, Y, L, S.

Russ : 16

1517, "... my ... Vasilii, Bož. mil.carĩ i gos.vseja Rosii", (Vas.III - Margraf Albrecht Treaty), Napiersky, 322, 323, 324; 1551, "v našej zemli velikija rosii", Stogl, 3(26), 6(59); 1564, "i čto ... slučičasja v Rosii", Groz, 27, 77; 1610, "ot ... velikija Rosija" (Nov.Pov), RIB, XIII, 191; 1612, "... prevelikija Rossii; padesja prevysokaja Rossija" (Razor MG), RIB, XIII, 224; 1620, "vo vsej Rosii", Palic, 479; 1625, "Sv. Andrej ... v Rossiju prijde", Chvor (Eret) 75; 1626, "Carstvo Moskovskoe, ego že imenujot ... Velikaja Rosija", "Carstvo vel.Rosii",

Uk : 15

1476, "Misail vybranyj ... na Metropoliju Kievskoho prestola i vseja rosii" (Misail to Sextus IV), ArJZ, I/7, 199; 1481, "... prisylal do nas ..., Archimandryt Pečerskij ... žalujučyse na metropolita Kievskoho i vseja Rosii" (Patr. of Constant), ArJZ, I/1; 1572, "mitropolit K.i Hal.i vsej Rossii", AJZ, I, 187; 1591, "archiep.vseja rossii Mitrop. Kievskii i Halickii Michail", Adelphotos; 1591, "Mitropolite Kiev, ... ekzarše Haliča i Maloj Rossii" (Patr.Ieremia to Rohoza), AJZ, II, 190; 1597, "Meletij, ... papa i patr ... Aleksandrii, ... bratstvam, iže v

Kat-Rost (Pov), 625, 710; 1644-54, "carí ... Michajlo Fed.vseja Rosii samod.", AzovSid, 364; 16.7.1654, "my ... carí ... Aleksěj ... vsea Vel.i Malyja Rosii", AI, IV, 219; 30.10.1654, "Nikona patr.m.i. vsea V.i M.i Bělyja Rossii", RIB, V, 121; 1656, "... V.i M.i B. Rosii", AMG, III, 484; 1666-7, "O Rosii", Ktš; 1670, "Mosk.gosudari ... v titlach pišetsja ...: Bož.Mil.v.gos., Carí i V.Kn.Aleksěj ... vsea v.i m.i b. b.Róssii", Kosmgr, 265; 1660-79, "Rossii vsej ... gaspodarju", Polockij, 97; 1672-3, "v našej Rossii", Avv (Žit), 233; 1702, "Rossie!", Y, Slo, I, 97; 1707, "upotrebljaemoe Rossieju lětočislenie", R, Diar, 47; 1709, "svěj ... uspě chrabroj Rosii", P, Stich, 212, 213; 27.6.1717, "v Rossiju", P, SiR, I, 150 (numerous); 1725, "Se Mojsej tvoj o Rossie!", P, PogrPV, 2v; 1725, "Rossie", Rossija, Slava Peč, 211, 212, 216; 1739, "Rossija", L, Stich, 35; 1742, "Ty matí Rossii vsej", L, Stich, 59; 1746, "blažennaja Rossija", L, I, 113; 1755, "Rossija", L, Slo (PochvPV), 18; 1725, "v sej dení toržestvovala Rossija", P, PochvPam, 1r; 1755, "Rossija", S, II, 21, 23; 1759, "v Rossii", S, IV, 184, 188.

Rosii (i.e. in Ukraine)", AJZ, II, 198; "vseja Rosii Kyr Michail", AJZ, II, 199; 1597-8, "pravoslavnym ... Maloe Rossii", Viš (do Ostrož), 16; 1605, "lpatej M.K.i H.,i vseja Rosii", "i vseja Rosi", "i vseja Rossi", ArJZ, I/6, 353, 354, 356 (and 1612, - 409); 1616, "ot naročitych měst v Róssii Kiiovskich", Tit, 6; 1618-21, "Rossija Malaja teží, to est Kiev i Litva, ... sobě inoho obirali; Moskva z Rosíju našeju ... společností cerkovnuju měvali", "vsej Rosi", PalZK, 1032; 1623, "lov Boreckij, ... mitrop. K. i H. i vseja Rossi", ArJZ, I/6, 601; 1627, "V.i M.Róssii", Ber, Predisl; 1630, "vseja Rossii", ArJZ, I/6, 613; 1632, "v Róssii", Tit, 295; 1633, "Maet Róssija ... otměnu" (Evf), Tit, 308; 1637, "P.Mohila ... M.K.H.i vseja Róssiě", Tit, 335; 1654, "... V. i M.Rosii", AJZ, X, 478; 1674-8, "s(vja)tyj Vladimire, otrodi Róssiju Róssiju orosi", (Bar.Truby), Busl, 1168; 1680, "vsja Rusí ili Rossija", "Vlad ... Rossieju obladaše ...", Sýnops, 10, 11; 1687, "Hedeon Svjatopolk ... Mitrop. K.i H. i vseja Rossii", AZ, V, 209; 1705, "v Rossii", Prokop., Vladimir, Prolog; 1710, "M. Rossiju", HrabLět (Obŭjavl.k.čit), 1-2.

Pol: Rosja.

Russ 16- (WR <) Uk 15- < MGr (Ρωσσία < MGr ο Ρως)

This word deserves special attention.

The form 'R o s s i j a' in East Slavonic, and here most scholars agree¹⁾, is from Byzantine Greek. But ironically enough, in Russian, as the chronology and geographic distribution indicate, it is a literary loan-word mainly from Ukrainian, resulting from the Kiev-Moscow Church relations in the first place, and sustained for some time by the Ukrainian literary usage. In cyrillic it originated in the 15th c. Church administrative Ukrainian - prompted by the higher hierarchy (some of whom were of Greek origin)²⁾ - which was strongly influenced by the Constantinople Patriarchal Chancery.

In Ukrainian (and WR) it is found, at first, in the title phrase 'vseja Rossii' (of the

Kiev Metropolitan title), spreading gradually to other usages, and to Russian.

In Russian it appears in the 16th c., also in the title (of the Moscow Grand Dukes and Tsars), alternating sporadically with the official 'i vseja Rusi' phrase, but apart from the first (an isolated) example³⁾ (the scribe being familiar with the Uk-WR usage or coming from the GDL territory), it is mainly in the literary works (e.g. Grozny, Smuta periods), spreading gradually to usages other than titles. It remains rare and sporadic till the second half of the 17th c. when, with the influx of the Ukrainian books and scholars in Muscovy, it increases rapidly in currency, becoming very popular with the 18th c. Russian authors who sometimes imitated Ukrainian usage⁴⁾.

The form with 'o', however, was inadmissible in the official title in the more conservative Chancery (also Church) and Diplomatic Russian: here a compromise form 'Rusija', 'vseja Rusii'⁵⁾ was in use till 1654, when on political grounds 'Moskovskoe Gosudarstvo' began to be named 'Velikaja Rossija' and the Moscow Tsars and Patriarchs began styling themselves 'i vseja Velikija i Malyja (9.2.1654, AJZ, X, No.6) (and consequently, 7.9.1655, also 'i Bělyja') Rossii'.

In Ukrainian, on the other hand, where it was partly linked with the attempts to popularize Greek and revive Church Slavonic - hence also the new word 'Slavenorossijskij' (jazyk, rod, narod, strana, monarch) - it was numerous used in the 'Knižna mova', especially in the 16-17th c. Polemics and Panegyrics of the Baroque authors.

Semantically it fluctuated both in Russian and Ukrainian: in Russian 'Rossija' refers, vaguely at first, to Muscovy and to East Slavonic territories (Grozny includes in it also 'Kazanĭ Gosudarstvo'). In the Smuta works its meaning covers 'Muscovy', 'Moskovskoe Gosudarstvo', and in the second half of the 17th c. - 'Russian Empire'.

In Ukrainian 'Rósija' at first meant 'Ukrainian lands', (still in 1632, 1633, cf. Tit) or 'Ukrainian and White Russian lands' and loosely - East Slavonic territories, but often excluding 'Moskovskoe Gosudarstvo'⁶⁾; since the second half of the 17th c. it has also meant 'Muscovy', 'Moskovskoe Gosudarstvo' and 'Russian Empire'.

The stress in Russian, having fluctuated between 'ó' (Kosmgr, 265) and 'í', was standardized in the 17-18th c., mostly by the Ukrainian authors and scholars in Muscovy (Slavineckij, P, Y, R) on 'í', perhaps analogously to Greek (Ροσσία), hence later colloquially 'Raséja' with akan'e, while in Ukrainian it has remained on 'ó' - 'Róssija', 'Róssijskij' (cf. Adelphotes, Ber, Baranovič), although occasionally- 'rossiĭskij' (Tit, 300).

The interinfluence of the diverse Ukrainian and Russian semantic and stress tendencies contributed to the prolonged chaotic semantic and stress behaviour of these lexical units in both languages.

'Malaja Rossija', 'Velikaja Rossija' - these, as Krymsky and Perwolf point out, are calques of the Greek terms 'μικρα' and 'μεγαλη Ροσσία', used in the Imperial and Patriarchal chanceries already in the 12-14th c., 'μικρα Ροσσία' (e.g. in Kodin's Index of Rus' bishoprics - 1292; Church Synod - 1354; King Casimir's of Poland letter to Patriarch - 1370) denoted Halyč-Volynia Principalities - Halyč, VolVol, Cholm, Luck, Peremyšl, Turov, while 'μεγαλη Ροσσία' (e.g. Kodin's Index - 1292; Emperor's charter -

1347) denoted the rest of the Rus' lands under the jurisdiction of the Kiev Metropolitan - Kiev, Perejaslav, Černihov, Polock, Novgorod, Tver', Rjazan', Rostov, Suzdal', Vladimir⁷⁾.

But the Slavonic calques do not preserve the full original meanings of the Greek terms.

'**Malaja Rossija**' in the 16-17th c. Ukrainian and Russian means 'all the Ukrainian lands', often including also White Russia; in the 17th c. Ukrainian it is gradually replaced by 'Ukraina' (1622, Tit, 39) but continues in the (official) Russian.

'**Velikaja Rossija**' in Russian refers, vaguely at first, to Muscovy lands (cf. the rhetorical phrases in the Smuta works); since 1654, in Russian and Ukrainian, it is conterminous with 'Moskovskoe Gosudarstvo' which it officially replaced.

'**Bělaja Rossija**' - analogously to 'Velikaja' and 'Malaja' Rossija' - appears in the title-phrase in the administrative Russian since the second half of the 17th c.

See 'R o s s i j s k i j'.

- 1) Petruševič, A. : Halickij Literaturnyj Sbornik, vyp.II. (Lviv, 1859), 256; Ž, Narys, 5; Perwolf, ArSIPh, VIII, 23; Vasmer.
- 2) Petruševič, op.cit., 23.
- 3) The corresponding passage in Latin in this charter, probably by the same scribe as in Russian, is 'Nos magnus dominus Basilius dei gratia Imperator ac dominator totius Russiae magnus dux Wolodimerie ...', Napiersky, 322, 323, 324; cf. the Uk.-Pol (from German) pronunciation of Latin, reflected by spelling 'tocius', 'eciam' for 'totius', 'etiam'.
- 4) Cf. the phrases "Rossijskij rod", "Rossijskij narod" used by Lomonosov and Sumarokov.
- 5) Napiersky, 319 (1453, "vseja Rusii"); AI, I, 157 (1498, "ot Vel. kn. Vasil. vseja Rusii"), 146 (1496-1504, "Simonu mitrop.vseja Rusii"); Groz, 300, 298 (1573, 1577).
- 6) Cf. (Slavineckij) OglKn (No. 131), 54(1665-6, "Kosmografija jazykom Moskovskim imat' glav 76"), but (No.17), 5 ("Apologija ... v Lvově pečatana ... v tožže cerkvi Rossijskoj"); Ukrainians used "moskovskie ljudi" or "moskali" to denote Russians, cf. 'Zasědanie', 11 (Zizaniij 1627); Ktš (Predisl, xv); (Slavineckij) Sob, 438-9; 1627, Ber, 216 ("svěrilí piščalka ... moskovskaja i tyž greckaja"); 1710, HrabLět, 90 ("až do hranic Moskovskich i do Dněpra"); BilChr, 298 ("razdražit' na Ukrainu Moskvu").
- 7) Krym (UH), I(2-6), 18-19; Perwolf, ArSIPh, VIII, 22-23 (Emperor's charter 1347, "Πασα τη Ρωσσια μεγαλη και μικρα"); Jurij II, 161 (1370, "Τον κραλην Καζιμιρον της ηης της Λαχιας και της μικρας Ρωσσιας"). Cf. also the official title of the ruling Prince of Halyč, Jurij II., Krym (UH), I (2-6), 18 (1334, "Georgius Dei gratia natus dux Russiae minoris") and Petruševič, Nauk.Sb.Hal.Russk.Mat. (vyp.I-IV), 106 (1681, "και εξαρχος πατη μικρας Ρωσσιας").

R O S S Í J S K I J (East Slavonic, Russian), P, R, Y, L, S.

Russ : 16

1551, "na pochvalu ... ego vserosijskago carstva", Stogl, 41/9 (132), 3(26); 1564, "Rosijskaja zemlja; ... vo vselennej Rosijstej", Groz, 10, 30 (and 1572, 144; 1577, 201, 211); 1610, "... o Rosijskom carstve", RIB, XIII, 187; 1625, "Andrej ... Rossijskij učitel'j",

Uk : 15

1476, "... vo hrade světle rosiiskija sredy", "i my v tož rossiiskija syny ...", (Kiev Metrop.Misail to Sextus IV), ArJZ, I/7, 211, 215; (1581, "vrusiiskom narodě", Ostroh Bible, 7r); 1586, "roku 1584, sostaviša učilišče v hradě L'ivově ... pilnostiju ... pospolitoho naroda

Chvor (Eret), 76; 1626, "po sovětu ... Rosijskija deržavy", Kat-Rost (Pov), 687-8; 1627, "gosudarstva carstva rossijskago", AMG, I, 218; 1647, "rossijskogo c(a)rstvija", UčRatn (Posvjašč); 1648, "i duchom svjatym ouči rossiiskij rod naš", Smotr Gram (O Rodě: Stich Irojskij), 34r (and 341r); 17th c. (1650), "načertanija ..., Rossijskaja ili moskovskaja ..." (Slavinecky) Busl, 1185-6; 1670, "srosijskim moskovskim gosudarstvom", Kosmgr, 271; 1678, "Orel Rossijskij", Polockij, 129; 1704, "Ruskij zri Rossijskij. Rossijskij: ... rutenus", Polik; 1705, "Rossijskim Monarchom", Y, Slo, II, 102; 4. 10. 1707, "Chronografy Rossijskii", R, Diar, 47, 50; 1707-9, "Jazykom ... Rossijskim". "strastotercy Rossijskii", R, Rozysk, 17v, 104r; 1711, "Mojsej Rossijskij, Y, Slo, IX, 124; 1725, "o synove Rossijskii", P, PochvPam, 1r, 2v; 1725, "rode rossiskii, synove rossisti", Slava Peč, 211; 1728, "Imperator ... Vserossijskij", Y, KV, Predisl; 1739, ("synov rossijskich"), 1742, ("rossijskij rod"), 1754 ("rossijskij rod"), L, Stich, 35, 61, 121; 1755, "Rossijskaja Grammatika", L; 1740, "Gerb Rossijskij", S, I, 7; 1748, "Rossijskij", S, X, 26; 1750, S III, 2; 1755, S II, 18;

Russ 16- < Uk 15-

The adjective 'R o s s i j s k i j' (ross-i-jisk-ij), analogously to 'Russkij', is an East Slavonic formation that first appeared in Ukrainian. Polikarpov equates it with 'rutenus'. Since the beginning of the 18th c. this form became fashionable and very numerous in the literary Russian.

The spelling confusion '-skě-': '-stě-' (cf. Grozny, Prokopovich, Žuravskij, cf. - Slava Peč) rests partly on an older literary tradition and is partly due to the Ukrainian speaking authors. It is caused by a very narrow difference in phonetic quality between the velars 'k', 'g' and dentals 't', 'd' when partly palatalized by the following 'j' element

Rossijskoho". (Lviv), AJZ, II, 181; 1591, "vostrány rósijskija prišedši ...", Adelphotes (Pravoslavnym); 1619, "I duchom svjatym pěti ouči Rossijskij Rod naš" (Smotr.Gram.: O rodě sticha Irojska), Per, Mat, I, 16; 1618-21, "Jafeto-Rossijskoe plemja". "O Rossijskom ... rodě, PalZK, 1107, 1109; 1623, "Rossiiskoj Ródě", Tit, 56; 1625, "vsemu narodu Rossijskomu", Tit, 118; 1632, "... ku narodovi Rossiiskomu", tit, 300; 1633, "v Rossijskom Sioně", "synove rossijskii", Tit, 307-8; 1680, "...o načalě Slavenorossijskaho naroda", "ot ... narodov Moskovskich, Slavenorossijskich, Poliškich", "v Rossijskich zemlajach", Sýnops, 10, 11; 1705, "Vladimir ... na pozor Rossijskomu ródu", P, Vladimir; 1710, "sudich ... rossijskoho sina ... Chmelnickoho", HrabLět, 2-3; 1720, "otčizna naša ukrainomalorossijskaja", VelLět, I (Predisl), 5 (and 341).

Pol: 17th c., "Rosejski", Reczek.

(ie '-ě, -i, -ju, -ja). It is reflected already in the Kiev Rus' 11-14th c. works¹⁾.

See 'R o s s i j a'.

- 1) eg "v Rusístěi zemli" (11th c., Skaz Bor. i Gleba), BilChr, 51, 45; "věre že latynístěi" (11-14th c., St. Oeodos Peč), Popov, 70; numerous in IpatLět. "Rusístii", Ipat (852, 12; "Djurgi", "kū Djurgevi", Gjurgi", "Djurdeviči", Ipat (1154, 1175), 476, 477, 579. Cf. also Sob Lekc, 212-213, 132-3; This feature is also found in the Modern Ukrainian dialect: 'k'ilo', 'k'isto', 'g'ivčyna', 'g'akuju' for 'tilo' (,tělo), 'tisto' (<těsto), divčyna' (<děvč-), 'djakuju' (<*dęk-). Cf. Žylko, F. T.: Narysy z dijalektolohiji Ukr. movy. K. 1955, p.241

R O S S Í J A N I N (a Russian, a Muscovite, an East Slav), R, P, Y, L, S.

Russ : (17-) 18

1702, "otkudu naricaemsja ... Rossijami, ... zrite ubo ... Rossijane". "Y, Slo, III 138, 152; 1708-9, "togo ... my Rossiane narycaem krestom", r, Rozysk, 171v; 28.10.1716, "O rossijane", P, Soč, 43; 27.6. 1717, "ne učil Rossian: pod Poltavoju, O Rossiane!. "P, SiR, I 162; 1722, "Rossiane, Sirěči rozsějany", (P.), Istgr, 68; 1722, "i byvšich ... Rossian", P, IstPV, 23; 1724, "Mir Rossijanom ...", Slava, 17; 1725, "O Rossiane?", P, PogrPV, 3v; 1725, "těm Rossijane ... javišasja", SlavaPeč, 214; 1739, "Rossijanam", L, I (Políza kn. cerk), 15; 1748, "Malorossijancy", S, X, 24; "naši malorossiane", Tred, Ort, 62-3; 1749, "Rossianam kazolosí", L, II, 213; 1755, "ona Slavjanam i Rossijanam ne nadobna", "u Rossijan i Latin", L, Gram (Pa 22,60), 18, 33; 1755, "Rosijane", L, Slo (Pochv PV), 11; 1759, "Rossijanja i Rossijanki", S, IV, 183.

Uk : 17

1680, "Ruskii ... narody ... ot Rossějanija ... Rossějany a potom Rossy prozvašasja", Synops, 7, 17; 1710, "i ich carstva Tatarskaja rosianom podčiniti ..., za obidu rosijan", HrabLět (Obŭjavl. k čit), 2-3; 1710, "Skazanie, česo radi Chmelnickij poddadesja rossijanam ... roku 1654", "Huljanickoho ... v Konotopě rossijane osadili", Hrab Lět, 120, 167; 1720, "prava podtverždeni kozakam i vsěm Malorosijanom". tohobočanaja ukraina ustuplena ot Rosijan". VelLět, I, 26, -II, 233.

Russ (17-) 18 < Uk 17- : ross-ija.

'R o s s i j a n i n', from 'Ross-' and the ORus' formant '-in-ŭ < CSI *-ino- (augmented by the suffixal '-jan-'), is of literary (bookish) origin, introduced to Russian largely by the Ukrainian authors and literature¹⁾ in the 17-18th c.

Prokopovich, following Gizel's (Sŷnops) semantic-etymological explanation of 'Rossijanin', derives it from 'roz-sějati' (to scatter), hence his 'rozsějany'. Cf. also the stress on 'í'.

Sumarokov's neologism 'malorossijancy' with the common Ukrainian formant '-ec ĭ' (< 'iči'), analogously to 'ukraincy', is ironic in content. (cf. supra I/5).

See 'latynjanin', 'janyčanin', 'zaporožanin'.

- 1) BilChr, 278. (eg The Kiev Sŷnopsis in Russian MS copies and in reprints circulated in Muscovy in the 17-18th c.; (Mordovcev) ŠkKn, 94; (Sŷnopsis, SPb, 1718, 1762) rodosky (Grž), No. 18, 138.

R O S S (an East Slav, a Ukrainian, a Russian), L, S.

Russ : 17-

1665-6, "... za Velikago Vladimira sv. krestivšago Rossov prevedenu (ie 'Bibliju')", OglKn (No.26), 8; 1704, "Galka - ou róssov prosto značit voronu", Polik; 1724, "trebě mir s Rossy iměti", Slava, 15 (and 14, 16, 17, 27, 28);, 1739, "O rossy, vas sam rok pokrytí želaet", "čtob rossov cěloj svět strašilsja", L, Stich, 35, 37; 1754, "Rossov mužestvo", L, I (Odal 12), 161, 162, ; 1755, "Dostojny rossami vy slytí", S, II (Oda 2), 13; 1761, "Rossy uskorjajte", L, Stroh, 137, 1759, "Vragov tam Rossy popirajut", S, II, 30.

Uk : 16-

1597-8, "ne čudujučisja ich samoch-valiju, po ... pripovědce našeje bratii Rossi", Viš (do Episk), 60; 1616, "c(e)rkve že Konstantinopolskoj ..., ejže my Róssi podležim" (Časosl, KPL,) Tit, 12; 1618-21, "i toho času rossove v věřě byli ..., "rossov Volynskich", PalZK, 1029, 1031; 1619, "Róss, Rossšini, ot Rossii." Smotr. Gram. (O videch), 3v, (Smotr. Gram., Predisl); 1621, "ale krovju ... Rossov ... preslovutoho Zaporozskoho vojska." PVK, I/1, 237 ; 1624, "i my Rósove", Tit, 98, 102; 1680, "Praroditeli naši Slavenorossijskii, Moskva, Rossy, Poljaki, Litva ...", "tohda Rossami ili Rusakami zvachus-ja", Sŷnops, 8, 11; 1688, "Blahočestivyi Rossy", BarPs, 232; 1710, "Rossi bohatstvi velie majut", "ne imjachu kozadom obid i Rossom na Ukraině tvoriti", HrabLět, 20-21, 28.

Russ 17- < Uk 16- < Gr (Ῥως - Ρωσσαικος)

See 'Rosskij' for conclusion

Russ : 17-18

1665-6, "Grigorij episkop Roskij", OglKn (No. 51), 17; 1702, "Radujsja Rosko zemle" (Kant) Obn, II/1, 105; 1704, "... rečenija ... Malorósskaja; ... s rósstkago perevodja", Polik (Predisl); 27.6.1717, "Slavenorosskij narode", " ... pootščavšisja pochititi roskoe skipetro", posolístvo rosskoe", P, Soč, 50, 51, 52; 1724, "Vozglasila, čto Rosska slavna estí deržava", Slava, 14; 1742, "Silína Rosska vlastí, L, Stich, 68; 1745, "Roskij rod", "Roskij narod ...", L, I (Oda 5), 97,98; 1754, "Roskim skipetrom", L, Stich, 120; 1761, "Rosskaja ruka", L, Stich, 137.

Uk : 16-

1581, "v narodě róskom synom c(e)rkve vostočnyja", Ostroh Bible, (I Posvjašč), 2r; 1591, "rode rósckij", Adelphotes (Pravověrnym),; 1618-21, "mitropolit ... stolicu ... iměl v Kievě, rosskom holovnom městě", "Daniil, kn. vel. rosskij", "narod toj jafeto-rosskij", "oboronu ... vojskom rosskim kozakami vystavil", PalZK, 1033, 1109, 1110; 1622, "Za Olekha Rósskoho monarchi", Tit, 38, 39; 1623, "z monarchov Rósskich", Tit, 72, 80; 1627, "Leksikón Slavenorósskij". "Bláho: bez titly v rósckoj mově značit: Ne harazd", Ber, 5; 1645, "teperí ... dialektom rósckim" (Kiev), ŽNarys, 36; 1674, " "S-tyj Vladimire ... Kn. Roskij", (Bar Tryby), Busl, 1168; 1680, "tojže narod Roskij", Sýnops, 8; 17th c., "Sinonima Slavenorosskaja", SS; 17th c. *(copy), "i vo vsju zemlju roskuju" (Zadonščina)¹⁾, RFV, XXIII, 277.

Russ 17- < (WR 17 <) Uk 16-

'R o s s (-k i j) is a Ukrainian baroque word that was introduced to Russian through literary media and by the Ukrainian scholars (Slavineckij, Prokopovič). It increased its currency in Russian in the 18th c. when the Russian authors - Lomonosov, Sumarokov, used it for stylistic reasons in their Panegyrics and Odes. On the other hand, perhaps for semantic considerations, the Ukrainian authors tended to avoid it in their Russian writings.

Significantly the original Prokopovich's form "roskoe skipetro" - P, Soč, 51 (27.6.1717) was changed by the Russian editors of the 1761 edition of his works to "Rossijskij Skipetr"-P, SiR, I, 148.

In Ukrainian 'Ross' primarily meant 'a Ukrainian'²⁾ (of valour, nobility, patriotism - hence its stylistic value) and to a lesser extent - also 'a White Russian', corresponding loosely to 'a Ruthenian'³⁾, and only later, occasionally, it came to mean 'an East Slav'. In Russian this primary Uk. meaning is seen in OglKn⁴⁾ and Polik., while Lomonosov and Sumarokov generalized it to mean 'a Russian', 'an East Slav'.

In Ukrainian, where its origin is linked with the Greek orientated school of thought, it had an extensive currency in the 17-18th c. Baroque Panegyrics and in the elevated prose, playfully reflecting its other variant forms: "Aleksij, Rossin muž svjatyj" (1618-21, PalZK, 1027), "Rossi", "Rosī" (Viš), "Russ" (HrabLět, 20-21).
Cf. 'R o k s o l j a n s k i j'.

- 1) Vasmer mistakenly quotes 'roskij' from the 17th c. (Sýnod. copy) Zadonščina, which is in White Russian-Ukrainian language, for Russian. (Cf. RFV, XIII, 277).
- 2) This is seen from the 'Kievskij Sýnopsis', 8, 10, 11. (cf. s.v. 'Ross-ijsk-ij') and Ber, Polikarpov, Sobolevsky (PLMR 438-39) stated that Ukrainians (and WR) in the 16-18th c. used the words "rossy", "roskij" to denote themselves (Ukrainians or WR), but used "Moskovskij" to denote Russians, while Russians - authors or translators - used "ruskij" for themselves.
- 3) Unbegaun (Onomastica, UVAN, Winnipeg, 1953) considers 'Ruthenian' of Celtic origin, found in West Europ. sources since 11th c.; cf. also Pašuto, 295, 298, 300.
- 4) OglKn (No. 131), 53 (eg "Kosmografija jazykom Moskovskim ...") - here 'moskovskij' denotes 'Russian', 'Muscovite'. The author (Slavenickij) clearly distinguishes between 'Ross, Roskij' and 'Moskovskij', cf. Sob, 438. Cf. also other Ukrainian authors usage: 1627, "Moskovskie ljudi o dušach svoich mudrstvujut" (Zizanj), Zasėdanie, 11; 1627, "Adamant: almaz Moskovski", Ber, 335; 1680, "... pėchotu poslati ... na obozy ... Moskovskii i Kozackii", Sýnops, 149. In SamLět 'moskovščina', 'moskovskij' (6, 46) mean 'Russia, Russian' and 'moskva', 'moskali' (68, 168, 172) - 'Russians', while 'Rusi', 'Ros' denote 'Ukrainian'.

R O T A (a company, military unit), S.

Russ : 16

1582, "Litovskoj ... posl Kn. Zbaražskoj ... poslal ... Ugroveckogo roty Tomosa" (Groz - Possevin.), DSnr, I, 275; 1608, "i on s ... rotoju byl ... v pochodě" (Suzd. voev. Pleščev Ps), AI, II, 140; 1613, "rozprašivali ... čiej roty i mnogo li Čerkas ... v vojně" (Kholmogory, interrog. of Uk prison.) AMG, I, 82; 1614, "priveli ... čerkas Chalaimivy roty", "v Rotě sto konej", "vzjal Getmanskie roty stražnika", AMG, I, 85, 122; 1632-3, "Prislati ... po rotam", "dvě roty kazakov" (GDL sit), AMG, I, 362, 496.; 1647, "vo vsjakoj rôtě po stu ... kopejščikov", UčRatn, 40v¹⁾ (and 34r); 1658, "dragunskih rot", AMG, II, 614; 1660, "5 rot šljachty da 4 roty tatar", AMG, III, 69; 1701, "rota", PiB, I, 427; 1704, "Róta voinov, legio", Polik; 1713-19, "rotoju soldat", (PSZ V), Smir; 18th

UK : 15-16

1503, "U kozakov čerkaskich pobral. U Ščurovy roty perekrali. tych kupcov. Ščurovy roty kozak umer Mitenko". (Starosta of Čerkassy report), ArJZ, III/1, 1; 1525, "žaloval služebnyj roty Khoraneckaho Andrej", DiR, I, 122; 1563-9, "Stoniku roty Avhustovy", KA, 146; 16th c. (-1571), "pervša róta turecka, druha róta tatarska ..." (Dunaju, dunaju ...), BilChr, 148; 1584, "z roty pana Senjavskoho", ArJA, I/1, 190; 1584, "pokazati rotu pered ... vovodoju" (in Kiev), AŽMU, 119; 1596, "Spira ... róta", Ziz, 74; 1617, "rotu kozacstva", ArJZ, III/1, 205; 1627, "Spíra; Róta, ljud velikij voennyj", Ber, 457; 17-18th c., "rotmistr", SamLět, 195.

WR: 1518 "rota", RIB, XX< 1293.

Pol: 15th c. "rota", Moszynski, 71;

c., "Róta - sto čelověk", LVN; 1720-40,"
"... obošla menja krugom celaja rota
tatar" (ŠKom), Per, PRD, 518; 1731,
"Rotte, rota", Weis, 510; 1750, "A ja
tebjja v rotě svoej zďělaju kapralom",
(Kom. Tres), S, V, 310; 1739, "Rota -
sotnja", RukLeks; 1789, "róta (saldat)",
SAR.

1561, Linde.

Cz: 1360 "agmen, rota", Bohem, 489;
1412-14, "Roty tři byly", Hus.

Slk, LLus "rota" (Machek).

Russ 16-17 < Uk, WR 15-16 < (Pol 15- <) Cz 14-15 < MHG 13 (rotte) < OFr (rote) < MLat (rutta, rupta - Kluge, Holub)

As a military unit 'rota' (and 'rotmistr') came to Russian (to the administrative at first) through Polish-Ukrainian-White Russian intermediary (from Czech); through military (Grozny, Livonian Wars, the Time of Troubles periods), political and cultural (contacts with the Ukrainian registered Cossacks, foreign professional soldiers in Russia - in 17th c.), relations. 'Rota' (Company was adopted in the 17th c. for the Russian army.

Historically in Slavonic it first appeared in Czech, popularized during the Hussite wars (cf. Cz. deriv.; 'rotny, rotmistr, srotiti se, vyrotiti se - Holub, Machek), spread to LLusatian, Slovak, Polish. From Czech, apart from Polish, it was introduced to Ukrainian and White Russian, e.g. through the Czech mercenaries (in the service of the Kings of Poland), guarding the frontier fortresses ('zamki') on Ukrainian (and White Russian) territories, and hence also the Ukrainian (registered) Cossacks were organized, on Czech-German model, into 'roty' in the 15-17th c.²⁾. The Word, as the Ukrainian song ("Dunaju, dunaju") hints, was popular in the 16th c. Ukrainian. Cf. also the Ukrainian hetman's own Cossack and mercenary (largely German) guards with 'roty', 'kompanii', 'rotmistry'.

See 'Rotmistr', 'gerc', 'šurmovati', 'šljach'.

1) Corresponding to Dutch 'Compagnie' (Krychs-Konst te voet; Leeuvaerden 1617, p.19).

2) Evarn, Zap. Koz, II, 9; Florovskij, Češsk. strui, 232-3; The Zaporozhian cossacks terminology was 'sotnja', sotnik'.

R O T M I S T R (Captain, Company Commander), P.

Russ : 16

1576, "i prišli k nam ... rochmistry
Frederik ... da German Šmilí" (Groz-
Maximil.), DSnR, I, 632; 1581, "vyslali
(to Livonia) rotmistrov", "i balamutov,

Uk : 16

1563 - 9 "Rotmistr roskazal eho vesti"
(numerous), KA, 124; 1580, "rotmistr i
žolněr Ljutorskij. směl ..." (Prot. Ljutor),
RIB, XIX, 174; 1584, "Pan ...

Litovskich rotmistrov", Groz, 225, 226; 1581, "rotmistr Pavel Podolenin", "k rohmistru Grigoru" (GDL sit) DSnr, X 275, 274; 1595, "rohmistry i bujmistry" (Pol, GDL sit), DSnr, II, 310; 1606-7, "rotmistry gajdukov smotrjat" (Volkonsky, Pol sit), DSnrPL, IV, 319; 1608, "komu ... byti rohmistrom", "k rohmistru", (Plešččëv to Sapëga), AI, II, 140, 152; 1626, "rotmistry,", Kat-Rost (Pov), 673; 1645, "rotmistrom ... po zolotomu", AI, III, 399; 1647, "Ot ... šesti čelovëk po rôtümistru", UčRatn, 40v; 1666-7, "rotmistry", Ktš, 109; 1670, "Rotmistr rycerstva", Kosmgr, 280; 1703, Našëgo C.V. stolnik i rotmistr ... Larskij ... želaet ... pereselitsja ... v Litvu", PiB, II, 280; 1717, "po prošëniju ... otpuščen ... rotmistr baron Rozen Gan " (Šafir), Smir; 1713-19, "rotmistram i kazakam" (PSZ V) Smir; 1722, "Komisar odin, Rotmistrov trí", P, IstPV, 177; 18th c., "Rótistr, sotnik", LVN; 1789, "Rótistr, rónyj", SAR.

Kamiňskij, rotmistr e.k.m. Zamku Kievskono" (numerous), AŽMU, 117, 118, 119; 1599, "zakazujut rotmistrovi, abysja ... zachoval", AZ, III, 107; 1610, "panu Michajlovi ... rotmistrovi eho k.m." (Hetman, Zap. Coss), AJZ, II, 67; 1627, "starostë Rohatinskomu, rôtmistru ...", tit, 185; 1672-702, "šljachta, počinivši sobë rotmistrov i polkovnikov, ... pustošili maetnosti", SamLët, 195; 1720, "Slavnie rotmistri" (Pol. sit), VeLLët, 342.

WR: 1559, * "list ... do knjazja ..l. Mstislavskoho i do rotmistra", (Vil. Sojm), AZ, III, 106.

Pol: 1564 "rotmistrz", Mącz, 51c/9.

Cz: 15th c. "rotmistr" (Hus), Machek.

See 'R o t a' for conclusion. 'R o t - m i s t r' - numerous in the 17th c. Russian, was formed in Czech and Polish, analogously to German 'Rott(e)meister'. Cf. '-mistr-' in 'burmistr'.

'ch' for 't' in earlier Russian, which temporarily acquired some literary tradition, is of colloquial origin.

R Y Ž (rice)

Russ : 18

1718, "Tovary z zemli išpanskoj roždennyja ... vyvozjat: šersti ovčaja, šelk, vino ... ryž". (Bužinskij, 'Vved. v evrop. istor., Puffendorf.), Smir; 1731, "Reis (speis), oryza, pšëno saračinskoe: ryž", Weis, 500.

Mod Russ: ris.

Uk : 16

16-17th c(1589), **a ... na perepysnye dostatki - kašá ryžovaja z šafranom" (Meleško), BRChr, I, 318. 1650, "Ryži, Oryza", Slolat (Epif); 1718, "ryž", (Ar. ZB., 1926 p.63), Šel NE.

Mod Uk: ryž.

Pol: 15th c. "ryž", Moszyński;

OCz: 1360 "risio, ryzye", Bohem, 477;

"rýž, rýže", Šimek; 15th c., "s rzyži, rzy", Geb, I, 347.

Slk: "ryža", Machek.

Russ (17) 18 < Uk, WR 16- < Pol 15 < Cz 14- < MHG (rís, risus) < MLat (risus, oriza; Ital risio) < Lat (oryza) < Gr οριζα

'r y ž' - a temporary acquisition in Russian - is a Ukrainian - White Russian (from Pol, Cz) form. '-ž' (for intervocalic 's') is partly an OCzech feature. Cf. 'papež', 'roža', Paryž'.

'oryza' (Russica, 86; Weis, 599) leads to Latin. OCS 'orizŭ', SCr, 'oriz', Bulg, 'oriz' - from Greek.

Mod. Russian 'ris' (since 19th c. beg.) is from NHG 'reis' MHG 'rís', Fr. 'riz'. Otherwise Russians called 'rice' - 'saračinskoe pšeno' (Saracén's millet).¹⁾

According to Kafengauz (Oč, 316-317) Ukrainian merchants in the 17-18th c. exported 'ris'²⁾, through Bryansk, to Moscow, N. Norgorod, St. Petersburg. Cf. also Šel NE on rice trade in 16th c. in Lviv.

1) Korob (d), 82. (1593-4, "na čelověka po kosti mjasa ... pšena soročinskogo" - in Turkey).

2) Alos "Cernoslivy, duli sušennue, izjum, kumači" (Kafengauz, Oč, 316-317).

R Ý N O K (main town square, market place, market), P, L, S.

Russ : (16) 17

1569¹⁾, "A jaz, gosudari, v tē pory stojal u rinki, u Timoθija" (Pskov čelobitn. to Kolyvan posadnik), RIB, XV, 180; 1656, "v Kovně na rynku kamenicy 3", AMG, II, 529; 1661, 1663, "rynok" (WR sit), AMG, III, 391, 523; 1663, "na rynku na gostine dvore" (Lübeck), DSnr, IV, 461; 1679, "posly ... ryнкami i ulicami do posolskogo dvora šli"⁴⁾ DSnr, V, 979, 1722, "Togda že i persona onago ... po rynku voločena". P, IstPV, 188; 1731, "Gewerbstadt, ryнок", Weis, 247; 1747, "Odnako čuti minul mestečka polovinu, Vesī ryнок zakričal : čto mučišī tak skotinu" (Satiry), L, Stich, 320; 1762-9, "bezdušnoj sekretari kotoroj istinnu na ryнок nosit" (Pritči), S, VII, 40; 1763, "ryнок - ploščadi", Slov6ja, 132-3;

Uk : 14 - 15 - 16

1389, "volno ... židom, bydlo ... v rynku ... prodavati" ((Vitold, Luck²⁾, DiR, I, 27; 1541, "aby ne bylo bitija ... na rynku", "kupovano na rynku", AJZ, I, 112; 1552, "ot rynku ... 2 saženi", ArJZ, VII/1, 614; 1563-9, "ryнок", KA, 88; 1564³⁾, "na rynočku", Evarn, Zap. Koz, I, 31-2; 1582, "ot torhovanija na rynku, po hrošu" (Luck), ArJZ, I/1, 156; 1586, "na rynku u ... Žitomeri", ArJZ, I/6, 78; 1596, "Toržšče: ríнок", Ziz, 82; 1605-6, "torba posodi rynku upala", Perestor, 36; 1627, "Tórzšiče: rýнок, torh", Ber, 257; 1650, "na ryнок", ArJA, VI/1, 586; 1659, "... v Konstantinopolju na rýнку", Gal KIR, 183; 1672-702, "Zanjalasja ... cerkva ... v rýнку ... v Starodubě", SamLět, 1314; 1720, "na rínku

1789, "Rýnok: Bazar, toržišče". SAR.

Umanskom", Veilët, II, 353; Mod Uk: rýnok.

WR: 1515 "rynok v městě", RIB, XX, 209; 1552, "rynok", Lappo, PReviz, 83.

Pol: 15th c. "rynk", Moszynski; 1564, "rinek", Mącz, 329b /19; 1618, "rynek", Linde.

Cz: 1414 "na rynk", Hus; 1541, "na ryňku", Geb, I, 376;

Slk: ryng;

LLus: rink, rynk (Machek).

Russ (16) 17- < Uk, Wr 14-15- Pol 15- < Cz 14- < MHG (rinc, ringes : Kluge)

Its spelling with '-y-' (< G.'-i-') in Russian indicates Ukrainian (WR after 'r') and also Polish intermediary. 'y' from foreign 'i' in Ukrainian, in old loans, is a normal development (cf. 'Brytanija', 'latyna', 'syrija', 'janyčar'), not depending on Polish 'y' which is here substituted for 'i' after 'r' as in OCzech⁵⁾. 'i' in the first Russian example is either a mis-spelling or is due to German form; fem.g. - influenced by 'ploščadi' or a local Pskov variant. Locat. sing. in unstressed '-u-' ('na rýnku') follows Ukrainian pattern.

ESI - Ukrainian, White Russian, and hence Russian form has 'o' as fill vowel in contrast to Polish 'e'. The final '-g' was voiceless '-k-' already in MHG.

Historically 'rynok'⁶⁾ in ESI is linked with the German settlers (and Magdeburg Law, cf. 'burmistr', 'vojt', 'rada', 'ratuš') in the Ukrainian (Galicia, Volynia and Moldavia) towns in the 13-15th c., from which, mainly through spoken media, it found its way to Ukrainian. Analogous situations existed in Bohemia and Poland. From Galicia-Volynia it spread to the GDL and White Russian, and other parts of Ukrainian territory in the 15-16th c., and then, in the 17-18th c. to Russian.

In Ukrainian - colloquially and literary - it is a common word.

- 1) In the 16-17th c. Russian this work is only sporadic, referring to foreign situations. (Cf. Čečulin, GorMG).
- 2) Written in Luck in 1389, copied in Vilna in 1547.
- 3) "U Caríhradi taj na rynočku, tam p'je Bajda med-horiločku" - a popular historical song about the Zaporozhian hetman 'D. Bajda-Vyšneveckij', executed by the Turks in Constantinople in 1564.
- 4) Note the Ukrainian syntactical feature 'do' with Gen. (after verb of motion) instead of 'k' with Dat.
- 5) Kástner (pa 30) considers 'rynek' in Polish through Czech.
- 6) Kaindl (42, 43) describes the 14-15th c. Galician (German) 'rynok' : "market place in the shape of a circle ('ein Ring') was in the centre of a town, from which streets led to all directions.

Russ : (15) 16-17

1488, "krali, knjažata i riceri udělati moči imaet gosudari naš cari Rimskij" (Poppel), DSnr, I, 11, 13; 1576, "Rycerī naš ... Jan Kobendzlja" (<Lat Max. I, to Groz), DSnr, I, 636; 1599, "Rycarī Berns" (ie Sir ... Burns), DSNA, II, 266; 1606, "rcyrem" (False Dim.), SGGD, II, 291; 13.2.1628, "vašemu rycerju", RRLs (OSP, VIII), 127; 1647, "mnogija ... ratnyja rycari ...", UčRatn (Predsl), 2v; 1670, "rýcari malteiskie", Kosmgr, 327; 17th c. (1642-), "Donu Slavnogo rycari znatnyja", AzovSid, 361; 1692, "... rycarī velīmi chrabr" (Pov. o 7 mudr), Sob VI, 112, 113; 1701, "Toj goteut věčnja vzdajanija, sej otvažnych ricerov pooščrajaet", R, Slo, I, 51; 1720-40, "O ... rycarjach" (ŠKom), Per, PRD, 500; 1748, "burlaka Eneem predstavljaet, javlajaja rycarīmi ... zabijak" (O stich), S, I, 344, 368; 1750, "mnogo edakich rycarej ... estī" (Tres/14), S, V, 318 (and 307); 1789, "Rýcari, vsadnik", SAR.

Uk : 14-

1347-, "každyj ryceri ... što umel svoeho mestca stere (či)", Stat Visl(MS), 10v/24; 1388, "... Žimont rycerī ..." (vit. Lock), AZ, I, 26; 1476, "... rycer božija hrobu" (Kiev Metrop. Missail), ArJZ, I/7, 200; 1563-9, "ricer", KA, 540; 1622, "Rýcera (Sakov), Tit, 40; 1625, "byl konnym Rýcerem", Tit, 119; 1627, "Vóin: rícer, žólner", Ber, 25; 1632 "ricer" (Evch), Tit, 299, 301; 1659, "Zlotorenka, ricera z vojska Zaporozhikoho ... prijmuem" (Kazim), AJZ, IV, 215; 17th c., "I carej ... i rycarov" (Zbur. Pekla), BilChr, 186; 1671, "na iskuplenie proba Hospodnja rycarej", BarPs, 146; 1710, "a na pečati herb, ricarī s samopalom"²⁾ HrabLét, 21.

Mod Uk: "lycar"³⁾; Hrinč.

WR: 1509 "ricerī" Stang, Polock, 136.

Pol: 14th c. "rycyerze y panosze" (Żiw. Sw. Btaż), 1449, "wogewod rycerzow" (Stat Wisl), Tasz, 68, 138.

Cz: 1360 "ryczyer - miles", Bohem, 478; 1395, "božie rzytyerzrze", Geb, I, 347; 1414, "rytieř", Hus.

Sik: rytier, (Machek).

A. Russ (15)16- 18 < (WR 15 <) Uk 14- < Pol 14- < Cz 14- MHG (ca 1170 ritter, ritaere): MLG (ridder) : MFr (chevalier)

B. Russ 16-17- < Pol 14- < Cz 14- < MHG

Grozny renders English 'Sir' by 'rycerī' and confuses it with 'Rycert' for 'Richard' eg 1570, "Rycert Rycertov, da Rycert Graj" (ie Richard Gray), Groz, 139 (letter to Elizabeth of England).

See 'rycarstvo' for conclusion.

- 1) This is an isolated example; the document contains other Ukrainian words: 'musil', 'rada'.
- 2) This was the Zaporozhian cossacks coat of Arms ('herb'), given to them by S. Batory in 1576 (HrabLét, 22).
- 3) Uk. modern literary 'lycar', 'lycarstvo' with dissimilation of liquids (see 'lejstrovjy') is of colloquial origin. Cf. a popular histor. song: "Oj ty, Bajdo, ta slavneseńkyj, budī že ty lycarī ta virnesenīkyj" (after 1564,

R Ý C A R S K I J (knightly), P, S.

Russ 16-

1581, "a my ne ... rycerskogo rodu" (Groz to Possev.), DSnr, X, 229, 230; 1649, "gosudariĭ ... navyĉen i k voinskomu rycarskomu stroju" (Bogdanov, Embassy to Ukraine), VUR, II, 271; 1670, "podobny rýcarskomu činu", Kosmgr, 386; 1709, "se vidiši v nem ... plod ustavlennago Toboju rycerskogo uĉenija", P, SiR, I, 47; 1731, "Federbusch, pero rycerskoe", Weis, 190; 1748, "knjaziĭ zabyĭ o rycarskich igrach", "duch rycarskij" (O stich), S, I, 341, 345; 1789, "rýcarskij", SAR.

Uk : 14-

1347-, "pravo rycerřskoe", Stat Visl (MS), 10v/17; 1352, "rycerskomu" (Volynia), R3 (Kur Gr, 131); 1438, "ĉelověku ... ricerskomu ... nadaemo volnosti". (Luck), R76; 1587, "jako v rycerskich spravach", KICN, 238; 1627, "Junóšeskij: ... rycýrskij", Ber, 311; 1649, "služb našich rycerskich" (Chmelnickij to Aleks.), VUR, II, 174; 1676, "Rycěrskim serdcem", Radiv, Prop, 38; 1710, "narod kozackij i otvahami ricerskimu", Orlyk, 174; 1710, "kozaki ... na samoborstvo viezdjaĉi, školu ricerskuju ... otpravovali", HrabLět, 54;

WR: 1520 "v prave ricerskom", "prava rycerskii" (Vilna), RIB, XX, 1395.

Pol: 15th c. "rycerzski", Reczek; 1547, "wissoki y ricerski "rospond, 65.

Cz: 14th c. "mistr rzytyerzsky", Geb, I, 347.

Russ 16- < Uk 14- : Pol 15- : Cz 14 : MHG (ritterlich(e)).

A neologism in Slavonic, derived from 'rycar-' with the formant '-řisk-'. See 'rycarstvo' for conclusion.

R Ý C A R S T V O (knightly order, valour, knighthood), P, S.

Russ : 16-

1576, "takže ... i vsego rycerstva ... zemli Litovskoe", DSnr, I, 581; 1577, "ino to rycerstvo ... ne volnoe", "to rycerstvo", Groz, 203; 1581, "ne ... rycerstvom", (Groz to Possev.), DSnr,

Uk : 15

1438, "ĉotěĉi tym ... rycerstva ... dokazovati", (Luck), R76; 1570-85, "asiθa, rycerstvo", LeksProsto; 16-17th c., "lycarstvo kozacke ... roskaže", Ž, Dumy, 10, 24; 1593, "Ja, Kryštof

X, 213; 1597, "rycerstvo rozůčhalisí" (ref. to Pol), DSnR, II, 527; 1605, "I voevoda Sandomirskij, ... za to vas, bojar dumnych i vse rycerstvo pochvaljaet i djakuet"¹⁾, DSnPL, IV, 184; 1614, "... i Strušī na Moskvě vse rycarstvo pogubil", AMG, I, 121; 1626, "rotmistry slavnago rycarstva", Kat-Rost(Pov), 673; 1654, "i so vsem rycarstvom vojska zaporožskogo" (Dolgor), AMG, II, 366; 1670, "dajut rýcerstvo", Kosmgr, 43; (1706, "pochvala rycarstvu", P, SiR, I, 8); 1725, "preslavonoe ... rossisko rycerstvo", SlavPeč, 216; 1731, "Ritterschaft, rycarstvo", Weis, 507; 1750, "Kljanusī rycarstvom svoim i vsěmi slavnymi ... dělami" (Tres/13), S, V, 318; 1789, "rýcarstvo", SAR.

Kosinskij, ... hetman, a my ... vse rycerstvo vojska zaporozskoho vyzna-vaemo" (to kn. Ostroz.), ArJZ, III/1, 54; 1622, "Slava Věčnaja ... z Slavnym Zaporozskim ricěrstvom"²⁾ (Sakov.), Tit, 41; 1663, "Jasne velmožnyj pane Hetmane, ... i vse ... ricerstvo e. s.p.v. zaporozkoe", BarPs, 10; 1673-4, "... pri kotrom sja ja rycerstvu postavlju", (Aleks. Čel. Bož.I/2), bilChr, 242.

WR: 1563 "i vseho rycerstva", RIB, XXX, 746; 17th c., "ricerstva", al, 39.

Pol: 1561 "rycerstwo", Linde.

Cz: 1395 "zástup rzytyerzstwa", Geb, I, 37.

Russ 16- < Uk 15 - : Pol 16 < Cz 14-

The variety of forms - 'rytor'³⁾, 'rydelī'⁴⁾, 'rycarī' of this word in ESI and Russian reflects a complexity of cross-current influences and periods, but 'rycerī' with '-c-' (<*tj), which ousted other forms in Russian, phonetically leads through Ukrainian ('rycarī'), Polish ('rycerz') to OCzech ⁵⁾ 'ryczyerz' (West Cz. - Moravian palatalizes *tj < 'c'). It was mainly the closer direct contacts with the Uk. Zaporozhian Cossacks, - cf. the official phrase "rycerstvo vojska Zaporozskoho"⁶⁾ (popularized in the 16-17th c. Ukrainian songs as "lycarstvo"), also in Polish⁷⁾, and the Ukrainian authors in Muscovy, that sustained it and increased its currency (with derivatives) in the 17-18th c. Russian. Polish, directly, played a lesser part.

'y' (< G. 'i') and 'y':'i' as well as '-erī : -arī' vacillation in spelling in Russian confirms Ukrainian intermediary, Cf. 'rynok'.

'a' for 'e' (the very reason for the origin of 'c') and the final soft '-rī' are by analogy with 'carī'.

The initial stress of 'rýcarī' in Russian remains fixed also for derivatives - 'rýcarskij', 'rýcarstvo'; in Ukrainian it is mobile : 'rýcar', but 'rycárskij', 'rycárstvo'.

The period of borrowing it in Slavonic is not conditioned by the MHG diphthongization because 'i' before doubled consonants in German become short and remained undiphthongized. 'R Y T O R' ('RITOR', 'RITER', 'RYTER', 'RYTYR') - an early ESI form, direct from MHG 'ritter', survived in Ukrainian White Russian till 16th c. before yielding, under Polish influence, to 'rycer-'. 'R Y D E L Ī' (with dissimilative '-elī'

for '-erī'), found only in Russian and White Russian in the 14-15th c., is direct from MLG 'ridder', 'ride'.

The MHG 'rit(t)er' (knight), as opposed to MHG 'rīter:reiter' (horserider), is a 12th c. semantic calque through MLG (Flemish) 'ridder' (knight) - cf. also 'ruyter' - from MFr 'chevalier' (knight) as opposed to 'cavalier' (horserider) (Kluge, Grimm). **R E J T A R'** (horserider, cavalryman) in Russian (1642, "rota nemeckich retar", - Kuranty < Dutch, Obn II/1, 25; 1666-7, "rejтары", Ktš, 108, 21) is from NHG 'Reiter'.

- 1) The language of Mnizko's letter is full of Ukrainianisms and Polonisms: 'djakuem', 'zacnoe' (184, 185)
- 2) 'rycari' (lycari) and 'tovaryši' were the bachelor Zaporozhian Cossacks who, unlike the married Cossacks in the winter quarters ('zymovyky') lived in the fortress - 'sič'. (Evarn, Zap. Koz, I, 289)
- 3) **Russ:** (15th c., "carī Michailū sozva ritory vsja", "I rěša ritori", LetPS, 896, Ob, 7); 17th c. copy (13th c.), Mol. Dan. Zatočn.: "rytyri, mogistri, duksove, foroze". Gudzij, Chr, 144; 14-15TH C., Novg. I, Lět, 6750: "Božii rytore", SrMat; Pskov II, Lět, "božii ritori", Vasm; 16th c., "riterištvo", Vasm; **Uk:** (13-14th c., "ritory", "ritori", LětPS, 896, Ob, 7); 1435, "riter" (Lvov Chart.), Jaroš; 1436, "tou u Levovy ... s vūseju radoju ... ritermi", Uljan (Mold), 47; 15th c., "riterem moim", "o ryttech", ZRSb, 302; **WR, GDL:** 1442, "s riteri" (Vilna, K2), Stang, 159; 1457, "ryteri", "rytery" (Vilna), AZ, I, 73-5;
- 4) **Russ:** 16th c. copy (14th c.) "vedjachu podlě konej, ižū imenuetca rydeli" (Žit. A. Nevsk.), Gudzij Chr, 160; 16-17th c. (copy), "znamja povelě rydelju svoemu voziti" (Mamaj Pobj), SrMat; 1664, "Smolenskich kazakov, rydlev i grentovyč", AMG, III, 562.
- 5) Kástner (pa, 30) derives Polish form from OCzech.
- 6) The idea of 'rycarstvo', 'rycari' had a longer tradition in Ukrainian (WEur. sense) - there were tournament of knights at the Galicia-Volynian Princes' gatherings in 13th c. (Pašuto, 159).
- 7) VelLět, I (Prilož), 42. (12.1.1622, "Milemu ... woyska ... Zaporoskiego Hetmanowi ... z calem Rycerstwom Kozackym Ukraińskim ...pozdrawienie Nasze Królewskie, Sigismund Rex". - to Hetman Sahajdačnyj).

S Á L A (hall, drawing room), P.

Russ : 17-18

1678, "I tě ... palaty ... imějut ... po tritcati žilija, opričě sal, ili čerdakov", DvorCT, 30; 1707, "provožatī v salu", "u sala" (Kurakim), Christiani, 47; 1713-19, "Gvardija dolžna sobiratīsja v zalach" (PSZ,V), Smir; 1726, "V toj že denī, v toroj gosudari prestavilsja, cerkva iz bolšoj sály v druguju menšuju vynesena". "v sálě", P, OSmPov, 12r, 12v; 1726, "kogda vojdu v boljšuju salu". Kant, II, 371; 1731, "v zale četyre trona" (Kaleandr), Per, PRD, 355; 1740, "v potěšnoj zalě", Christiani, 48. 1721, "i izrjadnyj zal na školinyja ... akcii", P, Doklad, 562.

Uk : 17

1627, "Vūschodníca: Sálja", Dvor: pljac, ganok, sálja", Ber, 38, 317; 17th c., "Salja, voschodnica, sěnnij dvor", SS; 1650, "Sálja-Aula". Slolat (Epif) Mod Uk: "zálja, sálja, sála".

Pol: 1564, "Ambulatio ... Sala", Mącz, 7c/42; 1696, "Sala", Linde.

Cz: "sál"; **Slk:** "sála" (Machek)

A. Russ 17-18 (sala) < Uk 17 < Pol 16 < Ital (sala), Fr (salle) < MHG, OHG (sal)

B. Russ 18 (zal) < NHG (der Saal) < MHG, OHG (sal)

Polish-Ukrainian standard form 'salja, sala' (fem. g., spelt with 's') as used by Prokopovich and Kantemir temporarily competed with, and yielded finally to, 'zal' (masc. g., spelt with 'z') which was introduced from, and sustained by, German influence on Russian. Masc. g. 'sal' (with 's') is from, or influenced by, written German.

'z-' (for 's') in 'zala' (fem. g.), as in Ukrainian, is by analogy with the German pronunciation tradition of voicing 's-' before vowels to 'z-'.

S V Ě D Ā I T Ī see O S V Ě D Ā T I

S E K T A (sect), L.

Russ : 18

1702, "... v našej stolicě svobodnoe otpravlenie věry vsěch, chotja i ot našej cerkvi otdělennych christianskich sektov, vvedeno estī ...", PiB, II, 48; 1719-21, "dogmaty ustavy i predanija sekty muchamentanskija opisujučisja avtorom", (Synod to D. Kantemir), Pek, NiL (Prilož, VIII), 567; 1748, "ot čego proizošla mezdu učenyimi novaja sekta". (Ritor), L, IV, 210.

Uk : 16

1563-9, "sekty, što po našemu ... zbory nevěrných". KA, 618; 1596, "... v rozdělených sektach i věrach rozmaitych", Viš, 45; 1599, "do pohanskoe ... sekty" (Potij), RIB, XIX, 1099; 1618-21, "aby i na sekty ich zezvoljati měli", PalZK, 1109; 1627, "Eresi: sékta", Ber, 400; 1640, "važitesse sekūtu jakujuši novuju, ... zaboronenuju". (VoIVol), ArJZ, I.6, 762; 1672-702, "... jakijši kapěton sektu vsčal", SamLět, 132; 1720, " ... Ljuteranskoj sekty byvšich ...", VelLět, I, 349.

Pol: 1564, "Siducci ..., sekta", Mącz, 364a/1;

Russ 18 < Uk 16 < (Pol 16 <) Lat (secta)

A learned loan-word from Latin, sparingly used on the east Slavonic linguistic territory, competing with 'eresi'. It was known to Russian from the Ukrainian polemic writings (e.g. from Viš. Knižka, 1600) already at the beginning of the 17th c., but remained latent in the language.

Russ : 16-

1584, "A nyne esmja k vam ... poslali selitru i svinec", (Fedor. Ivan. to Don Cossacks), SGGD, II, 86; 1586, "A ešče bylo v Amborche kupiti selitry 40 berkovec". DSnA, II, 220, 221; 1620, "Kak selitru dělati", (Michajlov Ust, 588), Luk, II, 226; 1622, "Toe selitry ... ne otdaet" (Putivl), AMG, I, 175; 1625, "streljajut porochom s selitroju", Kotov, 97; 1633, "u tebja de selitra varitsja" (Mich. Fedor. charter), RIB, II, 534; 1638, "... a zelejnye ... kazny i selitry u nich nēt". (Don Děla, 1), RIB, XVIII, 666; 1635, "priechali k Moskvě ... kupcy g. Pirjatina ... s selitroju", VUR, I, 173, 174, 260; 1685, "selitry .. sto pud", MDBP, III/1, 143, 4; 1694, "12 boček selitry litrovanoj", MTamožnja, 80, 83; 1703, "za selitru", Magn Arif, 101r; 1704, "Selitra, salnitrum", Polik; 1704, "za sěru, selitru ... i za poroch", PiB, III, 8; 1708-9, "ou nich mnogo pórochu i selitry", R, Rozysk, III, 20v; 1720, "propuščeno z čerkasskich gorodov čerez Kursk k Moskvě selitry ... na porochovoe dělo v prikaz Artillerii - 7542, 5 puda" (Kursk Tamožnja), Kafengauz, Oč, 295; 1731, "Salpeter, selitra", Weis, 518; 1747, "voda rastvorjaet ... selitru, našatyri", L, Filos, 140; 1748, "pobuždaete menja k objasneniju raždenija selitry", L, Filos, 155; 1755, "V pobědach glas metallov vnemlja, zrja radostnyj selitry blesk" (Oda 4), S, II, 25; 1763, "Selitra ... na poverchni raždaetsja", L, IV, 22; 1789, "selitra - nitrum", SAR.

Deriv.: seliternyj: 1638, "Čerkašenin Seliternoj master"²⁾, AMG, II, 107; 1685, "seliternogo m.", MDBP, III/11;

Uk : 15- 16

(1410, "Date sunt 11 sxg. pro Salnitri", Czoł, ArLw, 269)¹⁾ 1532, "dela, ručnicy, poroch, saletru ... i inšie potreby spravovati." (VolVol), ArJZ, V/1, 31; 1545, "salitra, a selitry poltory soljanki" (Ovruč. Zam.), ArJZ, IV/1, 38; 1552, "Saletry pjati soljanok dobrych". (Čerkassy, Kiev zam), "porochu s salitry", "vinen porochi robiti s seletry" (Mozyr z), "seletry bočka velika Iovovska" (Vinnycja zam.), ArJZ, VIII/1, 80, 110, 615, 600; 1597, "selitra", (Lviv), ArJZ, I/2, 14; 1627, "Boriθ zelie: ... tuju moc maet, što salětra", "Nit: salětra", Ber, 365, 439, 1686, "Pod horodom že Trepoliem ... selitru dělajut Kiev. Pečer. Monastyrja, ... Šafar Andrjuško ... i s nim ... 50 čelověk", ArJZ, VIII/1, 526; 1731, "Objavitii, čtob ony kto iměet selěternye zavodi ... o prodaže selětry v artileriju i porochovim uhovorščikam ěchali v Moskvu ... " (Hetman Apostol, universaly to Hadjač, Kiev, Poltava), Sud-ko, I, 135.

Mod Uk: salitra, selitra.

Deriv.: 1584, "selitrynicky sluhi", AŽMU, 129; 1731, "seliternye zavody", Sud-ko, I, 135.

WR: 16-17; 1641, "Na selitru i na vosk", RBRS, 74;

GDL: 16-17; 1576, "Tak porochov, jak saletry", AJZ, I, 198.

Pol: 1564, "Nitraria Saletra", Mącz, 248b/42; 1643, "Saletra, Salitra", Linde.

OCz: 15-16th c., "sanitr (z lat) - ledek", "sanitrovatý", Šimek.

143; 1703, "selitrenuju", MagnArif, 101r;
25.8.1719, "Seliternye zavody"
(Vědom), Obn, II/1. 120.

Russ 16-17 < Uk (15-)16- < : (Pol 15-16 < Cz 15-16 <) MHG (salniter; dial. salliter) < Lat (sal-nitrum - Kluge).

Muscovy sporadically did buy 'selitra' from Germany: produced some quantity of her own (e.g. in 1629 in Kozelsk, Vladimer, Vorontynsk - AJur, 87), but largely imported it (as well as 'poroch') from Ukraine where, owing to the rich 'selitrennaja zemlja', unlike in Muscovy, it was produced in great quantity.

The Ukrainain - Russian trade relations (merchants, market centres: Kiev, Lviv, Putivl, Brjansk, Kursk, Voroněž, Moscow), the Ukrainian 'seliternye mastera', as well as the Zaporozhian and Don Cossacks and Muscovy relations (cf. 'armatnyj') in the 16-18th c³) were the decisive factors in spreading this word to Russian where, gradually, by the end of 17th c., it replaced the earlier Russian 'ja^hčuga' (1545, "...masterov emičužnych", 1558, "jjamčjugi svariti", SrMat.).

The Russian form 's e l i t r a' leads not to Polish 'salietra' (or later - 'salitra'), but to UKrainain 'selitra'.

'salütru' - probably a misprint for 'salitru'.

The simplification of '-ln-' to '-l-', found already in Czech (Mod. South Czech dialect - 'salitr'), Polish (saletra) and Ukrainain, is due (cf. Vasmer) to the dialectical (South) German (salliter).

See also ' p o r o c h ', ' a r m a t a '.

- 1) In Ukrainian the word was known from the local Germans, probably already in the 14-15th c. Cf. the city of Lviv accounts books for 1410 (Czol, ArLw, 296); also Zubrycki (KrLw, 123) states that 'Saletra was made in Lviv in 1483 in the factory opposite St Bernard's Monastery.
- 2) This is a 'čelobitnja' by a Ukrainian master ... 1638, Bĭet čelom novovyezžij Čerkašenin Seliternoj master Senĭka, Ivanov syn ... ja na Voroneže syskal seliternuju zemlju, a mně seliternoe dělo za obyčaj", AMG, II, 107.
- 3) Myško, 84; MTamožnja, 80, 83; Kafengauz, Oč (Russko-ukrainskie trgov. svjazi; Kursk Tamožnja), 295; Luk, II, 164-5, 223, 228.

S E M I N Á R I J A (seminary), P.

Russ : 17-18

1670, "mez inymi učenii estĭ po ich jazyku `semina(ri)um ezuitskoe", Kosmgr, 387; 1721, "E.c. v v doklad o seminarii t.e.o učiliščnom domě

Uk : 17

(1613, "te maią byč oddana na Seminary Wilenskie", Potij, Metropol. of Kiev, ArJZ, I/6, 415); 1642, "Ne pripominaju tut ... monastyrov, škol,

otročeskom". P, Doklad, 561; 1721, "ot inozemnych lučšich seminariov". "O Seminárii" . "V .seminárii reguly ... chraniti. V seminárium byti c(e)rkvi", P, DR, 65v, 108r, 151r; 1744, "Stichi i kanty ... Ěeod. Ljaševskij, učitel' Troickoj seminarii". Rodoskij (Grž), No. 80a, (p. 56); 1745, "Dialog v Tferskoj seminarii byvyj", Berkov, 290; 1745, "Sinopsis ... ot seminarii Tverskoj ... izobrženoj", RInterl, 535.

Deriv.: S E M I N A R Í S T , P.

1721, "Nasmatrivati' ... meždo Seminaristy", "vsjak ... seminarist", "Seminaristom opredělit' vremena". P, DR, 56v, 150v; 1741, "Prikazali: seminaristov, okončivšich učenie ..." (Ukaz), Smir, MAk, 229.

seminarij dlja spudeov ... vystavlenych", e.g. by P. Mohila - (Slizka, Triod. kv. Predisl), SUP, 301; 1708, "pro seminario ... in beneficium Roxolanae nationis" (Lvov Confraternity letter to Rome), ArJZ, I/12, 619.

Russ 17 - 18 < Uk (16) 17- : Pol (16) 17 < Lat (seminarium: semen)

Introduced to Russian by the Ukrainian scholars and teachers together with the Kiev (Ukrainian) education and its terminology. Jesuits introduced it to Poland and the Ukraine.

Morphologically Ukrainian and hence Russian adopted Latin N. pl. neut. g. form '-ia' for sing. fem. g. (-ja- stem) 'seminarija', (cf. also 'gimnazija', 'kolegija'). But Prokopovich still lapses into Latin '-ium' form. Polish retains Lat, form and gender: 'seminarium'¹⁾ - N. sing. neut. and 'seminaria' - N. pl. neut.

'Seminarist' (cf. 'bandurist', 'kanceljarist') - borrowed together with 'seminarija'.

1) The word 'seminarium' (disseminating centre) was coined by Jesuits after 1563 (Council of Trent), during their educational measures against the Reformation. Seminaries appeared in Poland, Ukraine, White Russia. Prokopovich set up a model 'Duchovnaja seminarija' in St. Peterburg (1718-25). Cf. also seminaries in Rostov, Tobolsk, Novgorod, Tver, organised by the Ukrainian scholars initiative at the beginning of the 18th c.

S E N S (sense, meaning, feeling)

Russ : (17-) 18

17th c. (1676-80), "sens¹⁾" (Ěeofan, Dijakon), Charl, 435; 1720-22, "Čtoby

Uk : 17

1618-21, "kotorych pisma ... vyvoračujut i z vlasnoho sensu vyzuvajut", PalZK,

on ... iz inostrannago jazyka na Russkoj ... jasno perevodil daby sens spravedliv ... i mněnie ... bylo", (PSZ, IV), Smir; 18th c., "Sens - rozum, čuvstvo, myslí", LVN.

504; 1644, "tak tekstu jako sensu ... tym dalismi pokoj" (Želiborskij, trebnik), Ž, Narys, 32; 1659, "čvorakij est sens v pismě svjatom", Gal, KIR, 83, 242, 246; 1672, "i inšie z eho senšusu v listach školjavye ... řeči vyčerpnulismo" (Zaběla), BarPs, 164; 1690, "Žartovnyj ... věřš ... zaraz ... sens pravdivdivyj ukažet" (Veličkov, Mleko), BilChr, 215; 1720, "List ... v takij sens pisan", VelLět, I, 167.

Pol: 16th c., (end), "slów, nie sensu patrzą" (Górnicki), 1608, "sens albo zrozumienie duchowne" (Grochow.), Karłowicz, Linde.

Russ (17-) 18 < Uk (WR) 17- < (POL 16 <) Lat (sensus, sentiō)

A learned loan-word from Latin, introduced to Russian mainly through Ukrainian intermediary - education, literature, scholars with Latin background. Cf. 'Sillaba', 'tekst', 'sentencija'.

Rodossky's remark that "Θeofan²⁾ chotja velikoross upotrebljaet slova 's i l l a b a', 's e n s'" - implying that, unlike the Ukrainians, it was exceptional for a Muscovite - Russian to use such words as 'sens' or 'sillaba', supports the Ukrainian channel for it in Russian.

- 1) Kharlampovich (435, f.n.7.) actually quotes Rodossky's remarks.
- 2) This refers not to 'Ierodiakon O. Θeofan', a Ukrainian monk, of 'Čudov' m., but to 'Dijakon Θeofan of Savvin-Storoževskij' (West of Moscow) monastery, who translated several Ukrainian literary works (e.g. "Zercalo Bohoslovija" of Kir. Trankv. ; "Nebo Novoe" of Galjatovskij) into Russian about 1676-80. cf. Busl, 1030; Charl. 435. His knowledge of Ukrainian is partly explained by the large number of Ukrainian monks in the monastery at the time, including its Archimandrite, 'Varnava Lebedevič' (Charl. 295).

S E N T É N C I J A (sentence, pronouncement, ruling), (Y).

Russ : (17-) 18

17th c. (end), "sentencija", (Metafiz. Kosmgr. < Gr), Sob, 375; 1717, "Jakoby on prigovor ili sentenciju v sudnom dělē ... činil" (Šafir), Smir; 1725, "a figúra senténcii ostaetsja v kiichždo řečach jako že chočeši", (Y.),

Uk : 16-

1588, "... tym, kotorye byli roznych sentencij ...nemaem ...nelaski pokazovati" (Sig. III), AZ, IV, 5; 16-17th c., ""za ... knjazej našich, ... sentencij hetakich ne byvalo, poprostu ...

PolikRR, 62; 1730, "110, Sentencija, po ruski izrečenie", Kant, II (Prillož), 42; 1748, "sentencija", Tred, Ort, 279.

hovorili". "radil ... povět ..., koho b ... na zůžzd vybrati i sentencyi vypraviti" (Meleško), AJZ, II, 188, 189; 1659, "druhuju senténciju prinjala vsja cerkva naša", Gal, KIR, 177; 17th c., "sentencija, sudba", SS.

WR: 16-17th c., *AJZ, II, 188-9.

Pol: 1564- 1641, "sentencya", Linde.

Russ 17 -18 < Uk, WR 16-17- : Pol 16- < Lat (sententia: sentire)

A learned Latinism in Russian, partly through Ukrainian and possibly Polish, resting on its literary tradition in Ukrainian.

S E N I O R (a student supervisor of other students), R.

Russ : 18

1702-6, "Děti ... děti! slyšu o vas chudo: ... togo radi stavlju vam seněora gospodina Andreja Jureviča, čtob on vas munštroval, jak cyganskich lošadej" (pismo k učen. Rostov. školy), R, Ps, (Šljapkin), 350; 1723, "senior", Smir MAK, 106.

Uk : 17 - 18

(1623, "Seniores Ruthenorum Instigator", (Confratern. Lviv), ArJZ, I/12, 543); 1632 - 1700, "Seniory", (Kiev Akad.), Petrov, KAK, X, 240, 242; 1719, "... vasilija ... Kvasovskaho ... profesora škol ... Seniora v Šklaměru" (Černihov Kalend), Byk (Kir), No. 179; (1700-) 1750, "2. na utreniju ... dolžen učreždenij senior visilati dvoich studentov", "... no iměet sneior ... opredělati". (Instrukc., Kiev Ak), Višn, KAK, 336, 338.

Russ 18 < Uk 17- < (Pol 17-) Lat (senior)

' S e n i o r ' - a learned loan-word in Russian - belongs to the 17-18th c. Kiev Academy administrative terminology which was introduced to Muscovy together with the Ukrainian education in the 18th c. After 1701, when Yavorsky became 'Protector' Akademii, 'seniory' in Moscow Academy (as in Kiev) were appointed by Prefekt ¹⁾.

Rostovsky founded the Rostov Seminary on the Ukrainian model. '-ě-' for foreign '-i-' ('seněor') is an exclusively Ukrainian feature.

1) According to Smirnov (MAK, 105), in the 20s (of the 18th c.) "... prefekt ... iz otlíčnych po poveděniu studentov naznačal 'inspektorov' ili 'seniorov' ... smotrěti za učnikami vně Akademii".

S Ě Č Ī (sich, Zaporozhian Cossacks' fortress), P.

Russ : 17

1660, "zapisano ... v neversalě getmana Jurija Chmelnickogo ... čto de totarovja pristupali v Zaporogach k gorodu Sěči", AMG, III, 31; 1686, "takže i Zaporožskomu Košu, Kodaku i gorodu Sěči do Černogo Lěsu". (Opis, Russ. document), ArJZ, VII/1, 514; 1700, "takže vo stranach reki Dněpra ot Sěči ... daže do Očakova". (Dogovor s Turc.), PiB, I, 377; 1709, "dones, daby otpuski chlěbnye k nim v Sěču otpuskati ... ne velěti". (Golovkin), Sud-ko, II, 119; 1715, "pribyl ... v Gluchov iz Sěči Zaporožskoj pisari Ragulja", (Golicyn to Skorop), Sud-ko, II, 66; 1722, "I togdaž ot Terechtemirova za pjatdesjati milí niže pri ... Dněprě postroena krěpostí Sěči". P, IstPv, 200.

Uk : 16 - 17

(1585, sič-ovyj) ¹⁾; 1683, "Jakov ... z ... Zaporožcami do Sěči ujšol", Evarn, Istoč, I, 13; 1672-702, "Da iz toho vremeni (e.g. 1516) kozaki, najpače Zaporožskie ... žilišče svoe prozvali košem ili Sěčju" (Chanskij posol) "prišol do Sěči", SamLět (Prilož), 213, 93; 2. 11. 1996, "vojska Zaporozkocho nizovoho Jakov Moroz ataman Košovj z Tovarystvom ... z Sěči ...", Evarn, Istoč, I, 635; 1710, "prikazavši im prosto itti na Zaporože do Sěči", HrabLět, 42; 1720, "chan sam zo vsěm vojskom ... išol do Sěči Zaporožskoj stepami", "vsě ulicě i pereulki v Sěči ... i armati ... očistili", VelLět, II, 358-9, 366.

Deriv.: 1720, "armati sěčovie", "cyruliki sěčovie", VelLět, II, 366.

Pol: 16th c., (Siczowych kozakow), 1782, "Sicz Zaporowska jest horda kozaków Siczowych w Siczy Naddnieprskiej", Linde.

Russ 17- < Uk 16 - 17 (> Pol 16 -) : CSI *sěkti, *sekq (cut)

's ě č ĩ' (fem.g. -ĭ stem group) semantically corresponds to Russian 'krěpostí'. A Ukrainianism in Russian and Polish, became known through the Zaporožhian Cossacks' activities.

It became de-etymologized in Ukrainian and is synonymous with 'Zaporožie'.

See 'fortecija', 'Zaporožie'.

1) Hrushevsky (Istor. Ukrainy-Rusy, Kiev, 1909, VII, 139) quotes Polish sources of 1585, confirming the word's existence in 16th c. Ukrainian ("Sultan przegraża a nawięcej się obraża Siczowych kozaków najazdy" - Dyaryusze sejmowe z r. 1585. c.9.).

S I L L A B A (syllable), S.

Russ : 17 - 18

17th c., "sillaba", *Dijakon Ťeofan*¹⁾; 1731, "Sylbe, slog, sklad, sýllaba", *Weis*, 625; 1750, "... Ja na odnu sillabu krasnorěčija tvoego boljše polagajusĭ, neželi na vse moe ljubovnoe iskusstvo" (*Čudov. III/7*), S, V, 290.

Uk : 17

1619, "sylljaba" (*Kniha o věře edinoj*) *Hüttle-W.*, *Annals*, 78; 1627, "Sýlljáva: sklad, sillába", *Ber*, 239; 453; 17th c., "silljaba - sloh, sklad", *SS*; 1690, "... do kozdoho stichov konca dvě silljaby z konečnych že lěter uformovanye otzyvajutsja" (*Veličk. Mleko*), *BilChr*, 214.

Pol: 16th c. (end), "sylaba", *Linde*.

Russ 17-18 < Uk 17- < Pol 16 < Lat (syllaba) < Gr (συλλαβη)

A learned Latinism in Russian through Ukrainian interme - diary.

See ' s e n s '.

1) *Charl*, 435 (foot note, 7).

S K A R B (treasure, treasury)

Russ : (15-) 16-17

15thc. (13-14), "ona že reče: idutiĭ ... pristavleny kŭ skarbou", *LětPS* 6453 (*Ob*, 11); 1488, "i tvoja milostiĭ bogatějšij než Kralĭ Polĭskij ... ot skarbov" (*Poppel, Moscow*), *DSnR*, I, 2; 1514, "i v skarb i vo ... monastyri ... ne vstupatisja" (*Vas. III, Smolensk sit*), *SGGD*, I, 142; 1567, "Getmany i podskarbii" (*Vorotynsky*), "i skarbom odaren", *Groz*, 271, 276; 1607-8, "voevoda tratil skarb korolevskij" (*Volkon. Pol sit*), *DSnPL*, IV, 332, 351; 1649, "skarby ... zbirajut", (*Kunak, UK sit*), *VUR*, II, 313; 1663, "i skarb i nagoroda velikaja" (*Pol sit*), *AMG*, III, 520; 1710, "v vojskovej skarb" (*P. I's chart. for Kiev*), *UANZaps* (VII-VIII), 351; 1718, "(*Ljudovik*) ot korolja skarb ... vzjal", (*Bužinskij, Puffend.*), *Smir*;

Uk : (12-13-) 14

13-14th c., "ona že (*Oliha*) reče: idutiĭ po mně (i.e. the *Derevljane-envoys*) sŭ družinoju mouža moeho pristavleny kŭ skarbou", (*PovVL*) *LětPS* 6453 (*Ob*, 11)¹⁾; 1347-, "maet ... zaplatiti vinu 70 u našĭ skarb", *Stat Visl* (MS), 17/2; 1388, "... rastravca skarbu našoho" (*Vit. Luck*), *AZ*, I, 25; 1389, "do skarbu", (*Vit. Luck*), *DiR*, I, 27; 1454, "s sŭkarby" (*Snjat*), *R87*; 1488, "iz skarbu", *UH*, No. 16²⁾; 1489, "bo to ... naš skarb", *UH*, No. 18; 1540, "skarb cerkovnyj", *Gol*, I, 1; 1563-9, "skarby", *KA*, 579; 1596, "Život ... i tyž skarb", *Ziz*, 47; 1627, "Sŭkrovišče: skarb, skarbnĭca", *Ber*, 246; 1632, "skarb", *Tit*, 314; 1655, "ekzakciju ... ot kupcov ... otdavati do skarbu vojskovoho", (*Chmelnickij*), *AJZ*, III, 508; 1659,

1709-25, "Soizvolil ... iz togo mazedpinu skarbu datĭ vam dvatcatĭ tysjačĭ rublej", Smir.

Deriv.: 1656, "skarbnik Trockij", AMG, II, 518, 567; 1703, "velikij skarbij v. kn. litovskogo", PiB, II, 337; 1789, "skárbnica, skárbovyj", SAR.

Dal: skarb (kazna deneznaja), Zapadnoe; Ušakov, skarb, -nica (of Uk. hetman).

"maemo skarb", Gal KIR, 180; 1672-702, "nemoh nasititisja skarbami", SamLët, 169; 1710, "i platu vojsku z skarbu", HrabLët, 241; 1720, "z skarbcu vojskovoho", VelLët, II, 366; 18th c., "za toj skarb ... ne daj" (Klim. Virši), BilChr, 209.

Deriv.: podskarbij; 1452, R86; 1710, HrabLët, 163; skarbnyj; 1494, AJZ, II, 112; 1655, AJZ, III, 508; 1710, HrabLët, 47; skarbica : 1627, Ber, 246; 1676, Radiv Prop, 193.

WR : 1489, **skarb", Četĭja, (53v), 83; 17th c., *Al, 121.

GDL: 1505, 1517 (A16, S11), Stang, 87.

Pol: 1136, "Item Scarbinichi cum his", (Bulla, village of Skarbienice), Tasz, 14; 14-15th c., Moszyński;

Russ (15-) 16-17 < (WR, GDL 14-15- <) Uk (12-13-) 14- : < Pol (12-) 14-15- < OHG (scarbôn - to incise, a mint, a coin with a toothed edge; scerf) NHG (Scher(p)f, Scherflein, Kluge, Vasmer) : OEngl (scearp > Mod Engl 'sharp')

It is evident from our examples, most of which in Russian reflect or refer to non-Russian (e.g. to Ukrainian, White Russian, GDL, Polish) situations and conditions, or being characteristic of individual authors or scribes (Volkonsky), that both Ukrainian, White Russian and Polish (mostly indirectly) in various degrees contributed to its frequent but sporadic appearance in the administrative Russian; but Ukrainian, through scribes, literature, cultural relations, played a major part, particularly since the second half of the 17th c., in sustaining 'skarb's precarious hold in Russian (crf. Dal, Uš).

Before 17th c. it was rare in Russian. The first example (LëtPS, Ob) leads eventually to a South West Rus' (Galicia-Volynia Principality) 12-13th c. source. The 1488 (Poppel) document contains other Ukrainian features ('pytal mene car' - ²⁾, while 'Vasilij' III's Charter, 1514, reflects Smolensk (WR) conditions; Vorotynsky's (1567) language lexically is North Ukrainian.

Russian usage, apart from 'sokrovišče', 'klad', since 14th c. has been 'kazna', 'kaznačej' (< Turcic 'chazna' < Arabic 'chisaneh, chasneh'); Poles, GDL, White Russians, Ukrainians (also the Zaporozhian Cossacks - cf. HrabLët, 163), on the other hand, denoted their Treasury or Finance Minister 'Skarb', '(Pod)skarbij', 'skarbnyk'.

Scholars are not agreed on the etymology of 'skarb': -Łoś (I, 23, 62), Brueckner, Brandt (RVF, XXIV, 173), Machek (s.v. 'skrbiti') hint on its CSI origin, linking it in Polish with *skŭrbi-n-, and hence with 'skorbĭ' (e.g. as Pol 'karmić' < *kŭrmiti);

Preobraž, Vasm, KESRJa, on the other hand, consider it of Common Gmc origin *skarb-, OHG 'scerf', 'scarbôn- (to make incision, denoting a coin with toothed edge; Lat. 'nummus serratus'; cf. ORus' 'rězanka', 'rězana' - Črn, RIL, 128-131; SrMat), which, semantically and etymologically, is probable.

Its semantic development to 'skarb - treasury, treasure' crystallized, most probably, in Polish, but it has no exclusively Polish ³⁾ or Ukrainian phonetic features; it is notably absent in Slovak, Czech (Mod Cz 'skarba' is later from Polish - Jungm.), absent in SSI.

In Ukrainian it has been fully integrated linguistically since 13-14th c. (probably existing in the 12-13th c. colloquial of Galicia-Volynia Principalities) and could have come from Polish, or, as in Polish, from the local Germans not much later than it did in Polish.

See 'groši', 'městiči'.

- 1) Cf. 'groši' (footnote 2).
- 2) "upomi(n)ki poslanye knjazju Tverskomu", 1488, containing 'skarb', found in Mukhanov Sbornik, No. 11, and quoted by Kočin (Materially Terminolog. Slov. Dr. Russ., M-L, 1937), also by SrMat, is actually a Ukrainian (West Polisian) language text and is here referred to as UH, No. 16. (Michael Borisovich of Tver' escaped to the GDL in 1485).
- 3) Unbegaun (Langue r., 115) equally considers it a Polonism ("Le mot, d'origine polonaise, n'est pas d'usage courant dans la Russie du XVI siècle").

S K L A D (syllable, composition), L, S.

Russ : 17-18

17th c., "izdivitel'nye sklady i priměry" (Olearij, < G), Sob, 75; 1739, "sklady i slogi", RukLeks; 22. 4. 1747, "... v nemeckich Viršach net ni skladu ni ladu", L, Filos, 651; 1748, "ibo sam sklad jasno pokazyvaet, kakoe to rečenie", "jazyk i sklad naš ...", (Pravops), S, X, 34, 41; 1748, "i každomu slogu ili skladu", "i skladov v celych slovach", Tred, Ort, 254, 115; 116; 1748, "Proza est' slovo, kotorogo časti ne imejut točno opredelennoj meri i porjadka skladov. Poema imeet točnyj porjadok skladov po ich udareniju ili proiznošeniju", L, Filos, 453; 1755, "O skladach i rečenijach: Rossijskie sklady sostojat iz samoglasnago soprjažennago s soglasnym odněm, ili mnogimi: dru-žeštvo; ... aj, ej, i-noj;

Uk : 16

1588, "Boh ... tohdy vměsto alfavitum i skladu, naložil im zakon", "ni edin prestupiti sklad sirěči literu ednu", "ni hlasa ni sklada", (O věřě edinoj), RIB, VII, 622, 716, 721; 1600-17, "Ne bo az chulju hramotičnoe učenje i ključ' k poznaniju skladov i rečej, jakože něcyi mnjat", Viš (Domnik), 163; 1624, "Napervěj, naučivšisja skladov, liter, potom hrammatiki učat" (Luck, Porjad. školy), PVK, I/1, 114; 1627, "Sloh: sklad, est tyž v hrammaticě sloh, jako a, e, - 'ba', 'bra'", Ber, 224; 17th c., "Sklad, silljaba", SS.

Mod Uk: sklad.

Skladati: 1596, "perestoroħa choťjačim věřšě skladati ..." ¹⁾, Ziz Gram, 24;

rečenija sostojať iz skladov". L, Gram (pa. 101, 102), p. 49.

Russ 17-18 < Uk 16- : CS1 *sŭ-, *klad-q

'sklad', 'skladati', (syllable, composition) in Russian is a semantic Ukrainianism. It came to Russian through the Ukrainian education as a Ukrainianized grammatical term ¹⁾, competing temporarily (in the 17-18th c.) against the preferred and literary Russian 'slog', 'slagati' (syllable, composition).

See 'sillaba'.

- 1) The Ukrainian Grammarians of OCS, however, used 'slogŭ' in their terminology (Adelphotes, Lviv, 1591, 8k; Ziz Gram, 1596, 30, 31; Smotr Gram, 1619 - Per, Mat, I/1, 16; repeated in the Moscow reprint 1648, p. 341v.).

S K R Ý P K A / S K R Y P Í C A (violin), L.

Russ : 17 - 18

(1692, K. Istomin, Bukvarĭ) ¹⁾; 1697, "... togda ne ostanetsja ni odin instrument ... kotorojby vtech arganech ne otzyvalsja igraniem ... cymbaly skrypicy basy, špromty arfy fleity vilĭoramŭby cytry trubny litavry" (Padua), Tolst, 72; 1698-9, "velĕl ... igrati ... na basu, a dvum na skrypicach" (Vienna, Čižinskij), DSnR, IX, 511; 1731, "Diskantgeige, dyškantovaja skrypka", "skripkoju". "Geige, geigen, -skrypica, umĕti na skrypicĕ igrati", Weis, 135, 138, 249; 1739, "francuzskuju poeziju někto izobrazil pod vidom ... ženščiny, čto sugorbivšisĭ ... pri muzykĕ igrajuščago na skrypicĕ satira tancuet" (Russk. stich), L, I, 16; 1789, "Skripka, ili skripica, orudie musikijskoe, o četyrech strunach, na koem smyčkom igrajut; skripica - grib jadovytoj", SAR.

Deriv.: 1789, "skripačĭ, skripočnyj, skripíčnyj", SAR.

Uk : (15-) 16 -

15th c., "skrypka", (Mold), Kotlijarov ²⁾, 11-16; 1565-66, "i tež z medvednikov i skripkov ... po osmi hrošej", (Vilna Sojm, to Kiev), RIB, XXX, 844; 1596, "Husli, arfa, ljutnja, skripica", Ziz, 40; 1597-8, "iž ty što ... ot dudki i skripki i frjujarnika razobral", Viš (Episk), 36; 1627, "Húsli: skripica", Ber, 48; 17th c., "skripki - husli", SS; 1673-4, "Muzyki, vdarte v struny ... ('Tu cymbalisty i skrypki ihrajuti')", (Aleks. Čel. Bož, I/3), UInterm, 86;

Mod Uk: skrypka;

Deriv.: 1565-6, "i skripkov", RIB, XXX, 844; 1601, "bodnar, skripec ... zolotnik" (Lviv Confratern), ArJZ, I/11, 32; 1672-702, "skripnikov, dudnikov - usĕch hnano do vojska", SamLĕt, 141; 1719-23, "dvorcovyj bandurist ... i dva skripcisty" (Chanenko), Tymč (s.v. 'bandurist').

WR: 1565-6, "i tež z ... dudŭkov, skripŭkov ... po osmi hrošej", RIB, XXX, 833.

Pol: 1542, "W skrzypice ... graią",
Reczek; 16th c., "mieć muzykę
zwyczajną, dudę i skrzypką", Linde.

Russ 17- < (WR 16 <) Uk (15-) 16- : Pol 16- : CSI *skrip- (scrape)

' s k r y p k a / s k r y p i c a ' - instrument and the word denoting it - came to Russian together with the Ukrainian singing and music towards the end of the 17th c.³⁾ The earlier (17-18th c.) spelling in Russian with '-y-' (colloquial - 'skrypka', literary, bookish - 'skrypica') < *-i- (CSI *skrip-ěti) points to Ukrainian (or WR) source. Cf. Ukrainian 'y' (in 'skrynka', 'korysti', 'korysti', 'kryk') < CSI *-i-.

Chronologically 'skrypka' (diminutive originally, with the suffixal formant '-ŭka' from 'skrip-a' - onomatopoeic in origin) with the meaning 'violine' first gained currency on the South and West Ukrainian linguistic territory in the 15-16th c. (in Polish - 16th c.), spreading gradually to other parts⁴⁾ of the Ukraine and to White Russia, and consequently reaching Muscovy⁵⁾. But it remained semantically rather vague still in the 16-17th c. Ukrainian and Russian (also in Polish), often implying 'gusli' (an old string instrument, played with fingers), 'gudcy'. Cf. also in Polish - 'skrzypica' - lyra, flute (Łoś, II, 70, 89), and in Czech - 'skřipky' - "housle pastýrů" (Machek) - a crude lute-like instrument made by shepherds.

Historically *skripa (skripica) - a prototype of the instrument was (most probably) known in the Kiev Rus' period - frescoes in St Sophia, Kiev, show a musician with a string instrument (a viol?) played with a bow. (Istor. Uk. Mystectva, AN URSS, Kiev, 1966, I 282, 281).

The 16th c. Russian surnames 'Skripicyn' semantically belong to 'skripěti' (scrape).

- 1) Find, I, 193, 232. (K. Istomin's 'Bukvari' of 1692, contains a plate with 'skripka' and 'bandura' on it, see ' b a n d u r a '.
- 2) According to B. Kotljarov ("Muzikal'naja kul'tura Sojuznych Respublik", Moldav. SSSR, Moskva, 1957, p.5), "Termin 'skripka' vstrečaetsja v bytu v Moldavii uže vo vtoroj polovine XV veka". (Cf. also his "O skripičnoj kul'ture v Moldavii", Goizd. Mold., Kishinev, 1955, p. 11-16); According to Chybiński, A. (Słown. Muzyków dawnej Polski, Kraków, 1948/49). "lutnistowie, trębacz, bębownicy, skrzypkowie" were members of the Musicians 'cech' in Lviv in 1580.
- 3) Findejzen (I, 191) considers that this instrument was unknown in Russian in the 16-17th c. ("pervye skripki v Moskve pojavilis' liš' v načale 18 v."), although quoting Morozov (Istor. Russk. teatra do polov, XVIII st., SPb, 1889, p. 136), he says that 'skripki' - 'violy' were called 'ryli' in the 17th c. Russia, because of their shape ("napominaja narodnuju malorossijskuju liru, nazyvajuščujusja rylej"), Find, I, 320 (footnote 393).
- 4) Kotljarov, Muzik. Kul't., p. 11. (Chmelnickij's own court orchestra, which he sent to Moldavia to play at his son's wedding to Vasil Lupul's daughter) in 1652, consisted of three violins (skrypky), 1 violincello, 1 trombone, etc., - "skrypka" by that time was a main instrument of Ukrainian court and popular orchestras).
- 5) The dominant Church attitude in the 16-17th c. Muscovy was against musical instruments. Find, I, 236. (Cf. Aleks. Mich. ukaz of 1649 against "vsjakie gudebnye bėsovskija sosudy ... bėsovskija igry". According to Olearius, in 1649 five cartloads of confiscated musical instruments were burnt on the riverbank in Moscow.).

S M A K (taste), Y.

Russ : 17-

1678, "i učinitsja smak velīmi vkusen i blagovolen", DvorCT, 35, 37; 17th c. (end), "... s migdaly ... i so inymi prismaki", Zerc, 312; 1704, "Smáki, sdoba, smačností v estvach, conditura". Polik; 1700-22, "Estī li někij smak, jaže jasi?", Y, Prop, 84; 1718, "Onago (sacharu) umějut upotrebljati na vsjakie sacharnyja konfekty i prismaki" (Slavineckij, Vved. v Evrop. Istor. < G), Smir; 18th c., "roskošnyj smak", (Tred, I, 30), Christiani, 23;

Deriv.: **smačností:** 1704, Polik; **smačnyj:** 18th c., Christiani, 23.

Dial.: Sevsk: "smak - vkus", Preobraž; Smolensk: "smakovatī", ObiSlov; Tver', Vologda: "smak", Vasm.

Uk : 15-16-

(15th c., ****smačneho zapachu**", ZRSb, 301); 1597-600, "polumiskov, rozmaitymi smakami, ufarbovanych", Viš (Episk), 73; 1599, "vidomoho elementu net ... ani smaku vina ne čuešī" (Antiris), RIB, XIX, 749; 1618-21, "budet emu v smak", PalZK, 656; 1627, "Boriθ: zělie ostroho smaku", Ber, 365; 1631, "smak ščaslivosti nebesnoj" (Triod Cv), Tit, 242; 1630-32, "ščo za smak", Tit, 303; 17th c., "smak - sladostī", SS.

Mod Uk: smak;

Deriv.: **smakovati:** 1563-9, KA, 304; 1637, Gol, II, 136; **smakovanie:** 1618-21, PalZK, 682; 1631, Gol, I, 395; 1646, Diar Fil, 137; **smačnyj:** 15th c., *ZRSb, 301; 1597-600, Viš, 41; 17th c., "smačnaja potrava", SS; 1720, "nesmačnij list", VelLět, II, 27.

WR: 17th c., ****umysl tvoj ne najde smaku**", Al, 92; 15th c., ****smačneho**", ZRSb, 301.

Pol: 15th c., Moszyński; 1500, "smaka", Brueck; 1564, "sapor, smak", Mącz, 105c/17;

OCz: "smak", Šimek; "šmak", Machek.

Russ 17- < Uk (WR) 15-16- < Pol 15- : < Cz 15- < MHG (smac, smecken) NHG (Geschmack, schmecken)

Thörnqvist's view "... wenigstens teilweise durch Westrussische Vermittlung" ¹⁾, referring to 'smak' in Russian, may well be re-defined to mean, "through Ukrainian-White Russian as main intermediary": it was known in Ukrainian and White Russian before the Polemic Literature (16-17th c.).

In the dialectal Russian - Sevsk, Smolensk, Tver' it is explained by the Ukrainian or White Russian basis of the dialects or by the proximity of the latter linguistic territories, but its presence in the Vologda (an important trading centre in the 16-17th c.) and Perm dialects is less clear.

Initial 's-' (for *š-) may mean that 'smak' was borrowed by Slavonic ²⁾ before MHG

's' (before consonants) > 'š'.

'šmak' (1703, PiB, I, 251) leads direct to German.

See 'šnur', 'stoljar'.

1) Thörnq, Nord. Lehnw. (pa. 19), p. 202.

2) Kástner (pa 200) hints at a possibility of Czech (<UG) intermediary for Polish.

S N U R O K see **Š N U R**

S P R Á V A (court case; affair, business)

Russ : 17

1607, "Da korol' že učinil ... v boljšich spravach duchovnyj čin". (Volkon), DSnPL, IV, 365; 1608, "Prikazal ... listom ... čtob vy ... o vsěch spravach ... govorili" (dijak Ivanov), DSnPL, IV, 497; 1654, "Chočet on korol' odin Getmanskimi spravami vladeti" (Uk. GDL sit), AMG, II, 376; 1670, "oružiem šurmujut i vintujut, vovsem voinskim spravam posledstvujut", Kosmgr, 42; 1717-27, "Uzol ubo sicevoj trudnoj spravy ne mogli inakšim obrazom Solomon razvjazat", Buž, Prop, IV, 46.

Deriv.: 1567, "spravovatl", Groz, 276; 1577, "spravca", Groz, 203.

Uk : 14-

1389, "Ljuckye spravy, esliby ne byli stverženy holosom svetkov, ... byvajut v zapomnenii" (Luck), DiR, I, 26; 1438, "Nam spravy i rod ... domu eho ... knjaz' ... opovėdal", Luck), R76; 1509, "Miriški ... spravy na sebe berut", (VilSobor), RIB, IV, 15; 1563-9, "Znaju spravy Tvoi", KA, 597; 1587, "sprava cerkve", KICN, 242; 1596, "Dėjanie - správa", Ziz, 44; 1618-21, "v toj spravě", PalZK, 505; 1627, "Dėlo: správa", Ber, 60; 1631, 1632, 1634, "sprava", Tit, 242, 311, 272; 1670, "sprava", BarPs, 113; 1672-702, "do inich gospodar spravi ne mēl", SamLėt, 156.

Deriv.: **spravitl:** 1433, "posly svoimi spravljaj i spravil", R66; **spravovatisja:** 1563-9, KA, 362; 1627, "Ispravljaju: spravuju", **spravlenie**", Ber, 91. **Spravca:** 1515, "spravca voenŭnyj", (KKLėt), SUP, 210; 1627, "Dėlateli: spravca", Ber, 60.

Pol: 1500 ("sprawa"), 1455 ("sprawca"), 14-15th c. ("sprawić"), Reczek.

OCz: "správa, zakon, řehole", Šimek.

Russ 17 - < Uk 14- 15- : ORus' (isprava): Pol, Cz 14- : CSI *iz-, *prav-

Formatively 's p r a v a' (for 'isprava', 'ispravlenie') in Russian is resting largely on its spelling tradition in Ukrainian. Its meanings - 'court case' > 'any case' > 'affair'

that had developed from the original "dati ispravu" ¹⁾ (Russ 14-15th c., SrMat), "učiniti ... isūpravu" (Uk 1352, R3) - 'to correct Injustice', also lead to Ukrainian.

The 17-18th c. Russian technical terms 'ssprava', 'spravka', (Polik), 'spravščik' (corrector) came from the Moscow printing house. See 'z', 'zrada', 'zborny', 'spěvak'.

1) In the 17th c. Moscow administr. language 'uprava' is used in this phrase, e.g. 1634, "veli ... v tom dat svoi carskoi sud i upravu", MDBP, II/13, 51.

S P Ě V A K / V S P Ě V A K (singer)

Russ : 17

9. 2. 1652, "... a s nimi priěchali Kievskago Bratskogo monastyrja Archidijakon Michajlo, da s nim vspěvaki Ōedor Ternopolskij ..." (Putivl. vov. Chilkov to Aleks. Mich.), Undol, Pěn 23, 24; 1652, "Carju Gos ... Aleksěju Mich., bjut čelom cholopi Tvoi novovyězžie Kievskie spěvaki", (Petition), Undol, Pěn, 25; 27. 2. 1656, "... priěchali iz Kieva v Putivlí Kievskie spěvaki". "... a na Moskvě spěvak Aleška Leškovskij", (Aleks. Mich. gramota), AJZ, III, 518; 1669, "požaloval vel. gosudariš ... Kievskie metropolii vspevaka Vasilja Rjabskogo". (Aleks. Mich. gramota), Ejng. I, 369; 1681, "... izyskaniem razsuditel'nych spěvakov". DilMus, 7; 1690, "a on de Proc (Čerkašenin) vzjav četyrech ... spěvak, pošel k Smolensku", RIB, V, 939-40; 1702, "... da učitelev latinskoj nauki dvuch, spěvakov 4 čelověk, studentov 2 ..." ¹⁾ (Bytovye čerty nač. XVIII.v.), ČOIDR (1904.kn.I., Směs', No. 16), 15-16. (Vospěvatí: 1681, "vospěvati", DilMus, 30; 1678-8-, "pěsní pobėdnuju ... vospěvati", Polockij (Rifmolog), 129, 198; 1748, "O tom geroě ... kotorago stichotvorec vospěval", S, X, 94).

Uk : (15-) 16

(15th c., **"petia albo spevania", ZRSb, 313)/ 1563-9, "Slyšal esmi holos spevakov", KA, 634; 1588, "vsi dochody ... na ... djaki, na spevaki, na bakaljari" (Bishop of VolVol), ArJZ, I/6, 238; 1599, "Čerez ... Pavla Spevaka v Židičine", (Luck), ArJZ, I/6, 249; 1627, "Musikij: Spěvák, ihrač", Ber, 437; 1627, "dlja vzjatja ... spevačūka Ivanūka ... i drugich spevakov" (Luck), ArJZ, I/6, 593; 1631, "Kucharkam i spěvakam" (Lviv), Gol, I, 394; 1646, "... bylo hojne veselja, muzykov i hranja, a spěvakov ... spěvanja". Trankv. Perlo, BilChr, 165; 17th c., "spivačka - percantatrix", Heptaglot, (132), 5Q.

Mod Uk: spivák, Hrinč.

Deriv.: spevanja: 15th c., *ZRSb, 313; 1563-9, KA, 608; 1646, BilChr, 165; 1687, "zvykli ... v spěvaniju ... formovati holosy" (Lviv), AZ, V, 205;

Spěvati: 1563-9, KA, 443; 1591, "spěvajmo" (Lviv), RIB, XIX (Priměč), 68; 1632, Tit, 296; 1672-702, SamLět, 42.

Spěvarnja: 1710-20, "prichodití ... na spěvarnju" (Turč), BilChr, 416.

WR: 15th c., **"spevania", ZRSb, 313. 17th c., **"ptachi ... spěvali", AI, 79.

Pol: 1564, "Melicus ... spiewak", Mącz, 214b/32; 14-15th c. "piać, spiać",

Reczek.

Cz: 1360, "Cantor sit spyewak", Bohem, 489; 1562, "spěwak - Cantor", Dasypod.

Russ 17- < Uk, WR (15-) 16- : Pol (15) 16 : Cz 14- : CSI *pěti.

A characteristic Ukrainian word temporarily introduced to Russian by the Ukrainians (partly by the Kiev singers themselves) who introduced the Ukrainian (Kiev) ²⁾ church music and singing to Russian in the second half of the 17th c. It threatened (seriously among the educated classes), but never actually ousted, the Russian word 'pěvčij' from Russian.

' s p ě v a k ' is derived from postverbal ' s p ě v ' from an infinitive (iterative form) stem 'vūs- pě- va-ti' < *vüz-pě-va-ti (*vüz-pěti: *pěti), (cf. Kiev Rus' 11-14th c., "vüspěvati - canere" - Miklosich), with the suffixal formant '-ak', as in 'junak', 'ižak'. The prefixal 'vüz-', that after the fall of the reduced vowels resulted in the initial consonantal cluster, i.e. 'vsp-(ěvak-)', was in Ukrainian simplified to 'z-', i.e. to 'spěvak-'; 'zp-' > 'sp-' being regressive assimilation. Cf. UK.: 'zrist', 'schid', 'zivisty', 'spivaty' < *vürostü, vüschodü, vüzvěstiti, vüspěvati > Russ: 'vzrost (vozzrast - ChSl), "voschod' (vostok), 'vozvestiti', 'vospevatī' (The last form is used in Russian in poetic expressions, - 'to sing in praise of'). Cf. Cz, Pol 'z-' or 'vz-', 'vs-' < *vüz-; 'z-' < *iz-; but Cz 's-' < *sü > Pol 'z-'.

The reappearance of the 'vsp-' cluster in Russian reflects the underlying Church Slavonic tendency of the language as well as an attempt at Russianizing the Ukrainian form 'spěvak' which probably grated on the Russian ear. Cf. 'zgodā'. See 'z'.

In Ukrainian 'spěvak' replaced the ORus' 'pěvčiči'. WSl has similar forms. In Polish 'spiewak' appears since 16th c. in addition to the older 'kantor (-ować)' of Latin (Church) origin, apart from the infinitive 'piał/spiał'.

- 1) The Tsar was asked to approve the mission of 'Ereměn Ivanov', sent by 'Filofej (Leščinskij)', Metropolitan of Tobolsk, to Kiev, to bring singers, teachers, students, to buy "knig grammatičeskich" and to invite from Kiev to Tobolsk "dijakona černago v archidijakony ...".
- 2) Ukrainian church singing and music was introduced to Muscovy during Nikon's Patriarchate; the first group of Kiev singers and choir leaders was invited to Moscow by Mikhaylovich himself in 1652.

S T O L J Á R (joiner), P, L.

Russ : 17-

1660, "Vitebskie ž tokari i stoljary", "stoljarov 2 čelověka" (Reprt from Vitebsk), RBRS, 432; 1663, "stoljar Konstantin" (Oruž. palata, Mosk.), RBRS, 469; 1664, "oni ž stoljary, byli ... v gosudarja, veschovych del stoljary"

Uk : 16

1510, "remeslniki... slěsary, ševci, ... stooljary" (Sig. III), AZ, II, 76; 1529, "Stoljaru, maljaru, sokolniku ... ", LitStat, XI/2, 86; 1601, "stoljar", Chudaš, LUDD, 59; 1627, "Drevodělja: stoljār albo téslja", Ber, 58; 1631, "Z

(WR sit), RBRS, 470; 1678, "plotnikov, stoljarov i bočkarov ... osem tysečič", DvorCT, 42; 1704, "Stoljár, faber lignarius", Polik/ 1704, "Takožde reščikov i stoljarov čto močno sobratī na Moskvě". (Apraksin) ¹⁾, PiB, III, 675; 1705, "... na Voronežě ... masterovych ... ljudej ... bolnych: ... čerkas 31, ... stoljarov 8, tokarej 3". (Apraksin), PiB, III, 864; 1722, "i togo stoljara žena s materīju ego iměla razgovor". P, Ist PV, 122; 1723, "Togož čisla podnosil eja vel. dvorcovyj stoljar prjanik", Zab, II, 744; 1739, "stoljar", RukLeks; 1753, "tak, čto ja ... i s vašego dvora stoljara za dengi ne mog dostati", L, I, 330; 1789, "Stoljár", SAR.

Deriv.: **STOLJÁRNYJ, -SKIJ**: 1680, "Stoljarskaja masterskaja snasti", Zab, I, 614; 1687, "stanki stoljarnye dubovye", Zab, I, 503; 1689, "zdelati ... na ganki kresty stoljarskie s sijaniem", Zab, I, 615; 1721, "Zavesti chudožestva: napriměr, dělo stoljárnoe", P, DR, 125r; 1731, "Schrein hobel ... strug stoljarnyj", Weis, 559; 1754, "... mašina dlja ... stoljarnoj ... raboty", L, MSS, 325; 1764, "stoljarnyj master Ivan Kobelinskij", Zab, I, 454; 1789, "stoljárnij, stoljárskij", SAR.

Russ 17- < Uk, WR 16- : Pol 16- : Cz (Moravian) 16- : ENHG (Tischer) : NHG (Tischler - Kluge).

Cultural Russian - Ukrainian-White Russian interrelations, notably after 1654, as well as the White Russian - Ukrainian artisans themselves, visiting or working in Muscovy, brought this word (and derivatives) to Russian. The stress in Russian links it with Ukrainian-White Russian, not with Polish. Vasmer, Machek (s.v. 'truhlàř'), Brueckner consider 'stoljar' a calque in Slavonic (Moravian, Pol, hence Ukrainian, White Russian) from early East NHG (Tischler). Czech uses 'truhlàř' instead.

Words in '-ar(ĭ)' in Russian ²⁾, unlike in Ukrainian or Polish, are rare and usually come under the category of loans from Ukrainian or Polish or West European. Cf. 'pisari', 'kalendar', 'školjar'. Neither Chechulin (Čečul, GorMG), who lists about 270

Romanom stoljarom", Gol, I, 398; 1634, "pivovarovomu zjatevi, Tomošovi stoljarovi" (Luck), ARJZ, I/6, 686; 1674, "molodšie k usluham bractva: Hrihorij Stoljar", (Lviv Stavropig), ArJZ, I/12, 96; 17th c., "Stoljar, drevodělja", SS. 1685, "Stoljarka dala ot pohrebu zol.1." ArJZ, I/12, 155.

Mod Uk: stóljár.

Deriv.: 1627, "Drevodělnyj: stoljárskij", Ber, 58; 1631, "Rabotu ... stoljarskuju", Gol, I, 398.

WR: 1510, "stoljary", AZ, II, 76.

GDL: 1529, "stoljaru", LitStat, XI/2, 86.

Pol: 1532, "stolarz", Łoś, II, 42.

Cz (Moravian): 1562, "Stolář, mensarius", Dasypod.

various trade names in the 16th c. Muscovy (among them 'gončar', 'tokar', 'degtjar', 'zolotar' and 'plotnik'), nor Bakhrushin (Trudy I) give 'stoljar' for 16th c. Russian.

- 1) Apraksin tends to use the word 'stoljar' for a more specialized kind of carpenter-joiner, a Ukrainian or White Russian, otherwise he uses 'plotnik'.
- 2) According to Šerech-Ševelov (Uk. Pol. Rel, 355-6, F.N. 24) the suffix '-ar(ĭ)' in Slavonic "is really characteristic only ... of Polish, Ukrainian, White Russian and Slovak. In Russian it is found only in words of Western origin that have come through Ukrainian or Polish, e.g.: 'stoljar', 'maljar', 'školjar', 'figljar', 'jubiljar'".

S T U D É N T (student), P, L.

Russ : 17 - 18

1657, "Rimskich popov i studentov" (Toporovsky, Čemodanov), DRV, IV, 157; 1702, "... spěvakov 4 ... studentov 2 čelověk". ČOIDR (1904, I. Směs' No.16) ¹⁾ 15-16th; 1710, "A ot studentov bude im meščanom (in Kiev) kakie obidy ...", (Peter I, charter for Kiev), UAN Zaps (VII-VIII), 350, 351; 1721, "čto ... studént iz filosofii ili Bogoslovii ... ne možet perevesti i srednjago stilja latinskago". "studéntov", P, DR, 47v, 55r, 61r; 1731, "Student, ... student", Weis, 619; 1748, "ottudu v Pariže u studentov velikija raspri ..." (Ritor), L, IV, 210; 8. 5. 1751, "... Iměju čestĭ prislati zimu stichotvornuju v eklogě, sočinennuju studentom Popovskim", L, I, 319; 1759, "dlja pėrepiski ... upotrebitĭ studentov", L, I, 340; 1760, "ne bylo studentov", L, Filos, 549; 1763, "vedut sebja studenty vesĭma smirno", L, Filos, 616.

Deriv.: 1628, "i učitca de dochturstvu v studie v bolšoj škole v Kambrike", RRLs, OSP, VIII, 133; 1666-7, "gramote ne studerovanye", Ktš, 20.

Uk : 16-17-

1600-17, "ale vsěch studentov svoich v pohibelĭ věčnuju posylaet" (Začapka), Viš, 200; 1616, "pripavši do tych studentov, poranil ...", (VolVol), ArJZ, I/6, 446; 1627, "rebra polomannye ... ot studentov ... (ezuitov) kolejum Luckoho", ArJZ, I/6, 590; 1627, "Tščateli: spuděj žak, student". Ber, 262; 1636, "Ty (i.e. Ostroh) ubohomu matkoju bylo studentovy" ²⁾, Ljament, 23; 1658, "daby meždu studentami (učenikami i školnikami) ... draki ne bylo". (Hadjač), AJZ, IV, 143; 17th c., "Student, spudej", SS; 1691, "od pohrebku studenta" (Stavropig. Lviv), ARJZ, I/12, 163; 18th c., "... z Kieva dva studenti" (Turč), BilChr, 416; 1737, "dokučajut studenti u zimku", (Dovhal), UInterm, 133; 1750, "studenty", Višn, KAK, 335, 336.

Deriv.: studentskij: 1673-4, (Oleks. ČelBož), BilChr, 219.

WR: 16th c., "město ... kolĭlekhĭjami Studentskimi ... zacno" (Atilla < Pol < Lat), BRChr, I, 188.

Pol: 16th c., "między gromadą studentov studują", Reczek.

Cz: 1414, "Bakalařom a Studentom". Hus.

Russ 17-18 < Uk (WR) 16-17 < Pol 16- < Cz 15- (MHG 14 student-e) < Lat (studens, -tis)

A learned loan-word from Ukrainian and Polish in Russian; part of education terminology. The stress is not from Polish.

Jesuits' colleges in the 16th c. brought it to Ukrainian and White Russian (crf. 'rektor', 'prefekt') where by the 17th c. it became common, competing with the earlier Ukrainian (Greek orientated) school term 'spudej' (< Gr σπουδαίος).

The isolated derivatives in Russian 'v studie' and 'studerovanye' go to English (study) and German (studieren) sources.

- 1) See 'spěvak'.
- 2) Referring to the Ostroh Academy students of 1580-81.

S U K C E S S O R (successor), P.

Russ : 18

1722, "Isaakij, imperator, ... izbral sebě sukcссора ili preemnika korony ...", P, PVM, 49; 1730, "sukcessór ... preemnik korony", (Uvarov), Smir.

Uk : 16-17-

1600-17, "so sukcesorom ... apostola Petra" (Začapka), Viš, 203; 1618-21, "sukcessorov po sobě zostavil", PalZK, 513; 1625, "Sukcéссора eho ... umudri", Tit, 120; 1642, "sukcessorove i posessorove", Gol, II, 233; 1676-88, "Sukcéссор tvoj ... Silv. Kossov", Radiv, Prop, 1; 1710, "... eho Veličestvo i eho sukcesorove", Orlyk, 246.

Deriv.: **sukcessija:** 1601, (Feodul), Viš, 158; 1605-6, "privlaščaet ot sv. Petra sukcesiju", Perestor, 53; 1627, "Preémničestvo: sukcessija", Ber, 185.

Russ 18 < Uk 16-17- < Lat (successor)

A rare Latinism in Russian, resting on its literary tradition in Ukrainian. See ' a n t e c e s s o r '.

S Ú M M A (sum, total), (P.), L, S.

Russ : 18

1703, "predložiti štátam ... bolšuju summu deneg". (Matveev, Prague), Christiani, 42; 1722, "pod upravleniem ... Kontija, ... byli slědujuščija: Kontej podarunkov, komputisty summy pervyja Pannoi". (P.), Istgr, 160; 1731, "Summa, summa, čislo deneg", Weis, 62; 10. 5. 1753, "... a z drugoj (storony) Nevtona, ... kotoroj vsju slavu v naukach polučil upotrebleniem velikoj summy". L, I(ps), 326; 7. 1. 1758, "maluju opredělennuju summu ... ne platjat deneg", S, Ps, 32; 1760, "sta tysjač ... sverch ... summy", L, Filos, 548; 1789, "Súmma", SAR.

Uk : 14-

1388, "stoiť list o čotiri tisjači sumaju", (Sočava, voev. P.), Uljan (Mold, 3; 1496, "Sobrano ... sumoju ... 30 kop hrošej". SSUM; 1552, "summu penjazej". (Moz. zam.), ArJZ, VII/1, 622; 1580, "sumy penjazej" (VolVol), ArJZ, I/1, 133; 1584, "prodal ... selo ... za pevnuju sumu penezej", AŽMU, 137; 1597-600, "Taljarmi ... napychaete, sumy dokladaete v škatulach" (Episk), Viš, 54; 1627, "Hlavízna: súmma", Ber, 42; 1657, "vydatok na spravy bratskěe z toiei summy", ArJZ, I/11, 215; 1672-702, "summy prislal dva millioni na vojsko", SamLět, 148; 1720, "summu (hrošej) počali stjahati", VelLět, II, 383, 527.

Deriv.: 1552, "a to z toju cehloju sumujuči, ..." (Kiev z.), ARJZ, VII/1, 110, 111.

WR: 1520, "summa osumovali", RIB, XX, 1484, 1485.

Pol: 1449, "o sumie pieniędzy" (Stat Wisl), Tasz, 141; 1564, Mącz, 15d/53.

OCz: "Summovne", Šimek.

Russ 18 < Uk 14 (WR 16) : < Pol 15- Cz 15-16 < Lat (summa)

A learned loan-word in Russian through Ukrainian and Polish, depending on its literary tradition in Ukrainian.

Magnitsky, however, following the 16-17th c. translated *Ariθmetika* (cf. Rajnov, 192-9, see s.v. 'ariθmetika'), does not use 'summa', but 'sovokuplenie' or 'sobranie' or 'perečeni' ("Additio ili slozenie estī dvu ili mnogich čisl vo edino sobranie, ili vo edin perečeni sovokuplenie", *MagnArif*, 4r).

S U P T Ě L Ī N Y J (subtle, refined, exquisite)

Russ : 17

1649, "A nyně de Moskva stala suptelīna ... suptelīnejši ... porjadkami" (Kunakov, Uk sit), VUR, II, 313; 1695, "pro snasti napiši, čtob byli suptelīni". PiB, I, 32; 1726, "... čtob osnovanie onago zvěrja ... vsě vnutrennija i suptilīnyja imělo časti". "Masterstvo ich subtilīnēe neželi Geberra". Kant, II, 47, 373, 357; 1731, "subtilīnyj", Weis, 501.

Uk : 16

1596, "suptelno", Ziz, Gram, 66; 1596, "... supūtelne ... pomyšljaet" (VolVol), ArJZ, I/1, 523; 1598, "suptelnych slov uživaju", Apokris, 1024; 1618-21, "Kotoromu do suptelnych rečej ponjatja hruboe tělo ... pereškozuet, PalZK, 920; 1627, "Vüspěren: ... léhkij, suptélnyj", Ber, 36; 1632, "subtélnyj Rózum" (Evch), Tit, 295; 17th c., SS; 1670, "... kontrakty ... naisubtelnějšimi koncepcami na kljaštory činjenje", AJZ, IX, 311.

Mod Uk: subtýl'nyj.

WR: 17th c., "našli tam povětree suptelnějšoe", AI, 103.

Pol: 1510, "subtylnie", 1563, "subtelny", Reczek.

See 'suptelīnostī' for conclusion.

S U P T Ě L Ī N O S T Ī (subtelty, refinement)

Russ : 18

1701, "a Italianskija (Korabli) za svoeju suptelnostiju Bog znaet", PV to Apraksin), PiB, I, 481.

Uk : 17-

1618-21, "suptelīnostī", PalZK, 319; 1625, "subtélnostī", Tit, 113; 1627, "Ouchiščrenie: suptélnostī". Ber, 276; 1660, "... velikuju suptelnostī těla uzrě", BilChr, 580; 17th c., "Suptelnostī - blahouchiščrenie", SS.

Pol: 1564, "Gracilitas-subtelność". Mącz, 147c/27.

Russ 17-18 < Uk 16-17- : Pol 16 - < Lat (subtilis)

A learned neologism (from Lat. basis 'sub-til-') in Slavonic, a product of the Ukrainian - Polish classical (Latin) education, through which it found its way to Russian. Cf. 'generalīnyj', 'naturalīnyj', 'triumfalīnyj'.

Its spelling hesitation in Russian - with '-el-' : '-il-', hard '-l-' : soft '-lǐ-' leads to Ukrainian source. Devoicing of '-b-' (> '-p-') before '-t-' - also already in Ukrainian.

'suptel'ĭ-n-ostĭ' (formed in Ukrainian - Polish), from augmented adjectival stem 'suptel'ĭn-', is rare in Russian, which at this period is still heavily dependent for its '-ostĭ' words on Ukrainian. Cf. 'volĭnostĭ', 'okoličnostĭ'.

T A B L Í C A (tablet, writing slate, slab, black board, alphabet, mathematical table), L.

Russ : 17

17th c., "na toj tablicě ..." (O 7 Planetach), Sob VI, 81; 1678, "chrustalnye tablicy", DvorCT, 32; 17th c. (end), "Togda malec na tablicě V. na bumagě napišet azbuku" (Měždurěč) Tich, RDP, I, 401; 1688, "Tablica", PiB, I, 10; 1698, "tablica gradusov" (Mat. Geogr), Sob VI, 33; (1682, "tablijami ... na mědi izvajannymi ... polagajutsja". Selenogr. < Lat., Sob VI, 89); 1703, "tablícy kumpása", MagnArif, 270r; 1700, "O vyvoze ... tablic s napisaniem v čertežach", PiB, I, 334; 1704, "Tablĭca, tabula", Polik; 18th c., "Azbukā ... ili tablica naležaščaja do nauki R. Ljulija" (Ljul.), Sob, 158; 1729, "Tablica kevika" (< Fr.), Kant, II, 384; 1731, "Tafel, tabula, tablica", Weis, 626; 1759, "Sočinil tablicu rossijskoj imperatorskoj familii", L, Filos, 688; 1755, "obstojatelĭnĕe pokazyvaet slĕdujuščaja tablica i primĕry", L, Gram (pa. 143), 65; 1758, "obr - (az) Aleksija Mitropolita na tablicě", Zab, I, 479; 1789, "tablĭca, Sm. tábel", SAR.

Deriv.: TABLÍČA : 1704, "Tablička - tabula", Polik/ 1731, "Tafelein, tabella, tablička, stolik", Weis, 626.

Uk : 15-16

15th c., "dano im tablicju", ZRSb, 310; 1563-9, "napisanym ne na tablicach kamennyh", KA, 368; 1586, "chlopci majutĭ pisati na tablicach, ... nauku, ... ot didaskalov" (Porjad. škol., Lviv), AJZ, II, 183; 1596, "Dščica, táblica", Ziz, 44; 1618-21, "tablica", PalZK, 908; -1624, "tablica" (Luck šk), PVK, I/1, 105; 1627, "Skrizálĭ: Táblica, Tjablĭca", Ber, 221; 1632, "na pisanyh Tablĭcach zachóvany byli", Tit, 377; 17th c., "Tablica", SS; 1691, "s tabliceju", ArJZ, I/12, 163, 60; 17-18th c., "A napisal ... djak na tablici svjatcĕ", UInterm, 79.

Deriv.: TABLÍČKA: 1588, "na koncu estĭ tablička", RIB, VII, 910; 1627, "Tablička srĕbrnaja zlotistaja skorunkami natrech lancuškoch" (Luck), PVK, I/1, 262; 1685, "pri kostech byla ... tablička". (R. Piramis), BilChr, 278; 1691-1704, "Panĕna Nastja dala tabličku". (Lviv), ArJZ, I/12, 59, 60.

WR: 15th c., "tablicju", ZRSb, 310; 1581, "Mojsij pobil tablicy" (Rymša, Chronol), BilChr, 152; 16-17th c., "tablica", Kitab, 125b.

Pol: 1445, "tablica" (Bibl. Zof), Łoś, II/70; 1564, "Tabula: tablica", "Cera ... tabliczka", Mącz, 438a/7, 48a/42.

Cz: 1466, "zlatu dsku neb tabulu", Geb, III/1, 189.

Russ 17- (Uk (WR) 15-16- : < Pol 15 (Cz 15) < MLat (tabla) < Lat (tabula)

Latin learning and cultural streams that came with the Ukrainian education and schools established the form 'tablica', 'tablička' in Russian, ousting the older (of Greek tradition) 'tavla', 'tavlija' (Gr ταβλια) ¹⁾. Ukrainian translators and partly Polish influence also played their part.

Formatively 'tabl-ic-a', from MLat stem 'tabl-' with the Slavonic suffixal formant '-ic-a' (diminutive '-ič-k-a') by analogy with 'lavica', 'glavica', is a neologism in Slavonic.

The stress in Russian (since 18th c.), as in Ukrainian (since 17th c.), is standardized on '-í-' (probably from Pol), but in Ukrainian (since 16th c., cf. Ziz, Ber), still in modern West Ukrainian dialects, alternatively - also on '-á-' ('táblica').

1) 15th c., "tavléi i šachi" (Pčela), SrMat; 16th c., "i zerniju, i šachmaty i tavlei ... tvorjat", Domostroj, 73. "na tavlu" (in tabulis) in Gennady's Bible, 1499 (Deut: 10/2, see s.v. 'apteka').

TAKOVNIK see POTAKOVNIK

TALÉŘĚ / TARÉLĚ (plate, dish), P, S.

Russ : (16) 17

1509, "tri bljudečka malye, da rosolnik, da tarěli" (Duchovn. Dmitr. Iv.), SGGD, I, 408; 1618-19, "tariulka - a trencher", (R. James), Larin, 64; 1658, "šesti tarělok serebrjanych: tri tarěli" (Kn. Nikon) VOIDR (1852, XV), 41, 61; 1666-7, "torelok, torělok", Ktš, 7, 9; 1680, "torelkoju ponakry i podnese vina", Facecii, 135; 1695, "na stolě bljuda i tarěli i loški ..." (Nefimov, Vienna) DSnr, VIII, 67; 1704, "Taléri - patina", Polik; 1719, "okolo svoei talerki ne dělaj zabora iz kostei" (Jun. Č. Zerc), Obn, II/1, 181; 1722, "vyšel ... komendant, i na srebrenoj talerě podnes emu ključki gorodovye", P, Ist PV, 63; 1724, "dva bljuda ... tri tareli ceninnych", Zab, II, 643; 1720-40, "torěli" (ŠKom), Per, PRD, 530; 1731, "Teller, tarělka", Weis, 629; 1750, "ni kušanija ni torelok", (Pust. Ssora), S, V, 328.

Uk : 16-

1506, "tri tareli serebrenych izoločivanych", AZ, I, 3; 1570, "talerej šestí, mis dve", ArJZ, I/1, 26; 1584, "... pohrabil ... talerej cenovych - čotyri tuziny", AŽMU, 75-6; 1627, "Diskos: Talěr/Tarěli", Aristofóron: talěr", Ber, 51, 350; 1650, "Kucheli odin, talirov šest" (Žitomir), ArJZ, VI/1, 559; 17th c., "talěr - diskos", SS; 1746, "Zabrav miski, tarělki ložki i sukmany" (Konissky), Ulnterm, 170.

Mod Uk: talír(ka): taríl(ka).

WR: 1523, "mis, talerej, lichtarov". RIB, XX, 877; 1578, "tarelok cynovanych deset" (Mohiřov), BRChr, I, 159.

Pol: 15th c., "talerz", Moszyński; 1564, "talerz", Mącz, 454b/3.

Cz: 1360, "Parabsis, talerz", Bohem, 484; 1414, "talěř, -ř", Hus.

Russ (16) 17-18 < Uk, WR (15) 16- : Pol 15- < Cz 14- < MHG (täler, teler : UG taller) < Ital 13 (tagliare) MLat (tallerium : talea - Kluge) : Lat (talus - heel, foot)

The two forms 'taléri' : 'taréli' and the stress in Russian, which deviates both from German and Polish, link this word with Ukrainian. 'taléri' in Russian, with the etymological spelling restored, is due to Ukrainian literary influence, initiated by the Ukrainian scholars, while the standard Russian 'taréli' (tarelka) is through spoken media from Ukrainian and White Russian.

The metathesis of liquids ('-réli', '-léri') is of colloquial origin (cf. also 'haréli < G. Heller, 1596, Ziz, 25, and 'cyljurik'), which gained literary recognition in Russian and in Ukrainian.

Confused by metathesis in the 17th c. 'tareli' (plate) is also used in Russian for 'taler' - a German monetary unit (Reichstaler) ¹⁾.

- 1) Cf. Uk: 'taljar' (1600, Viš, 54; 1646, Dira Fil, 88); Russ: "tareli" (1663, "bylo ... v mošonkě deneg ... semí rublev ... da dva tarelja", AMG, III, 523; 17th c., "po sto tarelej", AzovSid, 367, 370). This corresponds to American English 'dollar', G. 'Taler' < G. 'Joachimstaler' originally (a coin made by Kaspar Schlick in Joachimstal silver mine in Czechia in 1518). Russian, however, shortened it to the first half of the compound - 'efimka' (< 'Joachim-') : 17-18th c., "poslal četyre tysjači efimkov ... zlatych dvurublevych". Obn, II/1, 227. But "poltalerja", Korob(d), 85.

T Á N E C (dance), S.

Russ : 17

1666-7, "a ... igr, i muzyk, i tancov ... ne byvaet", Ktš, 11; 1673, "... trubačej ... dobrych (from Germ), kotorye by umeli ... na vysokej trube tancy trubiti", DSnr, IV, 800; 1697, "... dějstvo Komedii o Kupidě ... i divnyja tancy i inija utěšnyja věšči" (Amsterdam sit), PiB, I, 585; 1698, "a tancy Italijskie ne zělo strojny". Tolst, 73; 1698-9, "v ... muzykach i tancach" (Šeremet), DSnr, X, 1695; 1704, "Tánc ... zri pljašču", Polik; 1719, "na svadiby i tancy mladyi otrok ne zvan". (Jun. Čestn. Zerc), Obn, II/1, 179; 1720-40, "a posle togo izvolte do tanca" (ŠKom), Per, PRD, 532, 1731, "Tanz, tanec", Weis, 627; 1762-9, "odnako chudy tancy", (Pritči 3), S, VII, 135.

Dial.: Kursk: "tanok", ObiSlov.

Uk : 16

1570-85, "lik, tanec", Leks prosto; 1577, "tancami, i ihrami ... bridjat se" (Zahor. Test), ArJZ, I/1, 76; 1596, "Lik, tánc", Ziz, 54; 1597-8, "sataně ofěru tancami i skokami činiti ...", (do Ostr), Viš, 44; 1627, "Lik ... ili tánc", "tanec spravúju", Ber, 107; 1646, "Skoki, tancě, veseloe pljasanja" (Perlo), BilChr, 165; 17th c., "tanec", SS; 17-18th c., "v tancu veselo skačet". UInterm, 94; 1720, "Zaihrali na ... marsovoj tanec", VelLét, II, 428; 1728, "hdě sam e.I.V. ... izvolil huljati i otpravovati raznie tanci z E. V. sestriceju". (Žurn. Apost), Sud-ko, I, 14.

Pol: 15th c., "taniec", Moszyński; 16th c., "tanek" (Rej), Reczek.

Cz: 14th c., "v tanci spievaji", Flajšh, 102; 1414, "tanec", Hus.

Russ 17- < Uk 16- < Pol 15-16- < Cz 14- < MHG (ca 1200 'tanz' - Kluge) < OFr (danse)

See 't a n c o v a t ě' for conclusion.

T A N C O V A T Ě (to dance), L, S.

Russ : (16) 17)

1582, "a dvorjane korolevniny ... učali tancevati". (Engl. sit), DSNA, II, 43; 1659, "i nočĭ vsju tancovali; vychodjat iz zanavěsa ... i tancujut" (Čěmodanov, Toporovskij, Venice), DRV, IV, 350-1; 1680, "žena ... nača tancovati", Facecii, 137; 1698, "tancujut po Italianski". Tolst, 73; 1698-9, "i toncevali", (Pol sit, Šeremet), DSNR, X, 1593; 1704, "Tancúju, zri pljašču", Polik; 1731, "Tanzen, tancovati", Weis, 627; 1739, "(ženščina) sugorbivšisi, pri muzykě ... tancuet" (Ps stich), L, I, 16; 1750, "po frantzuzski ... znaet, tancuet, oděvaetsja po ščegolĭski" (Kom. Čud. I/1), S, V, 252; 1789, "tancúju", SAR.

Deriv. : 1731, "toncovanie", Weis, 627.

Uk : 16-

1596, "Likujú - tancujú", Ziz, 54; 1627, "Likúju: tancúju", Ber, 107; 1631, "I morskii delfiny pri berehu tancujut" (Volkov. Razmyšl), BilChr, 174; 1673-4, "jak ja budu tancovat, tak i vy skočite" (Aleks Čel. Bož, I/3), BilChr, 251; 17th c., "tancuju", SS; 17-18th c., "Zahrai že nam, muzyko, nechaj potancuem". (Int. na tri personě), UInterm, 94; 1728, "sam E.I.V. izvolil prisutstvovati i tancovati". (Žurn. Apost) Sud-ko, I, 77; 1737, "na stupě i v žornach tancue" (Dovhal), UInterm, 121.

Deriv.: tancovanie: 1596, Ziz, 54; 1627, Ber, 107.

Pol: 1564, "Salire - tancować", Mącz, 365a/51.

Cz: 1414, "lidé rádi tancuzgi", Hus.

Russ (16) 17 < Uk 16 < Pol 15-16 < Cz 14- MHG (tanzen)

Apart from sporadic references to foreign situations in the administrative Russian, dancing as such ¹⁾ was hardly known to Russians before Peter I's period: 'pljasati' (<*plęsati) was the Russian word for a kind of dancing at the semi-clandestine half-religious festivals that were condemned by the Russian Church.

Ukrainian (also literary works) and Polish influence brought this word (and the thing) to Russian.

'tan-ec' from the earlier stage of its history in Slavonic (e.g. OCzech) was assimilated by the '-ec-' (< *-iči) group of nouns.

'toncevali' is 'akan'e'.

1) Moscow witnessed some kind of ballroom dancing during the Time of Troubles (1606-7); there were musicians with the False Dimitrij.

T A R É L Ī see T A L E R Ī

T E K S T (text), P.

Russ : 17

1625, "města papina naslědnicy povědaša o svoem tekstě latinskom. "napisano v samych latynskich tekstach; tekstov latynskich obličenie". Chvor (PovSlezn), 100; 1681, "tekst ko slaganiju", DiMus, 125; 1720, "i togo radi mnitsja mně, nespanie onoe, o ktorom Evrejskij tekst glagolet". P, SiR, II, 49; 1760, "takož teksty svjaščennago pisaniija vneseny vsě". P, SiR, I (Predisl); 1719, "... vesí ... v onoj knižkě tekst ... svidětel'istvuet". (D. Kantemir), Pek, NiL, I 569.

Uk : 16-

1563-9, "Dosyt vykladov v' tekste", KA, 548; 1598, "što ... v latynskich tékstach ...; v khreckich zvódech abo tekstach ... sja okazalo" (Klir. Ostr), RIB, XIX, 454-5; 1644, "tak tekstu jako sensu ... tym dalismy pokoj" (Želiborskij, Trebnik), ŽNarys, 32; 17th c. (1670-) "ščo ... Homerus jasně ... v svoem tekstě vyrzil" (Hust. Lět., Peredmovva Losick), SUP, 353; 1690, "věř ktoroho lětery i vspak čitajučisja tojže tekst vyražajut", "slova vspak protivnyj tekst vyražajut". (Veličk, Mleko), BilChr, 214, 215.

Pol: 16th c., "tekst" (Rej), Karłowicz; 1641, "text, tekst", Linde.

Russ 17- < Uk 16 - (Pol 16 : Cz 15) < Lat (textus, texō -ere - to weave)

A learned Latinism introduced to Russian through Ukrainian and very largely by Ukrainians. Rare before 19-20th c.

Khvorostinin's 'Pověst' Sleznaja' is based on the Ukrainian 16th c. polemic literature. (Cf. Erem RUSv, 296).

T E M A see Θ E M A

T E R M I N (appointment, summons date, term), L.

Russ : 18

1705, "v generalnych terminach obūjavleno". (Golovin), PiB, III, 1027; 1711, "Terminy naznačiti". (Šeremet. - Skorop), Sud-ko, II/ 351; 1714, "v general'nyh terminach". ŽurnPV, I, 396; 1717, "termin" (Šafirov), Smir; 1731, "Termin, srok, termin", Weis, 629; 1748, "K perivomu terminu, neusyp-

Uk : 16

1596, "žadnoho vstupu ne činit, ... a tak terminovi tomu spolūznuti dopuščat". (VolVol), ArJZ, I/1, 521; 1598, "dnja i terměnu". Apokris, 1780, 1038; 1611, "s toho terminu tribunalskoho ... vypustilem ich". (Žitomir), ArJZ, I/6, 400; 1627, "Oustav: térměn, dékret", Ber, 273; 1672, "... v takovich

nosti, periv'vyja idei prisovokupljajutsja".
(Ritor), L, IV, 206, 250.

nebezpečnych ... terminach", BarPs, 163, 164; 17th c., "terměm", SS; 1710, "na ... izbranie (hetman) naznačivši termen", Orlyk, 244; 1717, "a terměn ei až u Viflejemě". (R. Usp. Bohor.), SUP, 311; 1720, "smertnoho terměna", VeLět, I, 35.

Pol: 1549, "wszystko sterminował". (Rej, Kupiec), Dramaty, I, 538; 1595, "termin" (Skarga), Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk 16- : Pol 16 < Lat (terminus)

' t e r m i n ' - a Latinism - in the administrative Russian is through Ukrainian (Hetman State administrative and legal language). A common word in Ukrainian (courts, legal terminology) since 16th c. (Vinogr. Oč, 20), cf. 'patron', 'persona'.

The spelling vacillation in Ukrainian - 'términ': 'térměn': 'térmen' is caused by the unstressed ě > e in North Ukrainian.

T E S T A M É N T (testament, last will), Y.I

Russ : 18

1711, "i testamentom zavětom podležit ...", Y, Slo, IX, 136; 1718, "Testamént, ili zavět, Vasilija carja Grečeskago", Byk (Kir), No. 116; 1717-27, "Sim svoim testamentom soedinivšisja nam želaet", Buž, Prop, III, 36; 1731, "Testament, testament, duchovnaja", Weis, 629.

Uk : 16

1514, "i tež testament ctja svoeho pered nami vkazyval". KurGr, No. E, 138; 1543, "testament kn. Bohuša", Gol, I, 15; 1563-9, "novyj testament", KA, 611; 1577, "sim testamentom moim ... oznajmuju" (Zahorov.), ArJZ, I/1, 69; 1588, "falš z ... testamentu ... pokazati" (O věřě edin.), RIB, VII, 811; 1601, "Dva testamenta Hreckie drukovanye". Gol, I, 169, 170; 1625, "testáment činit, ... i otchodit", Tit, 115; 1627, "Zavět: testamént, ... abo testament pri smérti", Ber, 71; 1631, "Testament moj", Gol, I, 396; 17th c. "testament", SS; 1687, "testamentom i aktami ... ztverditi". (Lviv), AZ, V, 206.

WR: 1517, "testament", RIB, XX, 1006.

Pol: 1564, "testament", Mącz, 93a/16.

Russ 18 < Uk (WR) 16- : Pol 16 < Lat (testamentum)

Yavorsky's careful wording 'testamentom zavětom' indicates his subconscious awareness that this word was not generally used and not easily understood by the contemporary Russians. Russians used 'duchovnjaja', or later, 'zavět' ('zavěšćanie'), cf. Polikarpov.

In Ukrainian it has been used in written and spoken language.

The stress (final) in Russian follows the standard Ukrainian usage, which differs from Polish.

T Í R Á N (tyrant), P, L, S.

Russ : 17

(1499, "Tirannous" ¹⁾, Gennady Bible, Busl, PFM, 52). 1678, "kto estí carí i kto Tiran ...", (Vertograd), Polockij, 15, 134; 1678, "poznati bogatstvo i možností ... tirana", DvorCT, 77; 1704, "Týrōn - mučitelí, tyrannus", Polik; 8. 9. 1720, "Vydumal Tiran ... něčto novoe", P, SiR, II, 36; 1731, "tiran" (Kaleandr), Per, PRD, 169; 1731, "Tyrann - mučitelí, týrann", Weis, 650; 1740, "Omyvaja bědnych rany, tamo mučatsja tiranu" (Oda 1), S, II, 10; 1742, "Tirannam merski tě: oni vragi sebě". L, I, 236; 1750, "otmsti tiranu". (Gamlet), S, III, 61, 80; 1752, "naložili ... tiranny", L, II, 193; 1753, "glupago tirana ...", L, Stich, 321; 1756, "žestokie tiranny", L, II (Poema PV, I), 21; 1759, Vzory ... tiranna užasajut poddannyh". S, II (Slo, I), 220; 1789, "Tiránn, greč. mučitelí". SAR.

Uk : 16-

1596, "tiranovi turečukomu ... okaziju podavati". ArJZ, I/1, 511; 1605-6, "... tot tiran utverdil svoe panstvo". Perestor, 26; 1627, "Tomítelí: Týran, ... knjazí, okrutne panujučij", Ber, 257, 464; 1632, "Tyránu", "Rimskich týránov", (Mohila), Tit, 269, 273; 1646, "tiranove neužitii" (Perlo), BilChr, 166; 17th c., "tiran", SS; 1698, "... faraonu, ... ljutomu tiranu" (Carst. Nature L. II/1), BilChr, 238.

Pol: 1564, "tyrana", Mącz, 471b/31; 1618, "tyran", Linde.

Cz: 1562, "Tyran, ukрутnik", Dasypod.

Russ 17 < Uk 16- : Pol 16- : Cz 16- < NHG, MHG (Tyrann 14 - Kluge) < Lat (tyrannus)
Gr (τυραννος)

See 't i r a n s t v o' for conclusion.

1) In Gennady's Bible (Wis: 12/14) this is an isolated example, an untranslated Lat. word in cyrillic spelling, not known yet to Russian at the period.

T I R Á N S K I J (tyrannical), P.

Russ : 17

1605, "pana svoego, ktorogo tyranskogo nekrestijanskaja okrutnosti zamordovati chotela", (Mniško to the boyars) ¹⁾, DS_nPL, IV, 185; 1666-7, "Velikij knjazī ... praviže ... tiranskim obyčae^m". Ktš, 1; 1678, "tiranskoe ubijstvo". (Vertograd), Polockij, 22; 1713-19, "Činjatsja ... tiranskija ili mučitel'skija ubijstva". (PSZ, V), Smir; 1722, "mnogo ego tiranski terzaja, vyveli na ploščadi". P, IstPV, 4; 1731, "Tyrannisch ... tŷranskii", Weis, 650; 1789, "tiránskij", SAR.

Uk : 16

1586, "karati ne tiranski, no učitel'iski". (Porjad, šk., Lviv), AJZ, II, 182; 1597-8, "a druhi vsě pohanski, tiranski, mučitel'ski ... žili i pohibli". (do Ostr), Viš, 32; -1624, "tiranskij" (Luck, šk), PVK, I/1, 99; 1636, "Ne jako Lvy Tiransko z nim sja rjadili", Ljament, 16; 1672-702, "i tak strilci, tych brali i tiranski zabivali", SamLět, 154.

Pol: 1600-1620, "tyrańskie", Reczek.

See ' t i r a n s t v o '

- 1) Mnishko's letter to the Moscow boyars contains other Ukrainian and Polish features: 'djakuem' (184), 'khdy' (185). Hence '-y-' in spelling.

T I R Á N S T V O (tyranny), L.

Russ : 17

1625, "v tiranstvě živušče". Chvor (Pov), 546; 17th c. (end), "Ne imjaše sebja podobna v delech ratnych i v tiranstve". Zerc, 288; 1697, "... kotoroe vzjal ot otomanskogo tiranstva". DS_nR, VII, 1283; 1731, "Tyranney, tŷrannstvo", Weis, 650; 1752, "Sěkut nesytye i zlatom i tiranstvom". (Polza stekla), L, II, 193; 1789, "Tiránstvo", SAR.

Uk : 16

1598, "takoe tiráništvo", (Klir. Ostr), RIB, XIX, 465; 1605-6, "jako knjažat lakomstvom, tiranstvom podavil". Perestor, 50; 1627, "Tomitelstvo: tŷránstvo", Ber, 257; 17th c., "tiranstvo", SS; 1672-702, "Tiranstva i zdirstva ...", SamLět, 31; 1710, "I čto estī mučitelstvo Faraone protivu Poljakov tiranstvu?", HrabLět, 32; 1720, "tiranstvami", VeilLět, I, 82, 128.

' t i r a n ' and derivatives ('tiranskij', 'tiranstvo' - Slavonic neologisms) in the literary Russian are from Ukrainian; in the administrative language - partly also from Polish.

In Ukrainian these words were favoured by the 16-18th c. baroque authors, which usage was continued also in Russian, in particular by Lomonosov and Sumarokov who gave it a wide currency.

The shift of stress from 'tíran' to 'tirán' that began in Ukrainian (Ber, Mohyla, Tit) was consequently effected also in Russian (Polik, SAR).

T Í T Ú L (title), (P.), R, L, S.

Russ : 16-17-

1577, "Gosudarja Velik. knjazja titul ... prež sego pominatí titla vedetsja" (transl), DsnR, I, 663; 1601-2, "i pany ... govorili: o carskom esmja titule mnogaždy vam otkazyvali". (Saltyk.-Moroz.), DSnPL, IV, 134; 1670, "episkop togo grada titúl iměet knjažeckoj", Kosmgr, 46; 1687, "priležno pročítav ... titul moj", DSnR, X, 1367; 17-18th c., "pod titulom" (Pjaseck. lět.), Sob, 81; 1707, "prinesl ... konkluziju pod tytulom ego archierejskim". R. Ps. (Šljapkin, Prilož), 43; 1713-19, "pod titulom sekretarja". (PSZ, V), Smir; 18th c., "Títúl - titlo", LVN; 1722, "bany vladěli ... bez upotreblenija titula korolevskoho". (P.), Istgr, 195; 1731, "Titels titul", Weis, 636; 1748, "ibo oni na formu titula ssylalisi". (Pravops), S, X, 31; 1753, "dannoj mně ... titul nikogda by ja ne ostavil". L, Ps, 24; 1755, "visokie tituly", L, Filos, 500; 1755, "tituly Imperatora", L, Slo (PochvPV), 33; 1789, "Títul - naimenovanie", SAR.

Uk : 15

1438, "Titulu všelijakoho ... jako ... šljachtičovi ... zaživati" (Svidrig., Luck), R76; 1538, "list ... pod tytulom i ... pečatiju eho". (GDL šljachta), AJZ, II, 95; 1575, "monastyra ... titulu sv. Trojcy" (Luck), ARJZ, I/1, 49; 1587, "titulom", KalRN, 263; 1597-8, "dijavol ... pod titulom Božiiim", "v svoj tytul", (do Ostr), Viš, 43, 39; 1627, "Syj: vlasnyj Títul Bozskij". "Títla: titúl", Ber, 252, 256; 1669, "mitropolit ... davati ... titul (archiepiskopskij) ... ne zapreščæet", BarPs, 82; 1672-702, "I ot toho času Titul stal 'i Bělyja Rossii". SamLět, 38; 1710, "Turčin, dajuči emu (Chmeln.) titul ... Monarchoju Russkim prislal ryzy ... bulavu". HrabLět, 63; 1717, "titulom" (R. Usp. Bohor.), SUP, 310; 1720, "velikimi ... titulami", VelLět, I, 56.

WR: 1511, "tytul", RIB, XX, 766.

Pol: 1564, "Epithelon, tytul, titul", Mącz, 107a/17, 101d/36.

Cz: 1515, "po titule", 1541, "... tytule kralovského", Geb, III/1, 80.

Russ (16) 17 < (WR 15-16 <) Uk 15- : Pol 16 : Cz 15- < Lat (titulus)

Under the pressure of the Ukrainian (Latin orientated) education, and partly Polish influence, on Russian, the older Church Slavonic 'titla' (< MGr τῆλος < Lat titulus) succumbed gradually to the newer Ukrainian form 'titul' in the diplomatic-administrative and literary Russian. In the higher literary styles of the Russian 'slavenskij jazyk' 'titlo' continued to be used. (cf. 1728, "sugúbym titlom". Y, KV, 957).

'-y-' (for Lat. '-i-') in Rostovsky's example is a Ukrainian phonetic feature.

The alternaive stress, as in Ukrainian (cf. Ber), is also reflected in Russian (LVN).

See 't i t u l o v a t i '.

TITULOVÁŤĚ (entitle, give title), S.

Russ : 17

1678-9, "Tebe že carja obyčno titulujut". (Vertograd), Polockij, 17; 1720-22, "Gosudarĭ Petr Velikij tituluetsja: Imperator i samoderžec ...". (PSZ, VI), Smir; 1762-9, "(konja) Prevoschoditelĭstvom vysokim titulujut, kak papu v tuflju ... čelujut". (Pritčĭ), S, VII, 179; 1789, "Titulovátĭ, titulovánĭe", SAR.

UK : 17

1623, "aby ... sobě intitulovánuju mohl viděti knĭhu, Tit, 76; 1628, "... loanna tituluetsja" (Limonar), Busl, 1073; 1636, "Otitulovávši" (P. Mohyla), Tit, 317; 1646, "jako ... titulúet spasitelĭ" (Trebnik), Tit, 368; 1668, "titulujut", BarPs, 80; 1717, "klas utituluem ... titulom", "... sama sja ... utitulovala ...: Se raba hospodnja" (R, Uspen. Bohor.), SUP, 310, 311.

Pol: 1693, "wino stare tytulują". Reczek.

Russ 17 < Uk 17- : Pol 17-

'titul-ovatiĭ' (with the verbal formant '-ovatiĭ') is a post-nominal neologism in Slavonic, formed in Ukrainian and Polish. In Russian, as the stress on '-ovátĭ' indicates, it is from Ukrainian.

T O J (this, that one), R, P, Y, S.

Russ : 13-

A. ORuś (Novg., Pskov, Rostov) Church Lang. 13-14: - 1220, "toi že umre" (Rost. Apost.), 1270, "tŭi ispověda" (Novg. ev.), 1296, "tŭi čelovĕkŭ" (Pand. Nik. Černg., Psk.), 1323, "tŭi ispověda" (Ev), 1356, "toi že grĕchŭ" (Prolog. Novg) - Sob Lekc, 230; 1360 (16th c. copy), "i toi estĭ" (Kiev Metrop. Aleks.), AI, I, 3.

B. Russ Church, Liter., Admin. lang. 15 - 16: 1390 - 1405 (16th c. copy), "toj denĭ" (Metr. Kiprian) RIB, VI, 253; 1404 (16th c. copy), "A popovičĭ ... ino toi Mitropolič(ĭ) "(Kiprian), ASEI, III, No 6. p. 19; 1458 - 9, "iže toj (Isidor)",

UK : 11-12-

A. ORuś (Kiev) Church, Literary lang. 11: - 1056 - 7, "tŭi ispověda", (Ostr. ev.), 12th c. beg. (15th c. copy), "i toi mi ukaza", "toi povodi", "tyi" Chož. Dan.), 1180 (13th c. copy), "i tŭi upovanie jazykovŭ" (Kir. Turov), 12th c. (16th c. copy), "tŭi bo Oleh"(Slo Polk) - SrMat; 12th c. (14th c. copy), "toi horod", "toi otŭide" (Monomach) PVL, 6604, PSRL, I, 247;

B. UK Admin. lang. 14 - 15;

(I) Galicia-Volynia charters: 1347-, "jako toi ... obyčai", Stat Visl(MS), 42/7; 1352, "tyi list", R3; 1375, "toi mlin", R10; 1388, "toi sljub", UH XIV, No. 47;

"na toj ... stepeni" (Metrop. Iona), RIB, VI, 621, 622; 1461 - (16th c. copy), "toi styi vs, Zboru", Popov, 386, 389; 1466-72, (16th c. copy), "toj torgu", Afan. Nikit. (M. 1948), 15, 39; 1488, "v toj času " (Popel), DSnr, I, 5; 15 - 16th c., "toj Vlad ... inok", Drakula, 122, 120, 118; 1492, "toj syn", DSnr, I, 72; 1501, "v toj ostrov"(Novg.), Unbegaun, Lang. r., 372; 16th c. (Kiev Metrop. epistles), AI, I, 1 - 3; 16th c., "Toj vüržen" (Gennady, Novg.), Sob VI, 146; 15 - 16th c., "gorod ..., tüi vpal", (Sb), Bëloz, 40; 1549-, "toj bo (knjazí)", Peresvet (Posol), 376; 1551, "Toj prestol", "Toj ... sam", Stogl, 7(63), 23 (87, 88), 52 (175); 1573, "Toj ... Ilarion", (1581) "toj ž prorok", Groz, 165, 236;

C. Russ (Muscovy) Church, Liter. Diplom. lang. 17- : 17th c. copy, "tojže vrači", Pozn, 4 (and 7, 8, 20); a) 1625, "toj žižditeli", Chvor (Pov) 525 (and Eret, 39, 59); 1626, "toj že grad", Kat - Rost(Pov), 625, 630; 1627, toj otvět", Zasëdanie, 10, 7, 38; 17th c., "toj", ŠkKn, 12; 1666-7, "toj ... knjazí", " toj car" , Ktš, 2, 3; 1670, " kamení toj", Kosmgr, 44; 1672, "toj že Struna Ivan...", Avv (Žit), 84, 85; 1678-80, Polockij, 13, 111, 123; 1678 "v toj dení", DvorCT, 27; 47, 59, 75; 1681, "Toj že diezia", DilMus, 173; 17th c., Toj Junoša", Zerc, 191, 193; 1696, "toj²⁾, taja, toe", Russica, 24; 1698 "toj (poljak) ", (<Lat. by Stillja), DSnr, VIII, 1172; 1701, "dení toj", Užlzměna, 33, 14; 1702, "toj orel", Y, Slo, I, 90, 97; 1702 - 3, "toj (sozdateli)", R, Kom/5, 361, Kom/2, 352, Kom/7, 374; 1703, "list toj že", Magn Arif (Ogl. vešč), 7r 222r (and Kn. A. časti I, 24r, 28r); 1704, "toj (tot), ille, hic", Polik; 1706, "v

1393, "toi jarlyk", "na toi deni" (Luck), AZ, I, 22; 1393, "toi jarlyk tui", R26; 1409, "kto na toi listu pozrit" (Halyč), Krym (UH), I(2 - 6), 524; 1407, 1428, 1430, "toi", R39, R60, R64; (ii) **Moldavia-Bukovin. charters:1437** , "toi - to ", 1456, "toi", 1479, "tüi - Jaroš (Mold), 302.

C. Uk Church, Liter., Admin. lang. 15- (1406-) 1462, "i tüi ... sūzda cerkov", "... toi armeninü" (Kiev. Peč. Pater., Kassian), BilChr, 57, 60; 1461-2, "... toi s(vja) tyi kamen(i) ...", Varsonof, 18; 1563 - 9, "sam toj že duch", KA, 264; 1591, "O městoimeni: o nanosnom: toj, toho ...", Adelphotes; 1597-8, "Tohda i toj rozsudit" (do Ostr), Viš, 27, 37,; 1598, "toj", Apokris, 1346; 1627, "Poémnik: albo toj kotoryj ... ska ržit", Ber, 163; 1646, "tilko toj znaet, kto ..." (Perlo), BilChr, 163; 1680, "toj že narod Rosskij". Sýnops, 8, 146 ; 1683, "toj že ... oběšča emu ", (R. Runo), BilChr, 275; 1690, "Toj list" (Kiev. Metrop), BRAr, 128; 1672 - 702, "Toj chutor, ... Samlët, 6, 4, 5, 167; 1710, "Toj že koroli", HrabLët, 22; 17 - 18th c., "To ne toj Zivot", Ulnterm, 83, 73 .

Mod Uk : "toj" - liter., colloquial, dialectal - Hrinč, Žylko.

WR: 13 - 14 - : (1229, "tyi tovarü", Smolensk charter, SrMat); 1300, "toi koní" (Riga charter), Sob Lec, 230; 15th c., "toj", Stang, Polock, 97; 1517-19, "Toi ubo ... Ahnečí božij" (Skoryna Bible, Ruth), BRChr, I, 114; 16 - 17th c., "toj koń", Kitab, 388.

Mod WR: "toj, hety", Krapiva.

toj čas", P SiR, I, 2, 5; 1703 - 9, "a kto protiven, toj ... budet", R, Ps, ČOIDR (1883) II/5, 17 - 18; 1708, "toj Leon ", R, (RA) Lět, 2; 18th c., "toj že predstavlen ", R , ČM, 517; 1708 - 9, "toj raskolnik", R, Rozysk, 29r, III, 21r; 1717, P, SiR, I, 198; 1721, "toj... udoben", Y, Ps, 108; 1721, "Toj, kotoryj glagolet ...", P, DR, II, 6r; 1722, P, Ist PV, 27 (numerous); 1726, "toj čas", P, OSmPov, 10r; 1726 , "Toj ... iměet ..., a toj ... ne iměet", Kant , II, 372, 373; 1713 - 28 , "Toj ubo prilěpilsja ... k ... vraču", Y, KV, 1, 125, 126, 136, 503, 1075; 1728, "toj (Petr)", (Ezekia), Per, PRD, 455; 1732, 1734, "sej i toj", P, Stich, 219, 221, 222; 1739, RukLeks; 18th c., "toj že (bes)", RInterl, 531; 1740 - 50, "Toj, kěm ... Azija trjaslasja " (Ody), S, II, 219; 1789, "toj (cerk. knig.), prostože - tot", SAR.

Dial.: Tver' (toj, taja, toe), ObiSlov; Voronež, Kursk, Pskov; **Dal** - toj - južn. zap ., malorusk., cerk.

The problem here is complex and difficult and only a complete literary and dialectal history of this word, chronologically and comparatively, which is impossible in our work, would give us sufficient evidence for a conclusive solution.

Etymologically 'toj' < ORus' 'tui' ('-i' being an anaphoric pronoun) < CSI *t ŭ - jĭ' (normally reflected in ESI as 'tyj'), and it is a masc. sing. N. demonstrative pronoun of a compound nature (definite pronominal adjective form).

Although our earlier (ORus' period) documentary evidence, being mostly non MSS but later copies, is not always reliable phonetically, we can say that the full form 'tŭi' existed in the 11 c. (Ostrom. Ev.) Kiev Rus' (Cf. Izb. 1073, "vŭ tyžde ..." phrase SrMat); we can also accept, with some reservations, that, 'toi' (toj), apart from 'tyi' and 'tot', existed in Kiev Rus' in 12 - 13th c. Historical analysis of its usage in ESI indicates that the centre of dissemination of it in ORus' period was the Old Ukrainian (and white Russian) linguistic area; the isolated examples in ONovgorod and Pskov church language (cf. also Busl, Ist. Gram, 1863, I, 212; Unbegaun, Lang.r., 374), either rested on the Kievan texts as models (cf. the Novg. ev. 1270, and 1323 repeat the Ostrom. phrase 'tŭi ispověda'), or were partly influenced by the NRuss '-oj' (< *-ŭjĭ) that began to appear at that period. (Sob, Lekc, 230-1; Čern, Gram, 125).

The 15-16th c. Russian texts owe 'toj' (also in phrases) ³⁾ mostly to the Ukrainian

church and literary language tradition (cf. the 16th c. Russian copies of the Kiev Metropolitans' charters and epistles: 1334-53, 1360, Al, I, 1-3), or, partly, to NRuss, e.g. to Pskov dialect ⁴⁾.

In the administrative Russian 'toj' is very rare. Moscow colloquial and other Russian dialects (excepting those with Ukrainian basis) used the reduplicated form 'tot' (< * tŭ-ŭ) instead (Čern, Gram, 223), and the North Russian had little influence on the 17-18th c. Russian (Muscovy) literary and church languages.

Chernykh's view that 'toj' in Russian was originally South Russian lacks documentary evidence ⁵⁾.

In the 17-18th c. Russian (church and literary) 'toj', as our texts show, is due almost exclusively to Ukrainian (cf. also Dal): Smuta period and Religious Polemics authors - almost all use also other Ukrainianisms as do Avvakum, Polikarpov, Magnitsky - were familiar with the Kiev church language traditions and with the Ukrainian literary works through monasteries. One of the more effective means of authoritatively bringing 'toj' to Russian were the Ukrainian-Slavonic Grammars, Abecedaries (Azbuki, Bukvari) and other hand books which were studied, followed, imitated and often reprinted in Moscow for the Russian use. 6). Ukrainian authors and preachers personally contributed largely to 'toj' in Russian, too. Russian authors - Sumarokov, Lomonosov - on the other hand, kept to the standard Russian 'tot' (cf. "O městoimenii: tot, t, to" - 1755, L, Gram, pa, 423, p. 172), deviating occasionally to 'toj', too.

'-oj' (for '-yj') in 'toj' in Ukrainian was determined not phonetically from 'tŭ-jŭ', but probably by analogy with 'to'/tot' which has a phonetic basis and was influenced additionally by its oblique cases - 'toho, tomu' ⁷⁾. It has been used continuously in literary, church and administrative language since the Kiev Rus' period (beside 'tot' - later dropped), becoming standard and characteristic Ukrainian. It is Ukrainian colloquial, too.

Apart from Ukrainian, 'toj' is found in WR, Mod Maced ('toj' - this, this one), OBulg. (12th c., 'toizi člkŭ', Ev. Bojan., 13th c. 'toi' - Mladenov, Geschichte der bulg. Sprache, Berlin, 1929, p. 242), Mod Bulg. ('toj' - he, so; - Mladenov, Etim.) and in SCr ('tâj' - this). No other Slavonic language uses it: Russ 'tot' (since 13-14th c.) 'etot' (since 16th c.); Pol, Cz, Slk, Llus - 'ten'; ULus - 'ton'; Sln - 'tâ', Čak - 'čâ' ; OCS 'tŭ' - 'tyja'. In WR (literary and spoken) 'hety' is used, while 'toj' is bookish.

a) For technical reasons additional Russian examples for 17-18th c. are given here: 1612, "toj voin" (Progr. Šujsk), Gudzij, Chr, 317; 17th c. (Razor MG; Šachov Pov), RIB, XIII, 226, 851, 853, 864; 1644-45, Prenija, 11, 12, 141, 163, 275, 321, 333; 1658, "toj krest", (Kn. Nik.), VOIDR (1852), XV, 3; 1680, "Toj (zub)", Facecii, 123, 117; to toj čelověk", Posoškov, 'O Skudosti' (1951) P, 46.

1) BRChr, I, 45, reads this phrase 'tŭi konŭ ... herlachovŭ', cf. also "tyi boi", "tyi tovarŭ" (44). The charter is from the Riga people to the Prince of Vitebsk.

2) "Communius tamen in vulgari dialectu adhibent 'etoi', quod flectitur secundum paradigma, Pronomina Relativi 'kotoroi'", (Russica, 24), but this, however, is not supported by the 17th c. Moscow colloquial (cf. MDBP) and we can assume that Avvakum, who seems to have generalized 'toj' in all usages (Unbegaun, Langue r., 374), was influenced by the literary tradition.

- 3) 16th c., "V toj že deni postavlen bysti Samson ot Fotija". Voskres. Lët. 6924. (PSRL, VIII, 88). "L'emploi de la forme 'toj', exclusivement dans l'expression 'vũ toj že deni', est une particularité des nos textes". (Unbegaun, Langue, r., 374); but this sporadic use in a set phrase may be an imitation of an older (Ukrainian) model in the compilation of chronicles. Cf. LëtPS, (Ob), 996 ("v toi bo dni").
- 4) Karinsky's findings ("Jazyk Pskova i ego Obl. v XV. v.", SPb, 1909, 203) "that Pskov (region) received a strong influx of White Russian and North Ukrainian speaking people in the 13-14th c., which fact had reflection in the language", does, to some extent, explain some lexical and seemingly parallel phonetic ('ě:i:ĩ' - positional variants) similarities between the Old Novgorod and Pskov and Old North Ukrainian that have been puzzling scholars.
- 5) a) P.V. Chernykh's view ("O načale i charaktere formirov. russk. nacionaln. jazyka. - Naučn. doklady vyšej školy, Filolog. nauki, 1958, No. 3, p. 141) that "'toj' in Russian was originally South Russian" is disproved by S.I. Kotkov's findings ("Voprosy Istorii russk. jazyka v svete nekotorych dannych Južno-Velikorusskich pamjatnikov". - Obrazov. Vostočno-Slavan. Jazykov. ANSSSR, M., 1962. p. 36) that in "sotnjach, esli ne v tysjačach, skazok, čelobitnych ... pisanyh obyvateljami južnorusskogo kraja XVI-XVII v. (which he analyzed in the Moscow archives) ' t o j ' (instead of 'tot') my vse taki ne vstrečali". In some Russian dialect bordering on Ukr. linguistic territory, he explains it by Ukrainian influence. ("ego pojavlenie iz Ukr. (govorov) tam vpolne estestvennoe").
- b) A considerable colloquial, dialectal, epistolary and provincial administrative Russian material - 1365 texts (14-16-17-beg. 18th c.) (Kotkov JVRN - 1963; RRNJa - 1965; Gramotki XVII - nač XVIII v., - M. 1969; MDBP _ 1968; Čerepnin AFZ I. - 1951), which was analyzed for this thesis, has equally yielded no ' t o j '.
- 6) Cf. the following:
- (i) Fedorov. Lviv 'Azbuka' 1574, 9. ("onũ-ty toi-buditũ").
 - (ii) 'Adelphotes', Lviv, 1591. ("O Različii: o rodě: toj, taja, toje; o městoimeni. o nanosnom: toj, toho");
 - (iii) L. Zizanij. Grammatika Slovenska. Vilna, 1596. ("O městoimeni: sej, toj, ony", 49r);
 - (iv) 'Grammatika albo složenie pismen'. Vilna, 1618. ("Kiril, toj namũ pismena sotvorilũ", "vtojže obraz", "toj ... jazyk", 70, 62, 65);
 - (v) Burcov, Azb., Moscow, 1637 (a reprint), ("Kiril, toj nam písmena sotvoril", "toj ... jazýk", "tojže Kiril", 13/1, 12/7, 13/12);
 - (vi) M. Smotrickij: 'Grammatiki slavenskija Pravilnoe Sýntagma ...', v Evju 1619.: Moscow edition - 1648. 'Sija kniga glagolemaja Grammatika'. ("Časti 2. vměstoimenija sklonenie 3. toj, togo, tomu ...", "toj voždĩ", "toj ... grek", 167v, 15r, 26r);
 - (vii) 'Biblia sirěč knihy vetcha, i novaho zavěta, po jazyku slovensku ...', Ostroh, 1581. ("i toj / ierej / dasti ja jemu v toj deni" - I Kings, Ch. 21);
 - (viii) E. Kopiiwicz (seu De Hasta Hastennii), 'Latina Grammatica in usum scholarum celeberrimae gentis Sclavonico-Rosseanae', Amstelodami, MDCC. ("toj muž, toj, ov, kto", 60, 122);
 - (ix) Ellias Kopijewitz: 'Rukovedenie v Grammatiku vo slavianorossijskuju, ili Moskovskuju'. Stoltzenberg 1706. ("toj - hic, toj klevret").
- 7) Kernyc'kyj, I.M. (Systema Slovozmyny v ukr. movi. Na materijal. pamjatock XVI st., 1967, 136) mentions only oblique cases as reasons for analogy. This is less probable. Cf. adjectives 'hluchýj', 'slipýj', 'nimýj' with '-oho', '-omu' in oblique cases but '-yj' remains in N. Sing.; IHUM (247) gives 'tũi (tyj, toj)' since 12-13th c.

TRAGÉDIA (tragedy), P, S.

Russ : 17

1679-80, "Tragedia o Navchodonosorě carě". Polockij, 188a, 248; 1695, "postradaše Eschilovy ... trebujut

Uk : 16

1598, "žalostnaja ... v toj čas sja kolotila traedia", Apokris, 1436; 1618-21, "A pered tym ešče ... nepokoem ...

tragedii". (Baron. Lět), Sob, 85; 1704, "Tragódia, tragōdía", Polik; 1717, "no sam v dějstvii ... Tragedii, ... gdě ljutost' boljšaja, tu i on". P, SiR, I, 158; 1717-27, "imenuet ... tragedieju", Buž, Prop, IV, 41; 28. 1. 1722, "razrušil preužasnuju ... tragediju". P, SiR, II, 87; 1725, "nyne onaja ... vēst' plačevnoju tragedieju izobražena ...", Slava Peč, 210, 211; 1726, "v odnom (Θeatrě) otpravljajutsja opery, a v drugom komedii i tragedii". Kant, II, 370; 1731, "Tragōdie, tragedija", Weis, 640; 1748, "moi šestistopnyja v Tragedijach stichi". S, X, 96, 103; 1748, "Tragedija nam plač i goresť predstavljajet". S, I, 341; 1750, "Kudy kak tragedii - ... žalki. Ja ... čital odnu" (Kom Čud I/6), S, V, 261; 1789, "tragédija", SAR.

Deriv.: 1724, "dějstvija ... tragičeskago", Slava, 3.

trahedijami strašlivymi, vojnyami meži cesarmi ...", Pal ZK, 872; 1630, "Věršě z trahódii, Ch(risto)s paschon". PočKnihopeč, (III), No. 215; 1676, "Kohda-to v Trahedii my vměstě ihrali, Ja rol' Hospoda ...", BarPs, 211; 1705, "Trahedokomedija Vladimir" (Kiev), Prokopovich.

Pol: 1552, "Tragedya žebracza", Dramaty, I, 261; 1564, "tragedia", Mącz, 93b/8.

Russ 17 < Uk 16- < Pol 16 < Lat (tragoedia) < Gr (τραγωδία) : τραγος - he goat, ὠδη - song)

Russ 17 < Uk 16-17 < Gr (τραγωδία)

Russ 17 < NHG (Tragōdie) < Lat (tragoedia) < Gr (τραγωδία)

Ukrainian school plays and individual authors - Polotsky, Baranovich, Prokopovich brought this word and the literary genre to Russian. The spelling variations 'tragedija' : 'tragódija' (polikarpov's dictionary was revised by Yavorsky) in Russian point to a Ukrainian source. Eremin (Polockij, 248) equally considers that the "term 'tragedia' (in Russian) prinadležit Simeonu" ¹⁾, who (Polotsky) represents Ukrainian (Kiev Academy) literary tradition.

But German influence on the Russian theatre also played its part in sustaining it in Russian.

Cf. 'koz'oglasovanie' - an 11th c. Kiev Rus' calque of Greek 'tragōdíā' (SrMat).

1) Eremin, however, is not specific in his view, and a note of scepticism may be voiced here as to whether the word 'tragedia' (in the printed copy of 'Tragedia o Navchodonosorě ...!') is originally Polotsky's, because Gudzy (Chr, 505) calls it 'Komedia O Navchodonosorě carě' and Polotsky himself, in his "Predislovec" to the Tsar, refers to it as "To komidijno my choščem javiti" (Polockij, 192).

T R A K T (land road, beaten track), P.

Russ : 17 - 18

1697-8, "ottudy s Šlenskogo traktu povernuli na Krav". (Šeremet. Čižinskij), DSnr, X, 1594; 1708, "kotoryj trakt im naši draguny presěkli". (Uk sit), ŽurnPV, I, 162; 1709, "kotorym ... traktom ... my šli" (Menšikov), Christiani, 43; 6. 4. 1711, "i trakty v Poljšu i v drugija města presěkliš". (Golic.-Skorop), Sud-ko, II, 32; 1713-19, "trakt i puti" (PSZ, V), Smir; 1722, "... ukaz polučiv, pošel traktom k Osmjanskomu povětu, a potom iz Mohileva voz-prijal put traktom ...", P, IstPV, 152, 164; 1722, "i razoril velikij trakt ukrainy", (P.), Istgr, 331; 1731, "Iz Armenii trakt moj ... objavljaju". Per, PRD, 174.

Uk : 17-

1690, "zavzjali ... podvod ... i takim iduči traktom" (Mazepa), AZ, V, 235; 1672-702, "Toho ž roku, ... hetman že Mazepa, so vsěmi vojskami i armatami vyjšol ... traktom na Mohilev", SamLět, 203; 1710, "traktom Hončarichoju ... naměřil tjahnuti ko Lvovu", HrabLět, 172; 1720, "vojsko Zaprorožskoe ... uže ne tim traktom kotorim šlo z Sěči do Krimu ... vdalosja", VelLět, II, 375;

Pol: 1575, "tractus, trakt, droga walna", 1691 (trakt - landroad), Linde.

Russ 17-18 < Uk 17 < Pol 16 < NHG (Trakt) < Lat (tractus)

Most of the Russian examples reflect Ukrainian (Cossacks) - Russian military relations or come from Ukrainian authors. In the administrative Russian it is from Ukrainian (administrative) and, indirectly, from Polish; in the literary language - from Ukrainian.

See 'š l j a c h'.

T R Á T A / U T R Á T A (loss, damage), P, L.

Russ : (16-) 17

1581, "i utraty počinalisja v voinstve nemalye", Groz, 222; 1680, "ašče kto proigraetsja, to na mně utrata". Polockij, 172; 1703, "Prišlo emu utráty 1138 pudov". MagnArif, 10v; 1704, "Outráta - zri tščeta". Polik; 8. 9. 1720, "i se ... s nemaloju neprijatelja utratoju". P, SiR, II, 46; 1722, "chotja i s outratoju svoeju města ne ustupili". P, IstPV, 174; 1725, "Ešče vjašče

Uk : 14-

1388, "reči svoi ... utratil by", (Halič), UH XIV, 45; 1401, "kto na rok ne stanet ... tot stratil", R36; 1531, "Vtraty znamenityi prijmovav", AJZ, I, 82; 1580, "hlaholjut, eže ... utrata tak zufale ... pohrěbati". (Prot. Ljutor), RIB, XIX, 1356; 1596, "Hibelí, utrátá", "Otščetěvajusja, outrátu podymuju", Ziz, 42, 64; 1627, "Iznurénie: košt, výklad, utrátá", Ber, 84; 17th c., "utrata, tščeta", SS;

outrátoju ... ujazvimsja i vozridaem", "sej ... pečalnoj tráty ... zabytí ... nevozmožno". P, Pogr, 1v, 2r; 1725, "nam zdělalasja tráta". "Tráty Gosudarstvennago interesa ... ousmatrivati". P, PochvPam, 1v, 9v; 1731, "Schade, trata", Weis, 524; 1738, "opasajasí ... za utratu istjazanija", Instrukc, 31; 1749, "vse inoe ... bez utraty propuščeno". L, Filos, 477; 1751, "S nemaloju tratoju truda ...", L, III, 12; 1760, "vidja ... bespolecnuju ratu kazny, ne predstavjal", L, Filos, 546.

tratití: 1606-7, DSnPL, IV, 332.

1687, "pod utratoju kondicii". AZ, V, 198; 1710, "Košty i utraty". Orlyk, 243. 1672-1702, "upadok ... šljachtí ... i vojska ... utratí", SamLët, 16.

Mod Uk: vtrata, strata, Hrinč.

WR: (1562, "silu ... utratila", BRChr, I, 139).

Pol: 1564, "Funditi ... utrata", Mącz, 140a/44.

Ocz: 13th c., "nase ztraceny", Flajšh, 118.

Mod Cz: "utrata, ztrata", Machek.

Russ 16- 17- < Uk 14- : Pol 14- : Cz 13-

' t r a t a ' is postverbal from 'tratití; the prefixal ' u t r a t a ' - from a perfective aspect ver. (Cf. Uk. 'uprava - praviti', 'umova - moviti').

In Russian, especially the more numerous 'utrata' with the meaning of 'loss, damage', owes its increased currency in the 17-18th c. to Ukrainian, depending mainly on its literary usage in Ukrainian. Russian uses 'poterja', preferring also 'poterjati' instead, as could be seen from a Russianized MS copy of Vishensky's 'Knižka 1600' (275), in which Uk 'stratili' was changed to Russ 'poterjali'.

Etymologically this word is not clear: Brueckner and KESRJa claim for 'tratiti' a CSI status, while Machek (also Brueckner) suspects here a contamination (lexically and semantically) of 'traviti' and 'ratiti' ("vzniklo patrně zkřížením slov 'traviti' a 'ratiti'").

Cf. ' t r u t i z n a '.

T R A F I T Í / P O T R A F I T Í (to score, hit one's aim, achieve), Y.

Russ : 18

1701, "skazyval mně knjazí Boris Alekseevič, čūto persona (sculpture) Œeodorava ne potraŒūlena". PiB, I, 424; 1709, "pobēže Lev, korolī švedskij, ne potraŒiv v lože svoe, no v tureckoe". Y, Prop, 101; 1731, "treffen das Ziel, ... obraz ... v malevanii potraŒiti, utraŒiti", Weis, 642.

Dlal.: Pskov, Kaluga, "trapití, trafití" - "popadatí v ...", ObiSlov.

Uk : 15-

1496, "a odnakož trafití sja ne odno što sja dotyčet brata ... (GDL - Uk 1.), AZ, I, 158; 1563-9, "trafilosja mi", "trapiti". KA, 108, 496; 1587, "teper ... v toe ... potraŒiti ne možet". KalRN, 253; 1597-8, "prelestí natraŒili este". (Episk), Viš, 66; 1622, "i strēly hartovano ..., tymy ona (smertí) traflijáet do svoeho celju". (Sakov), Tit, 50; 1627, "Ulučáju: potraŒljáju", Ber, 268; 17th c., SS; 1672-

702, "trafili pod ... čas", SamLět, 147; 1720, "potrafil v toe, že ... honor Hetmanskij ne odoišol ot neho", VelLět, II, 95; 1736, "Abo ljachov ... trapitsja poimati". (Dovhal.), Ulnterm, 108.

Deriv.: **trafúnok:** -1596, "Slučaj, trafúnok", Ziz, 78; 1597-8, Viš, 60; 1627, Ber, 170; 1636, Tit, 317; 1720, VelLět, I, 1.

WR: 1538, "trafuet", AJZ, II, 95.

Pol: 15th c., "trafić", Reczek; 1549, "trafić we wrota" (Rej, Kupiec), Dramaty, I, 497; 1567, "trafić (się), trefić", Linde.

OCz: "trefiti se", Šimek; **Morav., Slk:** trařit' (Machek).

Russ 18 < Uk, WR 15- < Pol (Cz) 15-16 < MHG 12-13 (trëffen)

Russians were confronted with this word at the beginning of the 17th c. through the Ukrainian Polemical literature (cf. Viš, Knižka, 1600; Ilarion's Alfavit), but it remained foreign to the language until Peter I's period, when it appeared sporadically. The Russian dialects have it from Ukrainian or White Russian.

Russian corresponding word - phrase has been 'ubivatī' or "popadatī v celī" (Posoškov: O Skudosti.M. 1951, p. 46).

T R É B A / T R É B Ě (It is necessary, there is need of), P, R, Y.

ORuś : 11-14th c., ("trěba, tereba" - sacrifice; "trebě, netrebě" - it is necessary; "(ne) trěbě (byti) estī" - to have need of, it is necessary), SrMat.

Russ : 16-

1567, "Čemu že treba tebe po moej starosti". (Čeljadn), Groz, 274; 1572, "i o tom mnogo pisatī ne treba". Groz, 146; 1680, "Tu treba zakryvati". (Polockij, Interm II), Gudzij, Chr, 535; 1678-80, "... i na blaga Tebě ... byti trebě". (Rifmolog), Polockij, 121, 60, 192; 1681, "čego vsěm nam trebě". DiimMus, 6; 1696, "Rozgi malomu, biča bolšym trebe". (Kar. Istomin, Bukvar),

Uk : 14-

1388, "... činimy znamenito vsim kotorym toho trěba" ¹⁾, R20 (Krym UH, 2-6, 503-4); 1422, "komu budet toho potreba". (Vilče), UH, No. 30; 1438, "komu budet potrebizna", "... tu hde (koli)by treba". Uljan (Mold), 56; 1563-9, "ne treba", KA, 565; 1627, "Trěbě estī: potreba, podobaet", Ber, 258; 1645, "tak ednák trěba vědati". Gol, II, 417; 1646, "Anhelovi neba treba ...

Byk(Kir), No. 5; 1698, "Treba najití zolotuju ličbu". (Mat. Geogr), Sob, 68; 1702-3, "o tom nam sobratisja bylo trebě". R, Kom/7, 370; 1703, "kogda tréba búdet prevraščáti", MagnArif, 59v, 3r, 179v; 1704, "Trébě estí, potrebno estí, necesse est". Polik; 1702-9, "ich že zdě ne trebě". R, MSS, 13; 1709, "koego bo zdě trebě bjaše mnogoočnago opastva". P, SiR, I, 29; 1709, "trebě bjaše na mnogo častej razděljati". (Epinik), P, Stich, 213; 14. 2. 1717, "bolíšago blaženstva i želati ne trebě". P, SiR, I, 109, 222; 1717, "Ne trebě zdě slov", Buž, Prop, VII, 94, 109; 6. 4. 1718, "Da ešče treba i sny viděti", P, SiR, I, 263; 1718, "ne trebě", P, SiR, II, 6; 1724, "trebě ... onuju ... odariti". Slava, 8, 15, 16; 1728, "... molítvy nam sutí trébě: ... Mnoga nam togda tréba zastuplenija". "... mnogaja pomoščí trebě. Da kolíko nam tréba pomoščnikov". Y, KV, 682; 18th c. (first half), (Čto tvoja treba izvolí mně skazatí"), "pokarjatisja vsem tebě estí treba", (ŠKom), Per, PRD, (481), 476; 1789, "trebě estí - potrebno, nadobno, nužno. tréba - (church service fee), SAR.

Russ 16-17- (treba, trebě, trebě estí) < Uk 14- : ORuś 11- (trěba, tereba, trebě estí) : OCS (trěba, trebě estí) : OSI *terb-; OHG (durfan - necessary), Goth (daurban) : Lat (opus est).

' t r e b a / t r e b ě (estí)' - it is necessary, in an adverbial use in Russian is a semantic Ukrainianism that was introduced with the old word, and very largely sustained, as our examples indicate, by the Ukrainian (or Ukrainian educated or influenced) authors and translators. Russian, normally (in literary and colloquial), renders this meaning by 'nado(bě)', 'nužno', 'potrebno'; Ukrainian (in literary and colloquial) uses 'treba'.

The manner of usage of this word in Russian historically, i.e. 'trebě estí' - in a stricter Church Slavonic, 'trebě' (without the auxiliary 'estí') - in a less strict Church Slavonic literary language (cf. Polik, P, R, Y), 'tréba' - in a language less restricted by the Church Slavonic norms (cf. Grozny, Polotsky, Y, P.), is the same as in Ukrainian.

pinovati". (Trebnik), Tit, 369; 17th c., "Treba - trebě, podobaet", SS; 1693, "treba to tut zapitati ... i dovědatisja". (Tuptalo, Slo), ČOIDR (1884, kn.2), 2"; 1672-702, "a polkovnikom ... treba dati", SamLět, 5; 1710, "ich ne trebě nuždoju sobirati". HrabLět, 20; 1728, "treba razsuždati" (Mil Bož, II/1), BilChr, 324; 1736, "treba vziraty na boha". (Dovhal.), UInterm, 108.

Mod Uk: tréba, Hrině

WR: 1615, "treba", BRChr, I, 340.

Pol: 1549, "A czego ź nam trzeba". (Rej, Kupiec), Dramaty, I, 517.

OCz: "Třeba, třeba krejcar", Machek; Šimek.

In Ukrainian it developed from OCS adverb 'trebě', contaminated by, and confused with, the noun 'trěba' (sacrifice) and consequently, not without a colloquial influence (cf. the early 14-15th c. examples), resulted in the final form 'trěba', assuming the semantic value (it is necessary) and the grammatical category (adverb) of 'trebě (estī)'. The spelling 'treba', ¹⁾ in Ukrainian (instead of expected *triba < OCs 'trěbá', cf. Uk 'potribno') was influenced by OCS and, possibly, by WSl. Cf. Pol 'trzeba', Cz 'potřeba', also in meaning.

1) It is not a Polonism in Ukrainian. Cf. Borkovskij: Bezličn. predlož. v drevnerussk. gramotach XIV-XV v. (Izv. ANSSSR, 1950, IX/5), p. 365.

T R É B N I K ('Euchologion', Church occasional offices book), R.

Russ : 17

(1623, 1625, 1633, 1634, "Potrebnik" (Moscow), Undol, Nos. 260, 284, 373, 384); 1637, "Trebnik" (Moscow), Undol, No.428; (1639, "Potrebnik inočeskij", Undol, No. 465; 1642, "Potrebnik", (V. Burcov, Moscow), Undol, No. 525; 1646, "Trebnik" Moscow, Undol, No. 599; (1647, "Potrebnik" (Moscow), Undol, No. 617); 1649, "Trebnik" (Moscow), Undol, No. 637; 1655, 1658, 1659, 1662, 1671, "Trebnik" (Moscow), Undol, Nos. 709, 738, 748, 777, 865; 1680, "Trebnik" (Moscow, reprint of Kiev 1646 Trebn.), Undol, No. 945; 1687, "Služebnik, Trebnik, Časoslov", Zab, I, 498, 499; 1689, 1697, 1704, "Trebnik", Undol, Nos. 1092, 1213, 1357; 1704, "Trěbnik, kniga molitv ierejskich", Polik; 1708, "da zrit vsjak ierej v Velikom Trebnikě Kievskom" (i.e. 1646 edit.), R, Diar, (Nastavl. duchovn), 90; 1712, 1732, "Trebnik" (Moscow), Undol, Nos. 1501, 1804.

Dal: "Potrebnik: Trebnik".

Uk : 16 - 17

1606, "Trebnik ... iz drukarni... Strjatynskoi ... Roku 1606". (Balaban), RIB, XIX, (Priměč.), 16; 1606, "Trebnik ... v Ostrozě". (transl. from Greek), Undol, No. 162; 1618, 1624, 1628, "Trebnik", (Vilna), Undol, Nos. 218, 273, 317; 1627, "Trebnik: imja knizě molitv ierejskich", Ber, 247; 1644, "Trebnik, ili molitvennik" (Lviv, M. Slezka), Undol, No. 547; 1645, "Trebnik" (Lviv, A. Skolskij), Undol, No. 579; 1646, "Petr Mohila, Ml. Bož. Archiep. Mitropol. Kievskij Halickij, i Vseja Róssii ... Trebnik ... v sv. Velik. Čudotv. Lavře Pečer. Kievskoj Roku 1646"; 1652, 1659, 1660, "Trebnik" (Strjatyn), Undol, Nos. 679, 743, 763; 1676, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1697, "Trebnik" (Kiev), Undol, Nos. 900, 908, 934, 968, 1219; 1720, "Trebnik" (Lviv), Undol, No. 1617.

Russ 17 < Uk, WR 16- Kiev Rus' 11- (trěbīnikū - altar) : OCS (trěba, trěbišče)

' T r é b n i k ' is a Ukrainian literary (Kiev Metropolis) form in Russian, which during the Ukrainian influence on the Russian Church ousted and replaced the Moscow (Russianized) form ' p o t r e b n i k '. Ukrainian 'trebniki' were often used, sold ¹⁾, reprinted in Muscovy, or prescribed ²⁾ for use in Russian Dioceses.

Lexically 'trebnik' is an older (11-14th c. Kiev Rus') word, originally meaning 'altar, a place of offering' (cf. SrMat; 1596, Ziz, 81; 1627, Ber, 257), which, having undergone a semantic change in the Kiev Metropolis during the 14-16th c., assumed the meaning of a 'church service book for priests, prescribing prayers and rituals for Church services' becoming a semantic neologism in ESI.

Derived from an adjectival stem 'treb-ĭn-' with the suffix '-ik'.

See ' t r é b a '.

- 1) Charl, 441, 442. The KPL Bookselling shops in Moscow were selling Ukrainian printed 'trebnik', e.g. 'M. Kučarskij', in 1655, sold some to Patriarch Nikon, and 'Mušic' and 'Kušva' sold 15 such 'trebniks' in 1672.
- 2) R, Diar, 90. Rostovsky in 1708 prescribed the 'Velikij Kievskij (1646) Trebnik' (by Mohyla) for use in his Rostov Archdiocese.

T R I B U N Á L (tribunal, supreme court), P.

Russ : 17-

1638, "A na trebunale de tvoim gosudarevym poslom ne byťi". VUR, I, 214; 1658, "Kak budet v Vilně trebunal ..." (Aleks. Mich. charter, Vilna), SGGD, IV, 32; 1705, "... s tribunala zděšnjago opredělenija vsě žaloby vyslušav". PiB, III, 855; 1721, "Cerkovnyja sinody i graždanskija ... tribunály i sověty ...", P, DR, 2v; 1789, "tribunál", SAR.

Deriv.: tribunál'nyj: 1657, "Stefan Medjaška skazal emu, ... čto on ... byl v trebunal'noj Kanceljarii" (Šachovskij reprt, Vilna), ²⁾, AMG, II, 568; 1658, "deputaty trebunal'nyje". (Aleks. Mich. charter), SGGD, IV, 32.

Uk : 16

1539, "deputaty sudu holovnoho Tribunalu Ljubelskoho", ArJZ, I/6, 26; 1578, "Tribunal Luckij" ¹⁾; 1586, "Tribunal obyvatelem vel. kn. Litovskoho". (Vilna), Karataev, No. 100; 1592, "do sudu holovnoho Tribunalu Ljubelskoho apelevali" (VolVol), ArJZ, I/1, 330; 1610, "na tribunal u Vel. Kn. Litovskom", Gol, I, 183; 1622, "ne ohljadajsja na sejm i Tribunály", (Sakov), Tit, 50; 1627, "Súdišče: tribunál, sud", Ber, 240; 1643, "apelljacija ... na trybunal", Gol, II, 283; 1668, "V tribunalach - nastojaščij Děvičij večer'i", BarPs, 65; 1678-88, "v Ljublině na Tribunalach", Radiv, Prop, 2; 1710, "meži ... senatom na tribunalě medijatorom byl", HrabLět, 34.

Deriv.: 1586, "Sposob prav tribunál'skich" (Vilna), Karataev, No. 216; 1610, "do knih ... tribunál'nych", Gol, II, 183.

WR, GDL: 1581, "Tribunal Litovskij"
(Vilna, Grodno);

Pol: 1578, "Trybunal Koronny"
(instituted by S. Batory).

Russ 17- < Uk, WR, Pol 16 - < NHG, MHG (tribunal) < Lat (tribūnāl)

A Latinism (legal term) in the administrative Russian through Ukrainian, White Russian and partly, indirectly -Polish. Rare in Russian and referring mostly to foreign situations. Common in the administrative and literary Ukrainian in 16-18th c.

'e' for 'i' (Uk 'y') in 'tr**ę**bnal', 'tr**ę**bnal'inoj' in Russian reflects Ukrainian unstressed 'e:y' confusion, due, in our case, to spoken Ukrainian.

The stress in Russian follows Ukrainian, usage, differing from that in Polish.

- 1) During the reign of S. Batory, the Appeal Courts ('Tribunaly') in Poland, Ukrainian Lands, GDL were reorganized: a) 'Trybunał Koronny (Piotrków, Lublin)' - 1578; b) 'Trinunal Luckij (Luck)' - 1578, for Ukrainian Lands (Kiev, Volynia, Bratslav Regions) - abolished in 1586 (Lublin Tribunal took over its jurisdiction); c) 'Tribunal Litovskij (Vilna, Grodno)' - 1581. In Moscovy voevody were automatically judges until Peter I in 1713 set up, on German pattern, 'Landrichter' and 'Oberlandrichter' and 'Justic Kollegija' appeal courts.
- 2) This document contains Ukrainianisms: "list **do kozakov** i do roznoj šljachty" (568), "šel **do Chmel'nickogo**" (568), "priechal dlja kostel. rečej" (568). There were Ukrainian Cossacks with Shakhovsky in Vilna in 1655-61.

T R I Ú M F (triumph), Y, R, P, L.

Russ : 17

1673, "pobědy i triumf". (Rodoslovn. Russk. carej), Sob, 99; 1678, "Triumf, ili toržestvo pobědnoe". (Vertograd), Polockij, 26; 1696, "pozdravljaem v ... deni svetlo christove triumθa", PiB, I, 63; 1703, "to est' christos ..., i chvala Ego ... toržestvuet, i triumfy tvorit". Y, Prop, 108; 1702-9, "včera pozor boriby dnesi triumf ... ", R, MSS, 23; 1704, Triúmf", Polik; 12.10.1717, "ne ty li triumfami napolnila grady sija", P, SiR, I, 182; 1717, "v triumfě vedeny", (Šafir), Smir; 1722, "puški i znamenata ... vezeno v gorod, ... s triumfom". "Car' Petr, ... k Moskvě na triumf pošel", P, IstPV, 35, 52; 1722, "kotorye byli otvedeny s triumfom v Knostantinopol'i", (P.), Istgr,

Uk : 16

1570-85, "triumθ", Leks Prosto; 1597-8, "... ot toho veselja i triumfu radosti mirskoe porvan", (do Ostr.), Viš, 34; 1598, "okaziju do triumfu berut", Apokris, 1014; 1622, "ich vsěch z triúmfom v město vprovažali". (Sakov), tit, 42; 1627, "Pobědami; triúmfami", "triúmf", Ber, 158; 1632, "Zavitajte ... do nas na Triúmf", Tit, 303; 1633, "triúmfu", (Evf), tit, 307; 1633, "z velikim triumfom vüechal do Kieva", Gol, I, 539; 17th c., "triumf - pobědnaja", SS; 1672-702, "z triumfom", SamLět, 41; 1720, "i radostnim vsemu christijanstvu triumfom", VelLět, II, 451.

Pol : 1564, "Epulum, triumph", Mącz, 107a/55.

295; 18th c., "Triumf - toržestvo posle pobědy", LVN; 1724, "Triumfy bezmer-ny", Slava, 22, 25; 1728, "triumθov bremja" (Ezekija), Per, PRD, 408; 1731, "pěnie i triumθ". (Lakeandr), Per, PRD, 375; 1731, "Triumph, triumf", Weis, 645; 1742, "silínějšim ružiem Tebě Triumf syskati". (Ody), L, I, 235; 1746-48, "triumf to bogatny". Dialog 137; 1755, "Elisaveta dlja podobnych rodilasĩ triumfov", L, Slo (Pochv PV), 5, 67; 1761, "triumfy vozsiljali", (Ody), L, I, 186; 1789, "Triúmf, greč. toržestvo", SAR.

Russ 17- < Uk 16 : < Pol 16- <(NHG, MHG 15 - Triumph <) Lat (triumphus) < Gr θριαμβος - hymn to Bacchus)

't r i ú m f' and its derivatives in Russian belong to the baroque vocabulary that was introduced to, popularised and very largely sustained initially in the literary Russian by the Ukrainian baroque authors. It is a typical Ukrainian baroque work, widely used in the 16-18th c. literary ("knižna mova") language.

Lomonosov's and Sumarokov's usage also partly rests on, or is analogous with, its Ukrainian literary tradition rather than with German. (cf. Vasmer).

The stress in Russian also follows Ukrainian usage, cf. 'triumfovátĩ.

T R I U M F Á L Ī N Y J (triumphal, triumphant, Y, P, S.

Russ : 17-18

1681, "eže estĩ vo mšě triumfalnoj", DilMus, 98; 1704, "... na triumfalĩnoe všestvie Rossijskomu Avgustu ...", Y, Slo (TKDA, 1874, Julĩ), 77; 1704, "Triumfálnyj -triumphalis", Polik; 1705, "sobrali este triumfalĩnuju žatvu", Y, Slo, II, 102 (and 110, 116, 119, 120); 1.1.1706, "Triumfalĩnoe lěto", Y, Slo, III, 123 (and 126, 153); 1709, "triumfalĩnyj vchod", PiB, I, 235; 18th c., "Triumfálnyj", LVN; 1721, "triúmfalnja", Polik. RR, 71; 4.2.1728, "Otverzaet tebě vrata ... triumfalĩnaja", P, SiR, II, 224; 1722,

Uk : 17

1631, "radostĩ z triumfalĩnoho eho Voskresenija". (Volkov. Razmyšl.), BilChr, 174; 1720, "vistavil na uvesĩ svět choruhov triumfalnuju". VelLět, II, 404.

Pol: 1609, "tryumfalny", Linde.

"V deni šestyj Dekabrja, byl onyj v Moskvu triumfalnyj vchod", P, Ist PV, 52 103; 1731, "slava triumfalna" (Kaleandr), Per PRD, 218; 1731, "triumfalnyj", Weis, 645; 1750, "mnogija ... na triumfalnyh ezdili kolesnicach". (Kom. Tresot/11), S, V, 314; 1789, "Triumfalnyj", SAR.

Russ 17-18 < Uk 17 : Pol 17 : Lat (triumphalis)

't r i u m f á l (i) n y j' is derived from Lat. (adjectival stem) triumphal-' by means of the Slavonic adjectival formant '-in-'.

'-l-' : '-li-' hesitation in spelling this word in Russian is an old Ukrainian feature, caused by a tendency to spell hard 'l' (for soft 'li') before 'n'. Cf. 'general(i)nyj'.

See 'triumf'.

T R I U M F Á T O R (one who triumphs), P.

Russ : 18

1704, "Preslavnoe toržestvo svoboditelja Livonii ... pobeditelja i triumfatora ... carja ... Petra Alekseeviča". (J. Turobojskij, Slo, Moskva), Byk (Kir), No. 36; 1722, "ustreten byl triumfator ot vsěch činov". P, IstPV, 52.

Uk : 17

1632, "...krest Apostolov triumfatorami nad světom učinil". (P. Mohyla, Prop.), Tit, 268; 1636, "Prahnet chto triumfatorom byti nad neprijatelem ...", Gol, II, 231. 1659, "Christos naš triumfator", GalKIR, III;

Pol: - 1621, "tryumfator", Linde.

See 't r i u m f' for conclusion.

T R I U M F O V Á T Ě (to triumph), Y, P.

Russ : 17

1678, "povelěvaše li triumfovati". (Vertograd), Polockij, 26; 1702, "Malo tamo polizuēt ostrorēčie ... ideže ostroe železo triumfuet", Y, Slo, I, 90; 1704, "Triumfuju", Polik; 1721, Kraj triumfuet ...", Polik RR, 38; 1722, "pošel ... Petr Carī v Smolensk, i tam pušečnoju ... strěliboju triumfovali". P, IstPV, 178;

Uk : 17

1627, "Poběde : ... triumfováti", Ber, 158; 1630-32, "Bo sam pan triumfuet, kotoryj zstupil z neba". (Parnass), Tit, 303; 1659, "seho dnja triumfuet, zavtra ljamentuet", Gal KIR, 182; 17th c., "triumfuju, v pobědě javljajusja", SS; 1685, "... v cerkvi triumfujučoj" estī stolpom" (R, Piramis), BilChr, 277;

1722, "i prošel triumstvuja", (P.), Istgr, 263; 1724, "Triumfuj ubo, s nami", Slava, 21; 1731, "Triunθuj pri nas", (Kaleandr), Per PRD, 381; 1731, "Triumphiren - triumfovati", Weis, 645.

1710, "triumfovati", Orlyk, 244.

Pol : 1560, "tryumfować" (Rej), Linde.

As the stress indicates this postnominal verb in '-ovati' (from 'triumph')¹⁾ in Russian is also from Ukrainian.

See 't r i u m f' for conclusion.

- 1) 'Trumfovati' in Russian (1705, "na pobědy togo že dnja trumfovali". Kurakin, Christiani, 155) leads to German colloquial 'Trumf' (Kluge). See 'apteka' (f.n.2) for 'triumfatú' (Bible, 1499).

T R O N (throne), R, P, S, L.

Russ : 17

1678, "v gornem Sioně ... pri vsesvětłom θroně". (Rifmolog), Polockij, 114, 124; 1701, "Pri vtronu vladyčnju daet sladost' věčnu". Uži změna, 6; 1703, "Stoj i ne prikasajsja θrónu čelověka". R, Kom (Prolog), 344 (and Kom/IV, 379, Kom/IX, 388); 1724, "na tron, Slava, 25, 14, 15; 1725, "posol polskij, pred θrónom i licom Imper. Velič. publicno ispovědal", P, PochvPam, 11r; 1731, "... troně", (Kaleandr) Per, PRD, 433; 1740, "ne carem glasila, Bogom, muža, čto na Tron vozšel". (Oda 1), S, II, 4, (and 10, 12); 1748, "Kogda v otečeskoj koroně blesnula na Rossijskom Troně ... Elisavet". (Oda 9), L, I, 132, 134; 1750, "ne sětuj, k tronu est' ešče tebě doroga", (Gamlet, III/1), S, III, 84; 1755, "Tron" (Oda 2), S, II, 13, 20, 22; 1757, "Tron", (Oda 13), L, I, 168; 1756, "Tron", L, II, 20; 1760, "na troně", "θron" (Tred, Christiani, 52.

Uk : (13) 16

(13th c., "tronos - thronus" - Bešědy Hrihor. Vel., a Galician copy of an OCz transl. from Lat., Sob, Mat, 40, 78); 1586, "soveršeniem ... patriarchi ..., i vseho θronu velikija cerkve Konīstantinopolī. roku 1584". (Porjad. Šk., Lviv), AJZ, II, 181; 1618-21, "Zemlja Russkaja ftronovi Konstanti-nopol. naležala", "siděl ... patriarcha na ... θroně". PalZK, 1045, 1170; 1627, "Tščániem ... P. Beryndy protosyggela θrónu Ijerousalímskoho" (Title page), Ber; 1632, "tron" (Evch), Tit, 303; 1633, "... na θron mitropolii Kievskoj ...", (Evf), Tit, 306; 1633, "otče ... Eksarcho ... Tronu sv. Patriarchi", Gol, II, 50; 1677, "Hedeon ... kn. Četvertinskij, ep. Luckij, prototron metropolii Kievskoj". PVK, I/1, 178; 17th c. (end), "Želaju na tom Troně tebě carstvovati". (Strasti Chr. II/5), Tich, RDP, I, 532; 1720, "Korolevskoho θronu." VelLět, II, 595.

Deriv.: prototrone : -1590, Poč Knihopeč, No. 206; 1621, ArJZ, I/6, 497; 1599, "Adam Potej, prototronij Volodimerskij", Apokris, 1138.

tronovati: 1623, "dom ... monarchov ... na Kievě θronujučich", Tit, 72.

Pol : 15th c., "tron", Moszyński; 1678, Linde.

Cz : 1360, "Tronus est trón", Klaret, 194; 14th c., "throna" (dostojna), SSČ (s.v. firmament).

Russ 17- < Uk 16 < (Pol 15 < Cz 13-14- < OHG thron <) Lat (thronus) < Gr (θρονος)

't r o n' was introduced to the literary Russian as a baroque word from Ukrainian, largely by the Ukrainian baroque authors. A Ukrainian source for it in Russian is evidenced by the spelling, reflecting a Ukrainian¹⁾ phonetic value of 'θ' as 't' or 'ft' (cf. 'pri vtronu' in Užlzměna, pronounced 'ftronu' in Russian, as in 'Vitoft' - 1514, SGGD, I 412, and 'ftronovi' in PalZK, in Ukrainian), in contrast to the Russian 'θ' as 'f'. Standard Ukrainian followed the Latin (West Europ.) way of pronunciation of Greek 'θ' as 't' (cf. 'katedra', 'arifmetika'), while Russian preserved the older (Ruś) rendering of Greek 'θ' as 'f' (cf. kafedra', 'arifmetika').

'tronos' in the 13th c. West Ukrainian copy (Bešedy Hrihorija Velik) is an isolated example, not current in the language before 16th c.²⁾

- 1) Cf. Trediakovskij (Ort, 62-3) commenting on the letters 'f' and 'θ' in Russian: "u nas nět v nich nikakija raznosti čto do zvona ... kakov izibražaetsja črez latinskuju bukvu 'f'", but "naši malorossiane čotja črez bukvu 'f' izobražajut že zvon lat. bukvu 'f', kak i my: no črez 'θ' latinskich uže bukv 'ft' a ne tak, kak my odnoja bukvu 'f' ... odnako, takoe proiznošenie tokmo Maloj Rossii est' osoblivoje, a ne povsjudu Rossii obš/čee". Cf. additionally Ukrainian: 1672-702, "za staraniem episkopa Meftodija", SamLět, 73.
- 2) Some Ukrainian Confraternities, i.e. Lviv and later Kiev, being under the direct protection of the Constantinople Patriarch, used 'tron:θron' in their title-names.

T R U T Í Z N A (poison), (P.).

Russ : (16) 18

(1573, "a naši posly ... sideli zaperty dolgo, da i vsech pootrutili", Groz, 152.); 1704, "Trutízna - zri otrava", Polik; 1722, "Jakvinta že vdova Bodinova, ... črez nich že učinila trutiznu eže otraviti korolja ...", (P.), Istgr, 213.

Uk : 16

1563-9, "pokorm ... sja im oberneti u trutinu". KA, 277; 1577, "a eresi ... jak ... trutizny ... sja othreballi". (Zahorov. Test.), ArJZ, I/1, 75; 1597-8, "chvataet i onuju trutiznu". (do Ostr), Viš, 35, (and 23, 65, 135); 1627, "Otrava: trutízna", Ber, 300; 17th c., "Trutizna", SS; 1672-702, "onomu dano trutiznu za povodom mačechi, carici Natalii", SamLět, 153; 1710, "mir ... na trutinu rasuždenija svoeho brati", HrabLět, 160.; Mod Uk :

trutyna, truity.

Deriv. : **truiti:** 1563-9, KA, 662; 1600, Viš, 19; 1672-702, SamLět, 153.

WR: **16th c.**, "napravila trutiznu u fljašu". (Tristan), Brchr, I, 173

Pol: **1466**, "Trucini, czarouanya, iad", SSP (s.v. 'jad'); 1532, "truczna, trucina", Łoś, II, 37, 35.

Russ (16) 18 < Uk, WR 16 : Pol 15-16 : ESI, OCS ' truti, trovq, traviti; CSI *tereti

A common Ukrainian-Polish¹⁾ word, rarely used in Russian and, as our examples show, only by individual authors. Russians normally used 'jad' or 'otrava' (cf. "usmotrivše vremjani čas, upoiša ego otravami". 1666-7, Ktš, 4.).

the '-izna/-yzna' formants, like '-ostí', in Russian are due to Ukrainian influence in the 17-18th c. (cf. Šanskij, ostí, 129). See 'u t r a t a'.

- 1) The suffix 'izna/yzna' in Polish is old. cf. "przekorzyzna", PsFI 14-15th c., (Łoś, II, 37). but Urbanczyk, S. (Karakterystyka Staropolskich zapożyczeń z języka Ukrainkiego. Studia Linguistica in Honorem Thaddaei Lehr-Splawinskiego, 1963, p. 443) agreeing with Safarewiczowa H. (Prace onomastyczne No. 2. Wrocław, 1956, p. 14) considers that in Polish this suffix ('-yzna') increased its productivity under Ukrainian influence.

T U R B A C I J A (disturbance, confusion)

Russ : (17-) 18

(1660, "aby onogo bez vsjakich turbacij propuskali". (Somko's Russianized letter to Moscow, AMG, III, 193) ¹⁾; 1710, "... jurisdikciju v gorodě (Revelě) bezo vsjakoj turbacii ekzerciroval". Žurn PV, II, 250.

Uk : 17

1605-6, "buduči prostym čelověkom važilsja turbaciju činiti v Rečipospolitoj", Perestor, 38; 1612, "apotom ... elekūcyei turbacyja ... končilasja". (Luck), ArJZ, I/6, 406; 1618, "Podčas ej turbácij i nevčasu polnych". (VizČn), Tit, 15; 1633, "turbacyj i trudnostej", Gol, I, 29, 51; 1643, "ne choteči turbacij ... terpeti", Gol, II, 283; 1682, "v turbacii otca ... vprovažajut", BarPs, 221; 1687, "bez turbacii", AZ, V, 198; 1672-702, "i ljachi ... turbaciju ... měli", SamLět, 191; 1720, "ne činili turbacii", Vellět, II, 373.
Pol: **16-17th c.**, "turbacyje ponosił" (Skarga), Reczek.

See 't u r b o v a t i' for conclusion. Cf. other words in '-cija'.

- 1) As Somko's letter indicates, Russians were confronted with this word during their political and military relations with the Ukrainian Hetman State.

T U R B O V Á T Ě (disturb, confuse), P.

Russ : 18

1721, "ne maloe nakazanie na tych, kotorye by ložnym donošeniem pastyrej svoich turbovátí derznuli", P, DR, 40r;
Dial.: Smolensk "turbovátí - trogatí", ObiSlov.

Uk : 17

1618-21, "poty eho turbovali, iž musěl ustupiti", PalZK, 1052; 1620, "turbujut vas slovy i pismy", (O věřě), Tit, 32; "ljámenty serdca ne turbújte"! (Evf), Tit, 307; 1689, "aby ... ne turboval". BarPs, 246; 17-18th c., "To bi ja eho ... ne turbovav", UInterm, 55: 1720, "poturbovali Vašu Chansku Milostí", VelLět, II, 380, 491; 1728, "turbuet Mažestat", (Apost), Sud-ko I, 28;

Deriv.: turbóvanyj : 1627, Ber, 226; turbujučij: 1672-702, SamLět, 103; turbátor: 1627, Ber, 203; 1633, Gol, II, 29, 17th c., SS.

Pol: 16-17th c., "turbować", "turbator" (Skarga), Linde.

Russ 18 < Uk 17 : Pol 16-17 : < Lat (turbare)

'turbovátí' and 'turbacija' in Russian are learned loans from and through Ukrainian. The verb in '-ovatí' from Lat. stem 'turb-' is a neologism in Slavonic (of Ukrainian-Polish origin) but the stress in Russian on 'ovátí' follows Ukrainian, not Polish, usage.

Both words were cultivated by the Ukrainian educated class and higher clergy, becoming common in the literary ('Knižna mova') and administrative Ukrainian (17-18th c.), from which it found its way temporarily to Russian.

The Smolensk dialect has it from White Russian.

U Ž I V A T Ě (to use)

Russ : 16-

1567, "jak že zvykli este zradnym obyčaeu uživatí". (Mstisl), Groz, 255; 16th c., "A on ... potu čela svoego užival i ničego iz kazny svoeja carskija ... ne imal". (O knigach), Peresvet, 224; 1610, "A k tomu eščo ... prav i volnostej ... pribavit, čego nikoli predkove vaši ne uživali" (Sigism. to Mstisl), AI, II, 350; 17th c., "a korolí Antioch, chotja ... vseгда volju svoju uživatí". (Rim. Dějan), Taman, Polon, 104; 1705, "Karzbad nazýváetsja derevnja, ... v kotoroj uživajut teplicy vod gorjačich". (Kurakin), Christiani, 16; 1706, "nadobno uživatí". (Kurakin), Taman, Polon, 104.

Dial.: Kursk, 'užití, -vatí' - 'potrebljati', tabačok uživatí', Dal.

Uk : 13- 14-

1266-1301, "i sŭ mlinomŭ so usěmi užitki, kakŭ esmo samŭ deržalŭ". (Lev of Halyč) ¹⁾, AJZ, I, 221; 1349, "a vživajuči toho dvorišča ne nadobě ... platiti", R2; 1370, "oužiti", R9; 1400, pan Kljus imaetí toho ... sela ... uživatí", R33; 1429, "chotar ... oživali iz věka". (Sočava), UH, No. 39; 1438, "volnosti ... zaživatí, kak ... knjazi ... zaživajuti", (Luck), R76; 1518, "prava ich Majtborskoho ... vživati" (Kiev), AJZ, I, 57; 1537, "Knjazí Bohuš ... tyi zemli ... vživaet", ArJZ, I/6, 23; 1563-9, "uživatí ... požitkov", KA, 579; 1587, "A časom i zavjasnenja uživatí musjat", KalRN, 254; 1600-17, "vlasti cerkovnoe zaživatí měli" ²⁾ (Domnik), Viš, 164; 1627, "Oupotrebljaju: ouživaju", Ber, 271; 17th c., "Ouživaju", SS; 17-18th c., "vživati", Tymč.

Mod Uk: vžyvaty.

Deriv.: vžitok: 1351, AZ, I, 20; vžitocnyj: 1457, AZ, I, 74; vživanje: 1459, "uživanje" R93; 1577, ArJZ, I/1, 75; 1633; Tit, 275.

WR: 17th c., "'ustav uživatí", AI, 42, 92.

Pol: 1400, "Jegož pospolicie ... užívali" (Roty, Krak), Tasz, 79; 1391, z jeho użytkiem" (Rota Pozn), Tasz, 74;

OCz: "užívatí, poživatí, prospěch mítí", Šimek:

Russ 16- < Uk (13-), WR 14- : < Pol 14- : < OCz 9-14- : CSI *ži(v)- : IE *gīvas

' u ž i v a t i ', which is primarily a West Slavonic and Ukrainian - White Russian word, was used sporadically in Russian mainly by individual authors or in works influenced by Ukrainian or Polish. Russian word for this meaning is 'polizovati(sja)', 'upotrebljati'.

Its usage in the 9-10th c. OCS "Žitija" of Cyril and Methodius, is rightly attributed,

by both Sobolevsky and Bahmut, to Moravian (not OBulg) origin of the work³⁾. Cf. 'čekati', 'žičlivyj'.

On the other hand 'p o ž i t k i ' (its closely related derivative), meaning 'goods, property' (in Ukrainian since 14th c., 1383, AZ, I, 22; 1424, R54) has had in Russian somewhat wider currency; cf. 1697, "k požitku", PiB, I, 144; 1700, PiB, I, 329-330; 1649, "dlja svoego požitku", Čern (Jazyk Uloženiya), 247.

- 1) This is a copy of Lev, the Prince of Halyč, charter, entered into the City of Lviv register ca 1443-46.
- 2) Pljušč (Narys, 153) calls it (in Višenskij's works) a Polonism; Bulach (Pyt, 33) also considers it a Polonism. But this is still to be proved.
- 3) Sobolevskij, A.I., 'Cerkovnoslavjanskije teksty moravskogo proischoždenija' (Varšava, 1900), p. 24; Bahmut (Slov. Movozn, II, K., 1958), 272.

U K R U T N Y J see **O K R U T N Y J**

U N I V E R S Á L (proclamation, decree of Uk Hetman or King of Poland), P.

Russ : 17

15. 3. 1648, "posylaeš' uneveršaly¹⁾ s podpisiju ...", (Trubeckoj to Kisěli), AJZ, III, 160; 1650, "Chmel'ničeskij razoslal uneveršaly" (Uk sit), VUR, II, 460; 1654, "... i list, spisannyj s uneveršalu Radivilova". (Zolotareno's letter, Sěvsk copy), AMG, II, 364; 1659, "Ivaška Vygovskogo ... listy i uneveršaly". AMG, II, 673; 1660, "v uneveršalě Getmana Jurija Chmel'ničeskogo". AMG, III, 31; 1662, "i nakaznyj de Getman ... uneveršaly ... razoslal". (Aleks. Mich), SGGD, IV, 82; 1664, "i ot ... getmana vel ... uneveršal". Ktš (Predsl, xv); 1672, "Spisok spiska s Dorošenkova uneveršala ...". AJZ, X, 26; 1673, "... i Chmel'ničeskogo uneveršal", DSnPL, IV, 29; 1705, "uneveršal", "universal", PiB, III, 303, 344; 1716, "universal dat'i". (Šafirov to Skorop), Sud-ko, II, 316; 18th c., "Uneveršál - gramota povsjudnaja". LVN; 1722, "Rozoslal on (Mazepa) v tye vremena uneveršaly, ...

Uk : 16

1571, "prosim, ... aby listy sejmovyje, uneveršaly, konstytuciji ... ruskimi literami i jezykom do zemli Kievskoe pisany i vydavany byli" (Kiev nobles petition), Oh-ko, ULM, 133; 1599, "v uneveršalě naznačil", Apokris, 1038; 1618-21, "uneveršaly", PalZK, 1135; 21. 3. 1654, "uneveršaly ... k tebě posylaju" (Vyhovskij to Buturlin), AJZ, X, 561; 10. 9. 1656, "A chto by mimo volju i sej vyraznyj naš uneveršal vtručalsja ..., B. Chmelnickij, ruka Vlasnaja". AJZ, III, 548, 544-6; 1682, "dalismo ... otcu Christoforu toj uneveršal s podpisom ruki vlasnoj". BarPs, 222; 1689, "naš uneveršal" (Mazepa), AZ, V, 224; 1710, "žadnimi uneveršalami ne primusili", HrabLět, 60; 1710, "Univeršalami hetmanam", Orlyk, 252; 1720, "uneveršal", VelLět, I, 88; 1728, "poslan uneveršal" (Žurn. Apost.), Sud-ko, I, 37.

Mod Uk: uneveršál

Deriv.: uneveršalnyj: 1598, BilChr, 101; 1605-6, Perestor, 42; 1659, ArJZ,

nadějalsja ... ty mi universalami ...
vozmutili narod". P, IstPV, 180-1; 1710-
23, "v ... universalě". ŽurnPV, II/2, 247.

I/12, 575; uněversálist: Ziz, 54.

WR: 1651, "unevjarsaly prislany",
RBRS, 270.

Pol: 1576, "uniwersal", ArJZ, I/6, 62;

Deriv.: 18th c., "universalinyj", Smir.

1641, Linde.

Russ 17 < Uk 16 : < Pol 16 - < Lat (universalis, universum)

In Russian (administrative, diplomatic and literary), as our documents reveal, this word refers mainly to the Ukrainian (only rarely to Polish - GDL) Hetmans' decrees and proclamations; for purely Russian situations 'gramota' is used. ²⁾

Closer diplomatic and military relations with the Ukrainian Hetman State brought this word and concept to the administrative and diplomatic Russian (cf. 'Malorossijskoj Prikas' documents, Treaty of Perejaslav 1654 and afterwards). Ukrainian authors introduced it to literary Russian.

In the 16-18th c. administrative Ukrainian, and in all the literary genres, it was common (with derivatives).

The stress in Russian, which follows a Ukrainian (not Polish) pattern, and the spelling with 'i' and 'e', corresponding to Ukrainian 'i' and 'ě' (for WEurop. 'i') indicate Ukrainian as a source for Russian. 'e' for etymological 'i' in this word in Russian could be explained through Ukrainian 'ě' (for foreign 'i' - a characteristic Ukrainian feature) > Russian 'e' ³⁾ and through North Ukrainian spoken and written unstressed 'ě' > 'e' (cf. 1689, 'uneversal') > Russian 'e' ⁴⁾; it could also be partly due to assimilation by the following 'e'.

1) 'A. Kisěli' in his letter to 'Trubeckoj' spells this word with 'i', i.e. 'universal' (cf. AJZ, III, 177).

2) Perhaps to appear European Peter I sometimes used it to denote his own 'gramota': 1710-23, "kak ego carskoě Veličestvo vašemu blagošljachetstvu ... goroda Revelja v poslědnem svoem universalě ... obnadežil" (Žurn PV, II/2, 247).

3) 'ě' for 'i' in the 16-18th c. Ukrainian loans from West European languages was very frequent - almost a rule, see 'věkarij', 'věrš(a)', ekzaměnovati', 'publěka', 'fěhura' (cf. also Ziz, Ber, SS and specially 'Fiol's case: "Oktoich", Cracov, 1491, records its printer's name: 'Švaipoltomī, Fěolī'. Karataev (1878), p.1, 4, spells it 'Švaipolītom Fěolem'; Zernova ("Načalo knigopeč", 1949, p. 9) quotes it 'Švaipolīta Feolja', but Pljušč, ("Narys", 1958, p. 178) duly imitates it in Ukrainian 'Švajpolīta Feolja': thus we have Uk 'e' < Russ 'e' < Uk 'ě' (= i) <NHG 'i'.

4) 'Malorossijskoj Prikaz' has a number of documents revealing Russian 'e' < 'ě', leading often to Ukrainian 'ě' (from 'i').

U R J Á D (office, function),

Russ : (16) 17

(1567, "jakže byli urjady u nas v Kievě
... ", Bělsky, Groz,247);

1647, "urjad getmanskij" (ref. to

Uk : 14-15

1347-, "pod vinoju sedenīja vrjadu eho",

" ... ourjadu ich". StatVisl(MS), 13V/1,

15/5; 1433, "ourjad ", " ourjady", R67;

1556, "možeti byti korčma zave-

Potockij), AMG, II, 180; 1703, "Znajuči Levenca na tot urjad zgodnogo i dostojnogo ... i evo, Getmana, (daby) vručil tot urjad polkovničestva Poltavskogo ... Levencu". (Peter I to Mazepa), PiB, II, 216; 1710, "i na urjad Getmanskoj ... " (Golovkin to Skorop), Sud-ko, II, 153.

domostiju vradu". PVK, II/2, 40; 1584, "do knih vrjadu Kievskoho ... zapisati". AŽMU, 142; 1598, "urjadov duchovnych", Apokris, 1304; 1610, "prez vrjad svoj ... činjat", Gol, I, 184; 1627, "Služby seja : ourjádú toho". Ber, 225; 1640, "urjád Písarskij ... Kievskij", Tit, 360; 1645, "dva ourjady v svjaščenstvě"(Moh. Katech. 53r), Gol, II, 417; 1672-702, "urjad hetmanskij", SamLět, 49; 1710, "My Eeneralnaja Staršina ... urjadov vojskovych". Orlyk, 248; 1720, "za moeho urjadu (office of Hetman) dlja ambicii", Vellět, II, 296.

OPol: Rząd. 16th c. (Reczek).

OCz : úřad - služba, povinnost, (Machek).

Russ (16)17- Uk 14-15 : < Pol OCz : CSL *ředu : Lat (orden)

Semantically 'urjad' (office, function - as opposed to 'urjad' order) ¹⁾ in Russian is from Ukrainian and indirectly, from Polish.

See 'urjadnik' for conclusion.

1) Cf. Tolst, 76. (1697, "stali my v urjadě do bitvy").

U R J Á D N I K (an official, clerk, supervisor; sergeant), P.

Russ : 16-

(1502, "i oni/ kozaki/ ... ubili moego urjadnika, i šestidesjati turkov ..." - Kafa, Khan Machmet- Šichzod to Iv. Vas. - DSnK, I, 393-4) ¹⁾; 1581, "vozvany ... čerez vrjadniki ego " (Grozny to Possevin.), DSnR,X, 212; 1599, "čto emijuti dej ... v vašej zemli ... deržavcy, i uradniki, ... tamgu veliku ". (GDL- Pol sit); ²⁾ DSnPL, IV, 40; 1621, "ot litovskich urjadnikov". AMG, I, 161; 1647, "getman ... niže ego urjádnik". UčRatn, 10v, 40; 1649, "korolevskim urjadnikom" (Uk. Pol, sit),

Uk : 14-

1388, "ourjadnika" (Molodečno), R23, 1413, "my esmo vyslali našeho ourjadnika pan(a) Lenka starostu zoudačevskoho". (Ljubart, Židačov), R45; 1421, "vrjadnika", R52; 1435, "ourjadnikov", R72; 1486, "i my to velěli byli ... našomu vradniku". Uljan (Mold), 116; 15th c., "svjatiteli pošletí eho k tomu vrjadniku štoby hodnyj byl u svjaščenstvo". (Čin izbr. i post. v svjašč.), RIB, VI/1, 900, 901; 1552, "naniat od uradnyka" (Luck), ArJZ, VII/1, 173; 1563-9, "est sud i urjadniki".

VUR, II, 269, 277; 1653, "a 700 mušketov dany v Moskvě starym soldatam, kotorye poslany v urjadniki". AMG, II, 341; 1660, "v sela k urjadnikom ..." (Pol sit), DSnr, III, 963; 1710, "kozackim sotnikom i urjadnikom" (Peter I to Kiev), UAN Zaps (VII-VIII), 350; 1722, "rjadovych trinadcjatī da iz oficerov kapitan i tri urjadnika", P, IstPV, 50; 1722, "v četvertom městě i protčie dvorjane, ili polatnye urjadniki". (P.), Istgr, 159; 1731, "Waibel, urjadnik, seržant, Weis, 732.

KA, 107; 1621, "est u katalogu patriaršich urjadnikov". PVK, I/1, 243; 1627, "Starejšina : ... urjádnik ", Ber, 233; 1672-702, "zostalsja byl urjadnik Sosnosvkij z ženoju". SamLět, 33; 1710, "sudīi i inšii urjadniki". HrabLět, 78.

Deriv. 1552, "uradniczoy", (Luck), ArJZ, VII/1, 173.

WR : 1517 "urjadnik", RIB, XX, 472;

GDL : 1491, "vrjadniki", DSnrPL, I, 55.

Pol : 1471, "urzędnik, -czek", Łoś, II, 68, 80; 1560, "urzędnik", Linde.

OCz : 1414, "uředník", Hus; 1562, "uriednikem byti", Dasypod; SSČ;

A. Russ 16-17 < (WR, GDL 15-16 <) Uk 14-, Pol : < Cz 14- : CSI * ręd -

B. Russ 17 < WR, GDL 15-16 (< Uk : Pol : < Cz) : CSL *ręd -

Several streams of influences - Ukrainian, GDL and Polish brought 'urjád' (office, duty, function), 'urjádnik' (official, clerk, supervisor) to the administrative Russian. Ukrainians introduced it to the literary Russian.

Chronologically in Slavonic 'urjad, -nik' < CSL *rędŭ (cf. ORus' 'urjadŭ' - treaty, order, SrMat, Miklosich,) with the new semantics first appeared in OCz, spreading to Polish and to SWUkrainian (Galician administrative language) in 14th c.; through scribes it spread to North and south Ukrainian in 15th c., and then (partly also from Polish) to the GDL and White Russian, and finally, in the 16-17th c., ³⁾ it found its way to Russian.

'urjadnik' (sergeant of the Cossak troops, and later - a village policeman; one who orders, arranges) that became a characteristically Russian military term of wide currency in the 17-19th c., semantically leads basically to ORus' 'urjadŭ' (order) but is partly influenced by the WSL and Ukrainian meaning.

'v r j a d n i k', 'v' (representing bialabial 'w') < 'u-', and 'u r a d n i k' (hard 'r' for soft '-rja-') in the 16th c. Russian reflect Ukrainian and White Russian phonetic features.

All the three ESI languages preserve the ORus' primary stress on '-já-'.

- 1) This charter was probably written by a Ukrainian scribe in the Khan's office; it contains Ukrainian features. Cf. Unbegaun, Deux chartes Ukrainiennes de 1502. Slavia XIX.
- 2) This document shows Ukrainian and White Russian features, including 3rd pers. pl. in '-tī (torgujutī - p.39).
- 3) 'Vrjadnik (svjatitel'skij)' was familiar to the Muscovy clergy in the 15-16th c. through Ukrainian-Russian church relations. (Cf. Čin post. v svjašč. RIB, VI/1, No. 131.).

U T R A T A see T R A T A

F Á B U L A (fable, story), Y, P, L.

Russ : 18

1706-31, "Prežde sego čitivali tokmo v Fabulach Ezopovych, kak to lev tovarišil s konem". (G. Bužinskij), Aks, 312; 1716, "pritčami i fabulami velikija veščiči prikryvati", Y, Slo, XI, 129; 8.9.1720, "Slovo v slovo Tak, kak v stichotvorskich fabulach, někij Tantal stoit v vodě da žaždet". " ... fabula ... iz istorii Proroka Iony". P, SiR, II, 53, 57 (and 26); 18th c., "Fábula, basnja, pritča". LVN; 1755, "On ... včera pročítannuju fabulu stichotvorčeskuju rasskazyvaet". L, Filos, 528.

Uk : 16-17-

16th c., "fabula" ¹⁾ 1659 " Povědajut poétove v Fabúlach svoich, že Jupiter ... boh. Gal KIRr, 6; 1757-82, "Fabula" - 'Fabula de Tantaló' -Skovoroda), BilChr, 466; 1774, "Fabulka sija dlja těch, kotorye čestí svoju na odnom velikolěpii osnovali" (Skovoroda, Basnja 4), BilChr, 469.

Pol : 1564, "fabuly", Mącz, 240a/41.

OCz : 'fabule, smyšlenka, baseń, bajka', Šimek; 1562, "fabule, baseń", Dasypod.

Russ 18 < Uk, Pol 16- : < Cz 15 < Lat (fábula)

A late learned Latinism, introduced to the literary Russian mainly by the Ukrainian authors with Latin educational background. The stress in Russian follows Ukrainian, not Polish, usage.

Aesop's Fables which popularized the word 'fabula' in the West were generally referred to in Russian as "Basni Ezopa", and Tessing's Russian edition (Amsterdam, 1700) translated from Latin by Kopiewitz, renders 'fabula' by 'pritča'. (e.g. "Prítčiči Essópovy". cf. "fabula significat... " - "pritča znamenuet" ., Obn, II/1, 54-5); in the SPb 1717 edition it is also called")-' **Esopovy pritčiči**" - Byk (Grž), No. 229.

1) Kurbskij, Skazanie (Slovari) SPb 1842, as given by Ustrjalov, is Ukrainian/White Russian lexically.

F A L Ĩ Š Í V Y J (false)

Russ : (16-17) 18

16-17th c., "falíšivaja ili zbojlivaja statíja" (<Lat. 'regula falsa'), (Ariθmetika), Rajnov, 194; 1703, "Ōalšivoe vozvěščenie ... mně

Uk : 14-

1388, "Židov s falíšivymi pěnezmi ... imati ne směl by" (Vitold, Luck), AZ, I,25; 1413, "soutí listove ne pravii, falševnii" (Židač), R45; 1421, "listy,

učinil", (<G.), PiB, II, 562; 1703, "Falšívaja časti"; "O pravilach falšívych ili gadatelných", Magn Arif, 4v, 8r, 148r; 1704, "Falšívij, zri lživij", Polik; 1708, "(Žid) nas falšívym maršem k Dněpru privěl". ŽurnPV, I, 165, 385; 18th c., "Falšívij - lživij", LVN; 18th c., "učiniti falšívye ogni", Smir;

Deriv. : F A L Ī Š Ī.

(1488, "... a pravuju gramotu k tebě ... (posla)l a ne falšīšī". (Poppel), DSnr, I,4.)

1713-19, "drug za drugom smotrěti, daby kakoj v tom falšī ne bylo ". (PSZ V, Smir;

Dial : Archang. Novgor., 'fališa: falšī'-obman, ObISlov.

Falšer(falsifier) : 1567, "ino tak dělajut prokuratory i falšery", "falšerom". (Bělsky), Groz, 242, 264.

falšovanyi", R52; 1428, 1430, R60, R64; 1563-9, "O ... falšivoj mudrosti", KA, 166; 1598, "falšive", Apokris, 1352; 1627, "Lukávyj : ... falšív", Ber, 110; 1643, "reljácii falšivoe", Gol, II, 284;1659, "pohane šanováli Artemidu bohinju falšívuju", Gal KIR, 188; 17th c., "falšívij - lukavij", SS; Mod Uk : 'falšívij', 'falšī'.

Deriv. : F A L Š - 16

1563-9, "Aby sja falšī ... okazal". "falšu", KA, 646, 643; 1596, "čěl, ščirij falš, zrada", (Episk), Viš, 70; 1598, Apokris, 1178; 1605-6, "to est falš", Perestor, 38; 1608, AJZ, 11, 276; 1632, "falš", (Evch), Tit, 294; 1633, Gol, II, 29; 17th c., "falš blud",SS.

Falšer : 15th c., "blazove albo falšare", ZRSb, 315; 1599, "i ... falšarov", RIB, XIX, 909.

Falšovati : 1563-9, "falšujut", KA, 367.

Falšovanie : 1540, "falšovanie listov", Gol, I, 1; 17th c., SS.

WR : 1509, "testament ne θalšívij", RIB, XX, 606.

OPol : 1450, "falszywy", "faleszny", "falserza", SSP.

OCz : 1376, "falssem", Geb, III/1, 121; 1418, "ktož falessa za pravdu vezme", "falessny", SSČ; OCz : "faleš", "falšē", Machek.

Ulus, LLus : falš', (Machek)

Russ (15, 16-17) 18 < Uk 14 (WR 15) : < Pol 15 : < Cz 14- < MHG (valsch, valschaere) < MLat, Lat(falsus; fallere)

Adjectival form, perhaps by analogy with Latin (falsus), was primary in Slavonic (Uk, Pol, Cz), and in German, while the nominal 'falšīšī' (and other derivatives) followed as backformations from 'falšívij'. Cf. also the newer G. 'Falschheit', Engl. '-falsehood'.

Both its temporary appearance in Grozny's period and its limited usage since the 18th c. in Russian, where it retains its foreign tinge and where its currency has always been checked by 'lživij', 'loži' (cf. 'Lže - Dimitrij'), are linked with Ukrainian and partly

Polish influence. (The 1488 document contains other Uk. features - 'rada', 'musiti').

Hesitation between hard '-l-' and soft '-lǐ-' in the Russian spelling rests on Ukrainian literary tradition.

Final '-š-' (for Lat. '-s-') in Slavonic is inherited from MHG (UG).

The fe. form 'fálǐša (also dialectal) in Russian is conditioned by the softness of '-šǐ-' (hush sibilants) in Russian (also in dialectal Ukrainian). Cf. 'ratuš(a)', 'virš(a)'.

F A M Í L I J A (noble family, family), Y, P, L, S.

Russ : 17-18

17th c. (end), "Az esmǐ tvoego Gospodstvija vojn i se estǐ imja moe i seja familii", Zerc, 423; 1702, "vozstaša Izrailǐtjane na familiju Veniaminovu", Y, Slo, X, 116, 117; 1703, čto "i čarǐ, ... rod svjat, plemja Božie, familija načatok ot samago Boga imuščaja", Y, Prop, 108; 1703, "poneže v koruně pervye θamilii Ljubomirskich i Potockich" (Dolgor), PiB, II, 578; 1704, "Familia, rod blagorodnyj", Polik; 1710, "Da podastǐ Vyšnjij Vaš. Sijat. Ščastie ... so vsje Vašeju vysokoju familieju" (Šafir), Sud-ko, II, 301; 1722, "Gosudari so vseju familieju k Moskvě vozvratilisja". P, IstPV, 9, 152, 154; 1722, "po monaršej bratii ... i edinodomovnoj familii ". P, PVM, 35; 18th c., "familija-semǐjǎ, rodnjǎ", LVN; 1724, "blagosloven naja ... familija monaršaja" (and 1726-28), P, SiR, II, 110 (192, 197, 253); 1725, "i vsej vysokoj familii", P, Pogr, 4r; 1728, "Sie bovidim i v familijach, rekše v rodach čelověčeskich". Y, KV, 59; 1749, "upominaja chudyja děla znatnych ... ljudej, ne dosaditǐ by ich familii". L, Filos, 655; 1759, "Sočinil tablicu r. imperator. familii". L, Filos, 688; 27.7.1757, " ... ne iměja dochoda ... dalě s moeju familieju prinužden budu ... jti po miru". S, Ps, 39; 1756, "etot maličik familieju povyšě tvoich

Uk : 16-

1587, "pod imnem zacnoho domu velikoe familii knjažati", KalRN, 265; 1593, "Adama Potěja, kašteljana Berestejskoho, čolověka familii starožitnoj", AZ, IV, 63; 1618, "z familii" (Viz. Cn), Tit, 14; 1627, Ikos : famělěja, pokolěnie, čeljad". Ber, 406; 1632, "Slava prezacnoj familii Jasnevelmož : Mohilov". (Evch), Tit, 292; 1659, "Tut že v narrácii možeš pripomněti familiju eho, v kotoroj urodilsja". Gal Nauka, 247; 1673, " ... svoej slavnej Familiej" (Oleks. Čel. Bož), BilChr246; 1720, "visokimi familějami ... i ... titulami". Vellět, I, 56; **Pol** : 1561, "familia", (Leopol. B.), Linde.

dětej". (Kom, Prid. Obm/3), S,V, 224;
1761, "s moeju familieju". S, Ps, 45.

Russ 17-18 < Uk, Pol 16- < Lat (familia)

As in Ukrainian the early examples of 'familija' in Russian reveal the same limited semantics, i.e. 'family of noble/noblest origin' ('domus nobilis' - Polik) that developed gradually and was generalized to denote 'any family' ('genus'; 'rodnja', 'semija' -LVN). This primarily a literary loan word, introduced to Russian from and through Ukrainian, sustained at first by both its literary tradition in Ukrainian and by the Ukrainian authors and preachers in Muscovy.

'Familija - surname' developed later in Russian only, while 'semija' recovered its earlier position, and 'čeljadí', the ORus' word, became almost obsolete.

F A N T Á Z I J A (fantasy, Imagination), L.

Russ : 17

1681, "O izobrětenii fantazii," DilMys, 3, 67; 17th c., (end), "i v takovej fantazii priide že demon - (premenisja v prizrak sestry)", Zerc, 260; 1704, "Fantásia - zri mečtanie", Polik; 1709, "vsjakie fantazii i mysli" (Šturm), Smir; 18th c., "Fantazija, mečta", LVN; 1739, "poneže nadějasja na svoju fantaziju, a ne na pravila, krivo slova skleivajut" (Stich) L, I, 16;

Deriv. : 1731, "Phantaste - fantast", Weis, 471.

Uk : 16

1597-8, "pokazati vam ne prokurackoe fantazii vykrutami ... chošču". "zaraz poznal esmi učitelja fantzii vašich milostej". (Episk), Viš, 51, 56; 1598, "aby sja fantazii ... tych dohodilo", Apokris, 1022; 1607, "kotoryj z natury es(t) hnilym, a fantazieju sja činit večnym". (Lěkar., Ostroh), BRChr, I, 326; 1624, "Fantásii, umyšleniju". (Psaltyr, Predsl), Tit, 88; 1720, "kotoroe Chmelnickij uvidevši byl lušoj fantazii i naděi". Vellět, I, 143 (and II, 298); 1728, "pod Eho Jasnevelmožnosti fantaziju". (Žurn. Apost), Sud-ko, I, 62.

Pol : 1564, "Fictia, fantazia", Mącz, 127c/33.

Russ 17 < Uk : Pol 16 < (Ital'fantasie' : NHG, MHG' fantasie' <) Lat (phantasia) < Gr (φαντασια)

Russians were confronted with this Ukrainian - Polish form 'fantazija' (German 'z' for intervocalic 's') through the Ukrainian religious polemic works at the beginning of the 17th c. (Erem, RUSv, 292-3; cf. the Moscow MS copy of Vishensky's 'Knižka' 1600). A Ukrainian source or intermediary for this word in Russian is seen in the two

spellings - with 's' (Greek school of thought) and 'z' (analogy with German pronunciation).

F E M A see Θ E M A

F I G Ú R A (figure, form), R, P, L, S.

Russ : 17

1616, "Bože imja i gosudareva titla ... i kajma s figury pisana zolotom". (<G., Mjasnik. embassy to the Emperor), DSnR, II, 1251, 1252; 1647, "kniga figúrami zavedena", UčRatn, 2r; 1658, "figura", DSnR, III, 853; 1701, "Izvolte s lica ego zdělati figuru iz vosku", PiB, I, 424; 1703, "Obižavichom ... o figúre mira", Magn Arif, 18r, 185v; 1702-9, "Matematika ... opisuet ...:čelověk estí někaja figura kruglaja". R, Slo5, 121; 1716, "kakovyh i figur na chartijach prežde ne viděli". P, SiR, I, 110; 1721, "figúra", Polik RR, 99; 1724, "podlinnymi θigurami", Slava, 185; 1748, (kartežnik) snjavši krest, kričit iz za ruki s figuroj sidja rest". (O Stich), S, I, 343; 1751, "iz sostavov ... možno ... vyplavlivati časti želaemoj ... figury", L, III, 25; 1753, "koničeskoju figuroju", L, III, 62; 1756, "(časticy) vsě suti eθričeskoj figury", L, III, 124; 1759, "fig. 22", L, III, 209; 1760, "slova ... ukrasiti figurami ", P, SiR, I (Predisl); 1789, "Figúra", SAR.

Deriv. : 1687, "3 čarki malenkich-potěšnych, figurnych", Zab, I, 519.

Uk : 15-

15th c., "ou θikhure", ZRSb, 296; 1563-9, "fikura ... ", KA, 330 ; 1570-85, "obraz, forma ... ili fikhura", Leks Prosto; 1580, "fikhura" (Protiv ljutor.), RIB, XIX, 93, 94, 118; 1588, "O fikhurě" (O věrě, Ostroh), RIB, VII, 881; 1608, "iž v nebě suti duši pravednych pritčami, videnmi ili fikhurami i s nami" (O Eresjach), AJZ, II, 287; 1625, "Fěhúra (tot svět) estí skoro minajučaja, jak Apostol movit". (Kaz. ZK), Tit, 112; 1627, "Obraz: fěgúra ... abo fórma", Ber, 289; 1662, "šufljada z roznymi fěhurami". Arjz, I/12, 354; 1659, "narrácyja - podobenstva i fěhúry züednočenja Božoho z natúroju čelo-věčoju." - Gal Nauka, 241; 17th c., "Fěgura", SS; 17th c., "Fěhura Vetchaho Zakona" (Strasti Chr. III/1), Tich, RDP, I, 538; 1774, "i carica biblia iz tajno obrazujuščich figur ... estí bohozdana", (Skovoroda, Basni Charkov.), BiChr, 468.

Deriv. : fihurovati : 1563-9, KA, 189; 1580, RIB, XIX, 94, 135; 1669, "fěgu-rovano" (Hal), Oh-ko, ULM, 225.

fihuralností : 1632, (Evch), Tit, 296.

WR : 15th c. (end), "ou θikhure," ZRSb, 296.

Pol : 1448, "przeschla figura", SSP; 1560, "figura" (Rej), Linde.

Cz : 1414, "figura", Hus; 1450, "figura", SSČ.

Russ 17- < (NHG, MHG- figure <) Lat (figura, fingere-to form)

Russ 17-18 < Uk (WR) 15-16- <(Pol, Cz 15- <) Lat (figūra)

The earlier Russian (diplomatic-administrative language) examples indicate a German (Lat) source for this word : in the literary Russian it is from Ukrainian and resting initially on its Ukrainian literary tradition. (cf. Vinogr, Oč, 20.).

Semantically the first Russian example and those in Peter I's language are synonymous with 'persona' - cast or painted figure.

See 'f o r m a'

F Ó R M A (form, mould, specimen), R, P, S, L.

Russ : 17

1639, "A on (V. Burcov, Moscow) u nego (from Sobolj, Kiev printer) kupil 3 formy, v čom lijut knižnye pečatnye slova". RBRS, 159; 1649, "forma litija azbuki", (Ops Mosk. peč, dvora), Čern, RIL, 238; 1648, "fórma. Jako, chvala, a ne fala, fórma, a ne chvórma" (O Orθogr), Smotr, Gram, 58v; 1653, "nadobno 80 furm dolgich v čto litj mušketnye puliki". AMG, II, 336; 341; 1654, "furma kamennaja" (Moscow), RBRS, 309; 17th c., "forma", (Metafiz. kosmgr.< Gr), Sob, 375; 1701-2, "veščj ili materija každoj tajně priličnaja : obraz ili forma", R, Slo, I, 102; 1704, "Fórma, vid, species, forma", Polik; 1704, "Θurmy mědnye", PiB, III, 19; 1707, "Θormy ... na litery ... po tri Θormy ...", (Peter I to Tessing), Obn, II/1, 95; 18th c., "Fórma - obrazec, vid", LVN; 1721, "gdě bylo Patriarše imja ... Podobaet li voznossiti po nižepoložennoj fórmě". P, DR, 91r (bis); 1721, "vid ili fórma", Polik RR, 91; 1723, "Ukaz e.v.i ...o formě suda" (SPb), Byk (Grž), No. 750; 1748, "Ja ne govorju ... o rečenijach 'Deržavnějšij' ..., ibo tak

Uk : 16

1545, "form do nich ... dvě, a kuli ... nerovny" (Ovruč z.), ArJZ, IV/1, 37; 1552, "Forma na kuli ... odna medjana u kleščach železnych". (Čerkasy z.), Arjz, VII/1, 79; 1558, "aby zvon ... uljati u tuju ž formu" (Sočava-Lviv), AJZ, I, 143; 1598, "forma" (Antiris), RIB, XIX, 973; 1627, "Obraz: fěgúra .. abo fórma, kštalt", Ber, 289; 1646, "i malo uvažali ščoby v sakramentach materieju albo fórmou bylo" (Trebnik, Moh.), Tit, 371; 1631, " vzjavši formu i prikład z fundušu e.m. Bohdana" (Kutein mon.), AZ, IV, 521; 17th c., "Forma - obraz ", SS; 1736, "ne znajuščii formy dialektičeskoj", Višn, KAK, 354.

Deriv.: **formováti:** 1627, "obrazuju: formúju", Ber, 328; 17th c., SS; 1690, (Mleko), BilChr, 244; 1720, "preformovana", VelLět, II, 486.

formovánle: 1627, Ber, 328; 17th c., SS;

formalnyj : 1687, "formalny slova", AZ, V, 204; 1710, "i formalinoju prisjahoju", Orlyk, 254;

Pol : 14th c., "forma - ksztalt", SSP; 1560, (Rej), Linde.

forma ustavlena". (Pravops) S, X, 29, 31, 32; 1750, "potrebno mne ... dlja furmovanija četyre derevjannye formy", L, MSS, 339; 1751, "derevjannye i železnye formy", L, MSS, 341; 1789, "Fórma, obrazec", SAR.

Deriv. : 1750, "furmovanie", L, MSS, 339; 3.1.1754, "v menišem formatě", L, Ps, 336; **formalnyj**, 1705, Smir.

Cz : 15th c. (beg), "forma", SSČ; 1562, "forma, podoba", Dasypod; 'furma' - colloq. (Machek).

Russ 17- < Uk 16- : < Pol 14- : Cz 15 < (NHG, MHG forme, form, furme, form <) Lat (forma)

Russ 17- < NHG

In its general meaning 'form', 'specimen', and as a philosophical term, 'f o r m a' was introduced to Russian through the Ukrainian religious polemical works and by the Ukrainian clergy ¹⁾ in the 17-18th c.

'forma - mould (for printing letters)'; in Russian leads also to the Ukrainian source (i.e. Kiev printers), while 'forma - mould (for guns, bullets)' appears to be partly also from German, due to military contacts in the 17th c. ²⁾ Hence perhaps a dialectal UG 'u' (for 'o')³⁾ in Russian (still used by Lomonosov), which is unlikely to be directly related to the colloquial Czech 'furma'.

- 1) Buslaev (1310) rightly commented that the Ukrainian theologians-writers often used such words as 'forma' and 'materia' in their writings'; cf. also Vinogr, Oč, 20.
- 2) It is possible that (similarly to Ukrainian) 'forma - mould' was known on a limited scale in Moscow in the 16th c. from German craftsmen. Cf. Ključevskij, Skaz. Inostrancev o Mosk. gosudarstvė. Petrograd, 1918, p. 110.
- 3) Grimm explains 'form(e)' as South German (Bavarian, Swabian, Tyrolian) pronunciation. This could have been confused with 'furman/forman' in Silesian, e.g. supercorrect 'u' for ECG 'o' before liquid (for MHG 'u' before liquid). Cf. Kästner, pa., 47.

F O R T É C I J A (fortress, bastion), Y, P.

Russ : 17

1696, "statii ..., kotoryja prinadležat vzjatoj krěposti ili θartecyi ot Turkov Azova". PiB, I, 115; 1698, "Ta forteca nevelika". Tolst, 78; 1701, "no kogda uviděli ot začatoj fortēcii, čto idut ... poslali sprositī: "PiB, I, 462; 1702, "pod sej fortēcieju ...", "najbolīšuju fortėcu", Y, Slo, X, 119, 110; 1703, "Tverdyj byl i

Uk : 17

1667, "Dal nam tu vědomostī ... general i komendat fortec našich ukrainnych". (Kazimir to Kiev), AJZ, VI, 210; 1672-702, "Hospodī Boh ... ontjal ... i tuju fortēciju, kotoraja na usě storony slavnaja byla", SamLět, 135; 1683, "struktura fortēc", (R, Runo), Oh-ko, RFV, 66; 1710, "fortėcu kozackuju".

sej orěch forteca prekrěpka", Y, Prop, 111; 1703, "ta fortocyja". PiB, II, 485; 1704, "Fortéca - zri krěpostí", Polik/1711, "ne legko ... dobyti fortēcii prekrěpkoi Šljutelíburga". Y, Slo, IX, 129; 1715, "Něžinskuju i Černigovskuju fortēcii popraviti" (Golicyn), Sud-ko, II, 69; 1720, "Estí bo podobnoe attakovaniju krěpkich fortēc". P, SiR, I, 58; 1722, "I no ... fortēcija šturmovana". P, IstPV, 12 (79, 81, 152); 1722, "krěpkii fortēcii", P, SiR, II, 79; 1725, "fortecami utverždennoe". P, SiR, II, 151; 1731, "Grady i θartecyi veli prikrěpljati". (Kaleandr), Per, PRD, 107; 18th c. "fortéca", LVN.

Deriv.: 1722, "fortifikovati", P, IstPV, 73; 1703, "vyveden ... θortoθikacieju", PiB, II, 168.

A. Russ 17- < Pol, Uk forteca 17 < Ital (fortezza - stronghold)

B. Russ 17- < Uk (fortecja) < Pol < Ital (fortezza)

In Russian, as in Ukrainian, there were two forms: 'forteca' - direct from Italian 'fortezza' or through Polish - Ukrainian (bookish) 'forteca', and a Ukrainian form 'fortecja', analogous to fem. nouns in '-cija' (< Lat '-tio'). In a less bookish (and in colloquial) Ukrainian the latter form conforms to the fem. nouns in '-cja' (c'a) pattern (cf. 'hranycja', 'stancyja'). In Russian, however, the predilection for '-ca' ending is conditioned by the hardness of '-c-' which often obscures an original borrowing source.

Both forms gained only a temporary currency as a military term in Russian and were later largely replaced by 'krěpostí' (cf. Čern, RIL, 223) and a newer formation 'fortifikacija' (< Pol, NHG < Fr. 'fortification').

F O R T Ú N A (fate, good luck, good fortune), R, Y, P, L, S.

Russ : 17-18

17-18th c., "I-j vopors: Estí li ščastie ili fortuna, po česomu upravljajutsja vsja vešči v mirě?" (Vopros-Otv. Kariofila. < Gr), Sob, 354-5; 1701, "dobra fortuna", Užlzměna, 25, 11; 1702, "do nego že fortuna i poběda prišedše".

Uk : 15-

1404, "pan Jan Fortuna, krščen Martinovskij". (Medika, Galician Boyars and Bishops), (R38), Krym (UH) I/2-6, 420k; 1557, "ino po nefortune našoj doroha zlaja byla". Gol, I, 23; 1588, "... tam boh fortunu ... koronueti" (Rymša,

Orlyk, 247; 1720, "z forteci Sěčovoj", VelLět, I, 51.

Mod Uk: "fortécja, chvortécja", Hrinč.

Pol: 1673-4, "forteca", Linde.

(Kom. strašn izobraž.), DRV, IX, 486; 1703, "fortuna - sirěči kolo šťastija". (Dram Persona), "Tako li to, Θortuno, izmēnjati znaeši? Včera na prestol nyně v grob mja posylaeši". R, Kom (Prolog), 341, 343, Kom/15, 394; 1702-9, "nepostojanstvo fortuny", R, Slo5, 108v; 1704, "Fortúna - zri šťastie", Polik/ 1706, "naslědnikom byti to fortuna, vzyskatelem byti ... mužestvo". Y, Slo, III, 131; 23. 10. 1717, "siju i onuju fortunu ... obuzdavaja, i upravljaja premudrě". P, SiR, I, 204 (and 207, 226); 1717, "vsjakija fortuny". Buž, Prop, VII, 101; 1721, "Sčastliva fortuna g. generala" (D. Kantemir), Pek, NiL, I, 573; 1722, "Fortuna ... nam privabivit, a neprijatelju ujmet sily", P, IstPV, 43 (and 179, 207, 212); 1722, "... derži rukama sžatu tvoju fortunu". (P.), Istgr, 9, 10, 11, 14, 90; 18th c., "Fortúna - šťastie", LVN; 1725, "videste i fortunu rossiskuju padajušču". Slava Peč (Epilog), 220; 1731, "Θartuna kolo vertit glagolja ...", (Kaleandr), Per, PRD, 381; 1746-48, "Davno zavisti fortuny ... zaprětila", "fortuna žestoka", Dialog, 109, 116; 1753, "Fortunu vižu ja v tebě ili Veneru", L, Stich, 193; 1759, "sočinil stichi na fortunu", L, Filos, 688; 1763, "podarok ... fortuny", S, III, 263.

Ostroh), BRChr, I, 209; 1627, "Polučenie: šťastie, fortúna", Ber, 165; 1632, "fortúna", (P. Mohila), Tit, 27; 1633, "fortúna - féba" (Evf), Tit, 307; 17th c., "Fortuna blaženstvo", SS; 1688, "žalujusi na žestokuju fortunu, povortivšuju kola vaši po svoemu". BarPs, 44; 1698, "faraonovi Fortuna javljaetsja", (Carstvo Natyry II/2), BilChr, 238; 1672-702, "Ale onoho (Turčina) fortuna omilila", "nefortuna", SamLět, 159, 25; 1720, "Razin, na svoej fortuně zpotknuyisja, upal". VelLět, II, 236 (and 30); 1728, "O, uvy, neizvestna fortuna esti brani". (Mil. Bož., III/1), BilChr, 328.

Deriv.: fortunnyj: 1583, "O nefortunnom pripadku". (Luck), ArJZ, VIII/3, 395; 1599, RIB, XIX, 381; 1627, Ber, 452; 1631, Tit, 244.

WR: 1588, "fortunu", BRChr, I, 209.

Pol: 1549, "Co ją Fortuną nazywał" (Rej, Kupiec), Dramaty, I, 499; 1564, "fortuna", Mącz, 45a/8; 16-17th, "fortunny", Reczek.

OCz: "fortuna" (z lac.), Šimek.

Russ 17-18 < (WR 16 <) Uk 15-16 < (Pol 16 < OCz 15 <) Lat (fortuna)

A common and typical Ukrainian baroque word introduced and established in the literary Russian from Ukrainian and mostly by Ukrainians. As in Ukrainian where it was numerous in the 17-18th c., it gained a very wide currency later in Russian.

'Furtuna', 'furtovina' ('churtovina' in colloq. Ukrainian - snow storm, sea storm) - bad luck in EXI ¹⁾ is from MGr (φουρτουνα). Cf. also OCz, 1515, "ffortuna - bouřka velika", SSČ. (Vasmer).

1) 1466-72, "i vústala furütovina na morě", AfanNikit, M. 1948, p. 10; 1698, "ot fortuny morskoy", Tolst, 70; Uk: Smerč - furütuna", Ziz, 75; 1627, "Smerč: oblak dožděvnyj ... furtuna", Ber, 226.

F U N D Á M É N T (foundation, basis), Y, (P.)

Russ : 17 - 18

1681, "bas svoego ustupaet fundamentu", DiIMus, 90; 1701, "Začat na ostrovu gorodovoe stroenie, i ... uskoriti fundamentom togo leta", PiB, I, 429; 1703, "fundament", PiB, II, 159; 1703, "v nastojaščej figurě ... jaže vsemu zyždeniju ... estī za fundamēt". MagnArif, 164r (and 63v, 264v); 1704, "Fundáment, osnova, fundamentum", Polik; 1711, "ne bez fundamenta ja vam sie glagolju: v pervych fundament věra naša". Y, Slo, IX, 132; 1722, "ot drevnich utveržajut svoi slova na poslědujuščem fundamentě", (P.), Istgr, 11.; 18th c., "Fundáment, osnovanie", LVN; 1728, "Ot vsego θundamenta vesī oproverženy ... " (Ezekija), Per, PRD, 422; 1758, "derevjannye choromy vsě postavleny na kamennom fundamentě ...", Zab, I, 477.

Deriv.: **fundamentalnyj:** 1696, PiB, I, 115; 1703, "fundamentalnye ... prava", PiB, II, 159.

Uk : 15-16

15th c., *da maeti opočnyi fundament albo dno", ZRSb, 290; 1563-9, "Kolialisja fundamenty temnicy", KA, 89; 1587, "A tak ... na onom davnom fundamentě budovati", KalRN, 253; 1597-8, "bes ... fundamenta" (Episk), Voš, 58; 1598, "i inšii fundamenta volnosti ...", Apokris, 1788; 1608, "Eresī eže papeža ... vsej cerkvi, ... za ... fundamenta prinimati". (Leontij), AJZ, II, 271; 1614, "fundament zakladali", Gol, I, 200; 1627, "Osnovánie: fundamēt, grunt", Ber, 298; 1632, "θema toesti fundamēt kazanja" (Mohyla, Prop), Tit, 273, 278; 1659 "v tom městě ... dvanadcat "fundamentov" GalkIR, 99; 17th c. "fundament", SS; 1687, "estī ... fundamentom ... dobra", AZ, V, 199; 1672-702, "podkopami ... časti zamku vyrvali až do ... fundamentu", SamLět, 214.

Deriv.: **fundovati:** 1565, DiR, II, 144; 1578, "ArJZ, VII/2, 384; 1622, 1632, Tit, 44, 295; 1670, AJZ, IX, 302.

fundovane: 1618, 1632, Tit, 15, 291; 1672-702, SamLět, 193.

fundamentalno: 1720, VeILět, II, 535.

fundacija: 1600-17, (Feodul), Viš, 202; 1622, 1631, Tit, 44, 244; 1614, 1634, Gol, I, 200, II, 91; 1658, "fundacii fundovati", AJZ, IV, 142; 1720, VeILět, I, 11.

WR: 15th c., **"opočnyi fundoment", BRChr, I, 83.

Pol: 1436, "fundamient", SSP.

OCz: "fundamentum", Šimek.

Russ 17-18 < Uk, WR 15-16- < Pol 15 : < OCz 15 < (MHG fundamēt, fundamint, phundament - 14 : OHG 9th c., fundamēt <) Lat (fundamentum: fundus)

The manner in which this word is used in Russian as well as the alternating stress in it at the beginning of the 18th c. (e.g. 'fundamént' : 'fundáment' - the Polish stress ultimately prevailing), which characteristics are the same as observed in the 16-17th c. Ukrainian ¹⁾, point to a Ukrainian intermediary, although partly direct Polish influence cannot be discounted. Rarer in Russian, very common with numerous derivatives in the literary and colloquial Ukrainian.

See 'fundator', 'funduš'.

- 1) Unlike 'grunt', which appeared earlier and initially was used exclusively in the administrative Ukrainian in concrete meaning, 'fundament', a later loan-word from West European, appeared first in the literary Ukrainian (religious works) with both - concrete and abstract meanings: the stress in Ukrainian 'fundamént' (literary at first) and 'fundáment' (colloquial, which became literary) indicate German and Polish sources, although Latin 'fundāmentum' or Polish 'fundaménta' (cf. Lehr, GHJP, 278.) could have resulted in 'fundamént'. (Cf. Vinogr, Oč, 20).

FUNDÁTOR (founder), P.

Russ : 18

28. 10. 1716, "A ty novyj i novocarstvujuščij grade Petrov ne vysokaja li slava esi fundatora tvoego?", P, SiR, I, 112; 1722, "... otca otečestva Petra Velikago ... gosudarja i fundatora ... v Moskvu vchoždenii, privětstvovaše Akademija Moskovskaja". Byk (Grž), No. 721; 18th c., "Fundátor - osnovatelí", LVN; 1721, "budet i charaktir slavy velikago fundatora". "ot ... fundatorov", P, Doklad, 564.

Uk : 16

1574, "za voleju ... korolja Hendrika ... fundtara i oboroncy chlébov duchovnych". (Luck), ArJZ, I/1, 40; 1605, "Ale bym ja radil našim fundatorom blahočestija vo Lvově:" (Domnik), Viš, 163; 1618, "vsěch fundatorov", ArJZ, III/1, 236; 1625, "toho městca fundátorov na sebe navolokajut" (Kaz ZK), Tit, 119; 1632, "otče pastyru, patrone i fundátore naš" (Evch), Tit, 292; 1635, "jako fundatori onych", Gol, II, 91; 1682, "vsě dobra cerkovnye, ... perišomu toej cerkvi fundatoru i ktitory, vručili". BarPs, 222; 1726, "Ioan Skoropadskij ... Hetman sei obiteli fundator" (Chanenko), SUP, 392.

Pol: 1678, "fundator szpitalu", Linde; 16th c., "fundownik", Reczek.

Russ 18 < Uk 16- (Pol 16-17) < Lat (fundātor urbis)

A learned Latinism, cultivated by the Ukrainian higher clergy and baroque authors, who introduced it temporarily to Russian. In Russian, rare and sporadic, it depended on its Ukrainian literary tradition.

See 'turbator', 'triumfator', 'antecessor'.

F U N D U Š (fund, donation fund, trust), Y.

Russ : 18

1710, "i my ... iměja pred glazami gramoty i funduši ... darovannyja stavropigijal'nym monastyrjam Bělorusskim ...", Y, Gramoty, 135.

Uk : 16

1589, "vzjali esmo ... skarby ... privilei i funduši". (VolVol), ArJZ, I/1, 243; 1596, "list funduš ... do knih Luckich vpisan", ArJZ, I/1, 490; 1619, "fundušom svoim zbudoval", PVK, I/1, 7; 1642, "položil ... funduš ... manastyrovi", Gol, II, 233; 1646, "Inšich fundušov ne pišu", Diar Fil, 69; 1670, "aby ne mohla ... fundušov na uněju fundovati", AJZ, IX, 301; 1675, "funduš bratstva ... Lvovskoho". (Stavropig), ArJZ, I/12, 97; 1759, "Noměnatora ... novoho fundušu ... v starostvě Čihirinskom". ArJZ, I/2, 19.

Pol: 18th c., "fundusz", Linde. 16th c., "fundownik", Reczek.

Russ 18 < Uk (WR) 16 : < Pol 16- 18 < Lat (fundus)

' f u n d u š ', an isolated example in Russian, rests on its Ukrainian usage tradition. It is a Polish-Czech Latinism (final '-š' for Lat '-s'), frequently used in the 16-18th c. Ukrainian (church) administrative and 'prosta mova' (cf. Confraternities and monasteries) documents, often synonymous with 'fundacija', which replaced it. Much rarer in Polish or Czech ¹⁾.

Cf. 'diariuš', 'virš', 'groš'.

1) Czech preferred 'fundacija' (1578, "fundacy daroval", Geb, III/1, 249), Polish - 'wątek' (16-17th c., Reczek), cf. also an earlier Ukrainian 'fundat' (1555, "za fundatom predkov našich", AJZ, I, 139).

F U R I J A (fury, rage), P, L, S.

Russ : 18

27. 6. 1709, "neprijatelī ... na našu kavaleriju s ... furieju napal", ŽurnPV, I, 195; 1714, "neprijatelī ... s velikoju furieju napadal vsēm vojskom".

Uk : 16

1596, "jposlove s furieju toliiko a konūtemptom ... do nas ... otpravleny", ArJZ, I/1, 523; 1598, "chodili ... s furieju ... bez ... khruntovnoho otvētu", Apokris,

(Golovkin to Skorop), Sud-ko, II, 196; 1722, "Carí Petr, ... s velikoju furieju napal na reduty", P, IstPV, 209; 18th c., "Furija, jarostí, běšestvo", LVN; 1724, "Ťurija" (Dramatis Persona), Slava, 25; 1747, "... Junona, Prozerpina, i vy o mstjaščija Furií", L, Stich, 335; 1750, "No kakaja furija stěsnennu grudí gryzet". (Gamlet II/1), S, III, 75; 1750, "predstvail menja ... zljěšej furiej izver - žennoj iz ada". (Sin. i Truvor, V/4), S, III, 181; 1760, "Kolí často Furija svirepstvuet v nej zljaja", L, Filos, 597.

1042; 1604, "list ... pišetí, aby sja v toj furiej vstjahal". AJZ, II, 30; 1628, "obačil, ... že ljude sutí z furieju, kinusja ich polapati". (Moh. Zaps), ArJZ, I/7, 132; 1637, "nenavistiju v furij strofovati", Gol, II, 137; 1720, "Chan ... z Sultanami ... o takoj furii ... uvědomilsja ... uhonznul". VelLět, II, 374.

Deriv.: 17-18th c., " A čohož bi sja psěi narodi furijuete?". UInterm, 62.

Pol: 1564, "furya", Mącz, 231d/17.

Russ 18 < Uk 16- < (Pol 16 <) Lat (furia - Goddess of revenge)

Both Ukrainian and partly Latin, direct through education, brought this learned Latinism to Russian. In Ukrainian, where it had a longer literary history, it was used also in more colloquial styles, where it has survived.

F Ú R M A N (carter), P.

Russ : (16-) 17

(1595, "vozov furmanskich", DSnR, II, 320); 1673, "byla jarmonka v ... Lejpsikě i na toe jarmonku vse furmany vyěchali", DSnR, IV, 1172; 1686, "furmanov nanjali". DSnR, VII, 41; 1697, "pěchal ja iz věny nanjav furmanov vo Italiju", Tolst, 70, 71; 1697-8, "dano ot Krakova do Vidnja ťurmanam 150 talerov". (Šeremet.-Čižinskij), DSnR, X, 1605; 1705, "Lěsa ... šljachta rubití na drova ... Ťurmanov ne dajut". (Repnin), PiB, III, 461; 1705, "forman" (Kurakin), Christiani, 43; 1722, "i dostalínyj oboz bolše dvou tysjaščí furmanov otnjal". P, IstPV, 176; 1724, "Furman", Smir; 1789, "Fúrman, fúra - pogonščik, polkovoj izvoščik". SAR.

Derlv.: furmanskij: 1595, "Vratslavskie voevody ... prislali pjatí vozov furman -

Uk : (14-) 15-

(1406, "Furman solvit", Lvov, Czol, ArLw, 44; 1456, "voza furmanskocho", Jaroš, 288); 1500, "a koli pak furmanom povezti, to polhroša ž... ot bočki myta" (Zub Danilo), AJZ, I, 26; 1540, "a tych obrezancov vysilali někotorymi furmany, kotorych oni na to najmovali". "Churmanov". (Sigism. Vilna), AJZ, I, 107; 1597, "kamení formane privezut", Chudaš, LUDD, 52; 1612-14, "na stravu i na furmany vyšlju zlotych ... 7", Chudaš, LUDD, 51; 1623, "Ivan, furman kameneckij ... na cerkvu daroval". ArJZ, I/11, 365; 1627, "Zvoščik: fóрман", Ber, 76; 1710, "To zostavili kozakam ... sto tysjaščí kovanych furmanov". HrabLět, 56.

Mod Uk: fóрман, chúrman (Hrinč), fírman.

skich". DSnR, II, 320; 1687, "korety furmanskie", DSnR, X, 1423.

Deriv.: **Furmanskij:** 1456, "ot voza furmanskoho myto četyre hroši", Jaroš (Mold), 288; 1460, "ot furmanskoho voza myto". (Sočava-Lvov), UH, No. 55; **Furmanstvo:** 1565-6, "tatarove ... čurmanstvom živjatsja" (Kiev), RIB, XXX, 844-5;

Fura (cart): 1584, "dlja najmovanja fur voženja popelov i inšich potreb budnych". AŽMU, 39; 1598, ArJZ, IV/1, 265; 1612-16, "furoju majstrovoju" Chudaš, LUDD, 53; 1633, "furami", ArJZ, VI/1, 493.

WR; 1513, "tot furman Vasko", RIB, XX, 817; 1516, "churmanom ... ezdil do Ljublina", RIB, XX, 361.

Pol: 1370 "furman", 1492, "furmanka", SSP; OPol: "forman" - Brueck.

Cz: 1414, "mluvie od poly česky a odpoly německy řiekajce ... forman za vozataj". Hus; 1434, "naši fformane", SSČ; 1498, "ffuora", Geb, III/1, 185.

ULus: fura (Machek).

A. Russ 16-17- < (WR 15- <) Uk (14-) 15- : < Pol 14-15 < Cz 14- 15 < (NHG, Fuhre, fuhrmännisch 1608 - Grimm) MHG (vuore, vuorman) : OHG (fuora)

B. Russ 17 < NHG (Fuhrmann)

' F u r m a n ' is primarily a WSI (and also Uk and WR) loan-word from German.

In Russian, where it competed for some time against 'izvoščik' and 'kučer', but always retaining its foreign tinge, it resulted from the increasing contacts with Ukrainians (scribes, interpreters) and White Russians in the 16-18th c., and also from the direct relations (diplomatic, travels) with Poles and Germans. In the 18th c. Russian (as in Ukrainian), perhaps under military German influence, the word 'furman' frequently denoted 'a military supplies carter' or 'wagon' (cf. Prkop., SAR).

Semantically (carter; a horse wagon, carriage) and by spelling ('u/o') in Russian it is linked with Ukrainian.

In Ukrainian (probably, at least partly, direct from the German settlers in Galicia-Volynia through spoken media) ¹⁾it has a longer history, having been fully absorbed into the literary and colloquial language. (Cf. Uk. - 'fira', 'firman', 'churman', 'firmanka', 'firmanyty').

The form with '-o-' in Russian is also from Ukrainian, and is either from spoken local (Silesian) ECG dialectal 'o' + liquid (for MHG 'u' + liquid ²⁾, cf. 'hold', 'huld', or it

may lead through Polish to Czech 'o' (= 'uo, ú').

- 1) The city of Lviv Accounts Book gives this word several times: 1404, "(Gerber) der oberige Furman", 1406, "Michel Furman", Cleyn Petir der Furman", beside 'pdvoda': 1407, "expositi sunt LI grossis pro 'podwodis' ducendis armaturas in Halicz", Czol, ArLw, 59, 131, 132, 162. Cf. also 1408, "a ou Černovíci ot Německoho voza (from Lviv) myto čtyři hroši". (Sočava), UH, Nos, 32, 55.
- 2) Kāstner pa. 47. Halych - Lviv - Cracow - Vratislava (Breslau, Wrocław) in 14-17th c. was an important trading route on which Silesian Germans met WSl and ESl merchants.

C H O R Ú N Ž I J (standard bearer, mil.; district commander), P.

Russ : 17

1605, "tolko osobno ... ili s choruzēju". (<Pol, Lže Dmitrij), SGGD, II, 229; 1606-7, "i s choruzim peremyšliskim". (Pol. Uk. sit. Smuta), DSnPL, IV, 324; 1632, "rotmistrom i chorunžim". (Rzhev Voevoda), AMG, I, 343; 1632, "... rodom Němčin ... služil v rejtaech ..., i byl v chorunžich i v poručikach". (Interrog), AMG, I, 419; 1653, "chorunžej" (Uk cossack), VUR, III, 536; 1656, "a vojska zaporoskago polkovnik I. Nečaj prislal ... chorunžago kozackago Leska v Menskij povět". AMG, II, 548; 1688, "Poručikom i Chorunžim" (Uk sit., the Tsar's order), DRV, XVII, 387; 1704, "Chorúžij, znamenščik, znamenonosec", Polik/ 1722, "Pretorskij Seržant, ili chorunžij voinstva". (P.), Istgr, 157; 1789, "Chorúnžij - znamenščik ili znamenonosec v kozackich polkach". SAR.

Uk : 15

1433, "Petr zoporova, i Mikolai s kostelca choruzii", R67; 1438, "Choruzij", Jaroš (Mold(; 1469, "a pan Laman choruzij Lucikij", ArJZ, VIII/3, 11; 1490, "choruzij luckij Jacko" (Luck), PVK, I/2, 6; 1569, "pan Hrihorij Hulevič choruzij zemli Volynskoj", ArJZ, VII/1, 20; 1583, "choruzij povetu Kievskoho". AŽMU, 57; 1621, "Choružomu Kosakovskomu", VUR, I, 21; 1627, "Známenie: znamenonósec, propórcik, chorúžij", Ber, 79; 17th c., "chorunži - vexiliifer", Heptaglot (117), 55; 17th c., "chorunžij, znamenonosec", SS; 1654, "statja 4. na choruzeho armatnoho 50 zolotykh" (Stat. Chmeln) AJZ X, 479; 1672-702, "z choruzim koronnim", SamLět, 130; 1710, "nača ... z choruzim sovětovati", HrabLět, 69; 1728, "Eneralnie choruzii". (Apost.), Sud-ko, I, &.

Deriv.: 1584, "choružiča kievskoho", AŽMU, 128; 1584, "pani ... choruzinaja braslavskaja". AŽMU, 88.

WR: 1522, "Choruzij", RIB, XX, 1051.

GDL: 1544, "choruzij", (S, 76), Stang (Gloss).

Pol: 1295, "choranze - vexiliffer", 1366, "chorąży", SSP; 16th c., SSrP. (Cz: 1360, "vexilla dicitu koruhev", Bohem, 485.)

Russ 17 < Uk, WR, GDL 15-27 < Pol 13- : CSI *choroġ- < Mong. orungo (sign, flag).

This is not a Russian word: all the Russian texts-examples refer to foreign - mostly Ukrainian situations.

As a military term, denoting rank - 'Standard bearer' and corresponding to Russian 'praporščik' (a 17th c. calque from NHG 'Fähnrich') it came to be known in Russian from the neighbouring GDL state ¹⁾, but, as our documents point out, mainly through or from Ukrainian ²⁾ where it was the Registered Cossacks' rank and terminology (cf. Vasmer). The meaning - 'District Commander' - was introduced to Russian from Polish and Ukrainian during the Time of Troubles.

Its spelling variations - 'chorúžij' (the older literary Ukrainian and correct ESI reflexion of CSI* choroġ-) and 'chorúnžij' (the newer, due to the spoken language, becoming standard Uk), reflected in parallel chronology in Ukrainian and Russian, further indicate their interdependence and connection.

'-un-' (for '-u-') in 'chorunžij' is due to contamination (phonetical intervention) by Polish '-ą-' (Uk. "chor-un-(<on-)ž-' < Pol 'chor-ą (= on-)ž-' < CSI *choroġj-').

'choronžij' is a phonetical Polonism.

- 1) 'Chorunžij' - military Commander of a District (povět) whose superior was 'voevoda' (Commander of Voevodstvo) in the GDL in 15-17th c.
- 2) Cf. "Svodnye dannye iz zapisnych knig 1654 jan-febr.: Gorod Baturin: "1 sotnik, 1 pisariĭ, 1 jasaul, 1 chorunžej, 27 kozachiĭ otomanov, 640 kozakov, 4 zemskich starost, i burmistr, 715 meščan". (AJZ, X, 291-306). VUR, III, 539.

C E L Ī (aim, purpose), L, S.

Russ : (16-) 17

16th c. (1549-), "strela iz bližnija celi nejmet, a piščalĭ iz dalnija celi nejmet ručnaja ...", (Čelobitnja), Peresvet, 163; 1701, "Se luk naprjaži i uměri strěly daby uročnago cělja ne změ(nil)", Užlzměna; 15; 1731, "Ziel, cělĭ, měta (zum Schiessen)", Weis, 774; 1739-, "meta - zametka, celĭ", RukLeks; 1734-44, "i stojaščaja pered nami celĭ pobuždaet issledovati pročee", L, Filos, 108; 1748, "predmětom moglaby nazvatĭsja celĭ ..., estĭ li by takoe slovo i suščestvovalo". (Pravopis), S, X, 14.

Uk : 16

1563-9, "cěl, kotoryj est nam najperednejšij", KA, 592; 1597-8, "do toho ... cylja privodjačij" (Episk) Viš, 51; 1598, "Cělĭ do kotoroho v toj otpovědi měrimo", Apokris (Predmov), 1794; 1598, "cělĭ", RIB, XIX, 579; 1622, "ona (strěla) trafjaet do svoeho cělju" (Sakov), Tit, 50; 1627, "Naměrenie: celĭ", Ber, 130; 1628, "fundament ... v tot celĭ ... založil", Gol, I, 306; 1631, "v inšij ... celĭ" (Cv. Triod), Tit, 242; 1633, "pustitisĭ do celu naznačonoġo vdorohu", Gol, II, 33; 1646, "do pevnoġo celju", Gol, II, 474; 1676, "v toj celĭ", Radiv, Prop, 184; 17th c.,

"Celí", SS; 1720, "bo kozaki ... strěljali ... dobre, že celju ne lišali", Vellět, II, 379.

Mod Uk: cil' (fem.g.).

Pol: 1450, "cel, ku celu", SSP; 16th c., "cel, cyl", SSrP.

Cz: 1368, "jest czel", 1344-64, "cyl", 1383, "cil, czil, cyl", 15-16th c., "czijl", SSČ; 1414, "cil", Hus.

Russ (16-) 18 < Uk 16- < Pol 15- < Cz 14- < MHG (zil), OHG (zil < *tila - Kluge) : OEngl (till - fixed point)

Chronology, fluctuation of gender (masc. and fem.) and spelling with '-e-'¹⁾ indicate Ukrainian (<Pol < Cz) intermediary for Russian.

The spelling with '-ě-' in some of the Russian examples either follows Ukrainian spelling tradition or reflects the Russian 'e:ě' confusion.

By analogy with words in '-lǐ' (e.g. 'solǐ', 'dalǐ', 'melǐ') ' c e l ě ' fem.g. i-stem became standard for Russian (as it did for Ukrainian).

- 1) Polish (and Czech) form with 'e' may have originated in the East Central (Silesian) German dialects which contract MHG '-ie-' to '-ě-' (cf. MHG 'ziegel' > ECG 'zēgel' > Pol 'cegła': Uk 'cehla'). Kästner pa. 112. See 'cebulja'. 'i' in Mod Uk 'cijlǐ' is from secondary 'ě' < 'e' in a newly closed syllable.

C E N S O R (censor), S.

Russ : 18

1744, censor (P. Krajskij), Smir MAk, 130-1; 15. 11. 1759, "Izbrany censory ne znaju dlja čevo ... a čto oni podpišut, to ešče Lomonosov pros-matrivaet". S, Ps, 42.

Uk : 17-18

1646, "včomsja panove censurove pomylili", Moh Trebnik (Predm), Vr; 17-18th c., censor (Kiev Academy), Petrov, KAk, X, 242.

Deriv.: 1646, "... knihi censurovati ... važilisja". Moh Trebnik (Predm), IIIv.

Pol: 17-18th c., "cenzor", Linde.

See ' c e n z u r a ' for conclusions.

C E N Z U R A (censorship), Y.

Russ : 18

19. 12. 1707, "na dal'nija i mnogajšiga cenzury nēt čogo otsylatisja". Y. Ps, (Šlajpkin), 421.

Uk : 17

1618-21, "i vsě spravy vyroki cenzury ... sobor dekretuet", Pal ZK, 942; 1720, "po okončeni ... srkipta ... do cenzury vzjali i do druku", VelLět, I, 450; 1728, "Jakby za Eho Jasnevelmožnostju dělajut' cenzury". (Apost), Sud-ko, I, 63; 1736, "daby mně ne popast' v cenzuru", Višn, KAK (Prilož), 354.

Pol: 1763, "cenzura", Łoś, II, 199.

Russ 18 < Uk 17 - 18 (Pol 17 - 18) Lat (censūra, cēnsor)

'censor', 'censura' - learned loan-words from Latin - were introduced to Russian through education mainly by the ukrainian scholars.

'z' for 's' (in 'cenzura') in Yavorsky's example is due, not so much to German directly, as to the German pronunciation tradition and analogy to it, prevalent in many West European words in Ukrainian and Polish.

' **C e n s o r** ' - a supervisor of students' behaviour in church - belonged to the 17-18th c. Kiev Academy terminology (cf. Askoč, KAK, I, 151-2; Petrov, KAK, X, 242). There was also 'censor' for Church books in Kiev. Both functions of 'censor' ¹⁾ were introduced to Muscovy.

1) One of Polotsky's duties in Moscow (1666) was to censor Ukrainian books (cf. Ejng, II, 548.). In the 18th c. (e.g. in 1744) 'porfirij Krajskij' was official 'censor' of books in the Moscow Academy (Smir, MAK, 130-1).

C E R E M Ó N I J A (ceremony, rituals, religlous rite), P, R, Y.

Russ : 17-18

1697, "... domogališ, daby v prinimanii poslov ... i v ceremonii soglasie bylo", PiB, I, 180; 1697-8, "privatně bez ceremonii" (Šeremet), DSnR, X, 1596; 1702, "v ceremoniju ne godjatsja", PiB, II, 121, 122; 1708-9, "A jaže podobachu vetchozakonnym v chramě sviděnija obrjadam i ceremónijam (chraniti)", R, Rozysk, 118v, 120v; 1711, "Slyšaete, kakija byli ceremonii, kakija tainstva". Y,

Uk : 16

1563-9, "Čeremonei, abo jak naši hovorjat obychody zverchnii ...," KA, 562; 1582, "zvyčaeu; ceremonej zakonu ... hrečeskoho". (Luck), ArJZ, I/1, 117; 1587, "takže i inši ceremonii i ustavy menše za bolšimi artykulami věry ... poměšali". (H. Smotr), KalRN, 262; 1592, "ceremoněi v cerkvach", AJZ, I, 238; 1618-21, "vedluh obrjadov i ceremonij hreckich". PalZK, 1006; 1631,

Slo, IX, 143; 1715, "Kniga o ekzercicii ceremoniach". (SPb), Obn, II/1, 165; 6. 4. 1718, "sija vaïenosnaja ceremonia naveršalasï ...", P, SiR, I, 237; 1721, "mogut obrëstisja někii i ceremonii nepotrebnaja". P, DR, 13v; 1722, "meždu inymi carskimi ceremonijami obyčaj byl v chodach cerkovnych prisutstvovati v carskom odëjanii ...", P, IstPV, 11; 18th c., "Ceremonia", LVN; 1726, "Sobravšii že sja k toj ceremonii na klasy razdëleny byli". P, OSmPov, 18v (and 15v); 1728, "vidjat ... vnëšnee ceremonii ili obrjady", P, SiR, II, 247, 248; 1789, "Ceremonija - ustan. čin". SAR.

"Ceremonii ot Boha i vseja cerkvi uzakonopoložny i po ustavu svjatyh". (Moh. Prop), Tit, 265; 1645, "po inšich ceremonijach ...", Gol, II, 410; 1687, "v ... považnych ceremonijach", AZ, V, 205; 1720, "vzjal z velikoju publikoju i ceremonëeju". "Po ceremonëi ... vse vojsko ... huljalo". Vellët, I, 288, II, 364; 1728, "otkoľi vsja ceremonia mëla otpravovatisi". (Žurn. Apost), Sud-ko, I, 11.

Deriv.: 1646, "O odpravovanju **ceremonëálnomu**" (Moh. Trebn), Tit, 371.

Pol: 1525, "sz wyełkyemy cerymonyamy", 1551, "ceremonie", SSrP.

OCz: "cerimonia", Šimek.

Russ 17-18 < Uk 16 - < Pol 16 (OCz 15-) MLat (ceremonia) < Lat (caerimōnia)

Ukrainian scribes, interpreters and authors were the main agents for introducing this Latinism to the administrative and literary Russian. Ukrainian-Russian church relations, and the spread of Latin education, further facilitated to sustain it in the language.

Polish and German direct influence on Russian was of a secondary importance here.

C E C H (artisans' guild, trade union)

Russ : 17

1660, "čto byti ... četyrem cechom, ... i inym vsjakim remesnikom pod těmi cechami ... pod pravom Majdeborskim". (Uk. sit., Aleksej M. charter for Kiev), AI, IV, 289; 1710, "polkovnik Kievskij ... otnjal bylo ot ratuši cech muzickij i tot cech uneveršalom vozvraščen". (Peter I charter for Kieve), UAN, Zaps (VII-VIII), 348; 1731, "Zunft, tribus, cech, ... cechovaja izba", Weis, 780; 1789, "Cech, cechovój, cechovaja izba - obščestvo remés - lennikov", SAR.

Uk : 15 - 16-

1425, "cech ševskij" ¹⁾, Kryp, LRus', 21; 1539, "(u Lucku) cech kraveckij i kušnerskij ... pokladał" (Sig. Krak), DiR, I 230, 231; 1588-96, "v cechach remesnickich rusi byti ne dostoit" (Lat. Prel), Viš, 119; 1598, "cechove", Apokris, 1430, 1436; 1599, "volinosti cechov", ArJZ, I/11, 3; 1618-21, "ot cechov", PalZK, 1065; 1627, "Südrüžestvo: cech, bracstvo", Ber, 245; 1633, "cechi ... pri davnich obyčajach zostavljaju" (Korybut), VUR, I, 132; 17th c., "cech", SS; 1729, "cech sljusarskij i

puškarskij", "druhich cechov" (Apost. Univers.), Sud-ko, I/2, 72; 1730, "cechmistry ... volni cechom", (Apost), Sud-ko, I/2, 84.

Pol: 1449, "fraternitati carnificum al. czechowi" (Przemysl), 1455, "czechi ..." (Lublin), SSP.

Cz: 1494, "do cechu tkadlcovského", SSČ.

Russ 17 - < Uk (15-) 16 : Pol 15-16 : Cz 15-16 < MHG (zěche)

See ' c e c h m i s t r ' for conclusion.

- 1) Krypjakevyč (L'vivs'ka Rus', 21), quoting Acta Grodzkie i miejskie, IV, 133, gives for 1425 in Lviv 'cech ševskij' in which, beside a German, also 'Petr Rusin' was 'cehmistr'. 'Ustav cechu kušmirov' in Lviv for 1470, provides for Ukrainian (Rusyny) members, but excludes them from holding the office of 'Cechmistr' (Acta Grodz. i Miejsk., VI, 139)

C E C H M I S T R (artisans' guild master)

Russ : 17

1660, "čto byť ... četyrem cechom, imenno cechmistru kraveckomu, kušnirskomu, kovalskomu i šveckomu, i inym vsjakim remesnikom pod těmi cechami ... v poslušaniě ... pod pravom Majdeborskim pod ratušeju". (Aleksej M. charter for Kiev), AI, IV, 289; 1710, "vsěch cechmistrov". (Peter I charter for Kiev), UAN Zaps (VII-VIII), 350.

Uk : 15-16-

1425, "Petr Rusin, cechmistr", Kryp, LRus', 21; 1563-9, "I schoditisja ... do brata staršoho cechmistra" (Radiv., Bishop of Peremyšl), ArJZ, I/6, 51, 52; 1599, "volīnosti cechov, jak Rusī cechmistra ruskoho mėvali", ArJZ, I/11, 3, 18; 1609, "cechmajsteru", Chudaš, LUDD, 63; 1633, "Volīno im cechmistra z bratii svoej ... izbrati" (Korybut), VUR, I, 132; 1729, "cehmister z bratieju suplěkovali" (Apost), Sud-ko, I/2, 76; 1730, "Koropa horoda cechmistry ... volni" (Apost), Sud-ko, I/2, 84;

Pol: 1464, "czech mystrzy", SSP.

Cz: 1500, "cehmistrzi toho řemesla", SSČ.

Russ 17 < Uk 15-16 < Pol 15- : Cz 15 - < MHG (zechmeister)

These are not Russian words. The few examples of them in Russian refer mainly to Ukrainian situations, reflecting Ukrainian cultural and social conditions that began to be more familiar to Russians after 1654 through the closer political and cultural relations.

'mistr' in 'cechmistr' is a WSlavonic form. Cf. 'burmistr'.

' c e c h y ' - the artisans' guilds - in the Ukraine have their origin in 15th c. Lviv ¹⁾, Peremyšl, Ljublin (as the Polish documents hint) and largely among the numerous German artisans who have long cultural traditions in the West Ukrainian towns ²⁾. Depending on the Magdeburg Law and 'ratuši', they flourished in the 16-18th c. throughout the Ukraine.

- 1) Zubrycki (Krlw, 79) mentions that the Lviv 'Cechmistry' in 1408 (from each cech) had to contribute towards the defence of the city by financing armaments ("sprawiać po jednej maszynie do rzucania strzał i pocisków z murów miasta"). This indicates that 'guilds' existed in Lviv already at the end of 14th c.
- 2) Hence the large German contribution to the artisan-craftsmen terminology in Ukrainian, e.g.: 'bljacha' - 1612-16 (Chudaš, LUDD, 70); 'honta/khont' - 1577 (ArJZ, I/1, 79), 1611 (Chudaš, LUDD, 68); 'dach' - 1556, 1598, 1627 (Tymč); 'drot' - 1612-13 (Chudaš, LUDD, 69); 'kunšt' - 1633 (Tit, 628); 'lichtar' - 1563-9 (KA, 628); 'maljar' - 1522, 1524 (Kryp, LRus', 38); 'cehla, cehelnica' - 1552 (ArJZ, VII/1, 110); 'šopa' - 1552 (ArJZ, VII/1, 107); 'šruba' - 1621 (ArJZ, I/6, 502); "činš" - 1443 (R78); 'špilīka', 'špirnalī' - 1611-16 (Chudaš, LUDD, 69). See also 'kušner', 'mur', 'murovati', šljusar', 'šink', 'šinkovati', 'šinkar'.

C Y B Ú L J A (onion), Y.

Russ : (17) 18

1728 (1713-), "Podobno mně razuměetsja, i o cybúlě: nasaždén bo na selě, v toezde vremja prostiraet zelenoe ... mnogoplodstvie", Y, KV, 636.

Deriv.: 1660, "... carī krymskoj, chan vyšel s vojskom i idet k gorodu Cybulniku", "... a sam chan na Cybulnik idet Čigirina da Korsuni ... dobyvatī. (Uk sit.; report to the Tsar), AMG, III, 31, 32.

Dial.: Smolensk: "cybúlja, cubulja - luk", ObISlov.

Uk : 15-16

15016th c., "Usieže nebesa odin uv odnom, kak cibulja" (Kosmgr, Židov.), Rajnov, 239; 15th c., "ciboulju", ZRSb, 297; 1558-66, "a pobadīja idet na rynek s chlěbom cibuleju", AJZ, I, 133; 1584, "cebuli ve(n)kov še(st)desja(t)", AŽMU, 77; 1625, "Cebúlja ... na roli ... zeleněti načnet" (ZK), Tit, 154; 1627, "Luk. dalmac. kn. čosnok lěsnyj. pol: cebúla: cibúlja", Ber, 110; 17th c., "Cibulja, červlenyj luk", SS; 17th c. (end), "Redka, chrěn, cibulja ...", UInterm, 79.

Deriv.: 1584, "nasenja cebulnoho". AŽMU, 76; 1672-702, "Karambej povernul na kočovisko do ordi na. "Cibulnik" (tributary of the Dniepr) SamLět, 54.

WR: 15th c., *ZRSb, 297.

Pol: 1419, "Psza czebula, cepa canina", 1435, "Czibuli z gego ogroda", SSP; 1528 ('cebula'), 1563 ('cybula'), SSrP.

Cz: 1360, "sit cepa czybule", Bohem, 476; 1417, "czybule i česnek cepae", SSČ;

Slk: cibulá; **ULus, LLus:** cybula; **Sln:** čebula (Machek).

Russ (17) 18 < Uk (WR) 15-16- < Pol 14- < Cz 14- < MHG (Zibolle) < Lat (caepa, caepulla)

' c y b ú l j a ' in Russian, rather late and only in isolated cases, is from Ukrainian¹⁾ and White Russian. Cf. KESRJa, Preobraž. Its presence in the South West Russian dialects (Preobraž), which also rest mainly on Ukrainian-White Russian bases, is against Vasmer's (REW) direct 'through Polish from German' assumption.

Russian uses 'luk' (< CG *louka, OHG louh, Engl leek).

Contextually Yavorsky's example implies masculine gender, agreeing with 'nasažden', but the latter was probably by error.

' C y b u l (ĭ) n i k ' was the Crimean Tartars' centre ('kočovisko'), called thus by the Ukrainian Zaporozhian Cossacks, associating it with 'cybulja'.

1) Cf. also Ukrainian surnames: 1529, "pan ... Cibulka", AJZ, I, 75; 1552, "Chvedko Cybulin zjat". (Luck); ArJZ, VII/1, 175; 1584, "Sluha ratuša Kievskoho ... Esko Cibulka", AŽMU, 118; 1649, "dvoe konej Danily Cybulički" ('Roslav'), AJZ, III (Dop), 66.

'Cybulka (Cibulka) Nikolaj', the well known GDL diplomat, Vitold's secretary 1409-1424, was of Czech origin. Brückner mentions a surname 'cybula' in Polish in 14th c.

C Y G Á N (- S K I J) (Gipsy), R.

Russ : 16

1558, "A staroj Egipet nyně pust, ne mnogo v nem živut starych egiptjan i cyganov". Pozn, 8; 1654, "Cygáne ljúdi iže poidoša ot němec, sii cygane na vsjako zlo chitry". (Alfav. MSS), Busl, 1116; 1702-6, "stavlju vam seněora gospodina Andreja Jureviča, čtob on vas munštroval, jak cyganskich lošadej". (k učen. Rostov. školy), R, Ps (Šljapkin), 350; 1789, "Cygán, cygánju, cygánstvo". SAR.

Uk : 15

1429, "a oni cyhani imaše trimat (Sočava), SSUM; 1434, "dali esmi monastirju ot moldavici, dvě čelědi cihanskyi, ... ščoby ... ni edin ... rjadca priměsa k těm ... cihanom da ne imaet". (Mold. Voev. Stefan), UH, NO. 43; 1454, "dali ... monastiru ... cihani ... būra i badju. i komana". UH, No. 50; 1458, "toti cihani ... i s ousimi čelědmi ich", UH, No. 54; 1598, "byvalo že Cihanin možnye šljachtiči ... posědali;

1731, "cyganiti" (to cheat), Weis, 333.

Dial.: Sevsk, "cygán", Preobraž.

Ale jak Cihanov s Korony vysvěcono ... sja i toj zvyčaj otměnil", Apokris, 1726; 17th c. (end), "kupi, ... cihane, tabaki ...", Ulterm, 68; 1736, "Cihan, Cihanka" (Dram. Personae), Ulterm, 105, 106.

Pol: 1500-1547, "yednego Czygany na abo Murzyna", 16th c., "cyganski", SSrP.

Cz: 1511, "czigan", 1545, "aby cikani vžádném městě tripíni nebyli", 1545, "v kraji Slanskem nemaly pošet ciganu byt měl", SSČ.

Russ 16- < Uk 15- < MBulg (aciganinŭ) Bulg (ciganin) < MGr (τσιγγανος αδιγγανος) > MLat 15-16 (cingarus, cingerus, zingarus, zinganus)

Comparative chronology of the word indicates that in Slavonic it first appeared in MBulgarian from Byzantine Greek; from Bulgarian through Rumanian (Vallachian Țigan, -ča') it spread to South Ukrainian (Moldavian) and to 'Hungarian (cigány)'; from Ukrainian it entered Russian and White Russian. From Ukrainian it was passed on to Polish, Czech and - to German (15th c.) and French (1419 'Tsiganes).

German forms (G. MLat. 1417, 'zigeni', 'zigeuni'; MHG, 1455, 'zigīner', 'zigeuner': 1494 - 'zigīnerin'), like Slavonic, without 'n' (i.e. not '-ng-' < MGr '-γγ-'), are very probably through West Slavonic rather than the reverse, while Italian 'zingaro' (Ital. MLa. 'zinganus', 'zingarus') leads directly to MGr (τσιγγανος). Cf. also Span. MLat 'gittani'.

Gipsies in the 15-16th c. were supposedly associated (and confused) with Egypt, -ians (also Pozn, 8.), and hence Fr. MLat. 'Aegypti seu Bohemi' and English 16th c. 'gipcyan' (< Egyptian), NGr. (γυφτοι). Gipsies call themselves 'Rom', 'Romani'.

C Y D Ú L A / C E D Ú L A (a note, certificate)

Russ : 17-18

1697, "pišeš v sej cydule, čtop vo onuju materiju pribavitī ukūsusu renŭskovo". "Prislany ... tri cyduly", PiB, I, 146, 147; 1701, "čto pisal knjazī P. Golicyn cydulkoju, pisatī budu", PiB, I, 722; 1711, "v priložennoj pri tēch že ... pisīmach cyduly vyrazu - měl ja ..." (Golovkin to Skoropadsk), Sud-ko, II,

Uk : 16-

1530, "vodle reestrov i cedul eho". (Sig. Cracow), DiR, I, 175; 1568, "tye penezi platiti měl na ceduly svoi. A što onye doktory ... postanovljat i na cedulach svoich im dadutī". (Luck), DiR, II, 203; 1583, "ceduly", ArJZ, I/1, 178; 1596, "Svitok, cidúla", Ziz, 78; 1599, "pytal ... od koho by s toju ceduloju prišli", "...

167; 1713, "izvoli ... obůjavljati mñě v priložennoj cydulě o postupkach ... gulitajstva Zaporožskago". (Šafir. to Skorop.), Sud-ko, II, 310/ 1731, "Cedůlka, cydůlka", Weis, 523, 773.

mitropolit v toj cedule povedil", (Antiris), RIB, XIX, 535, 537; 1627, "Svítok: cidůla, papěr zvérčenyj". Ber, 214; 1637, "Cedula na kotoruju tot ... list otpisanyj", Gol, II, 138; 17th c., Cedula, svítok", SS; 1728, "Pritom-že listě soobščena cedula" (Žurn. Apost), Sud-ko, I, 121.

Mod Uk: cedůla, cedůlka - Hrinč;

Pol: 1564, "cedulka", Mącz, 185a;

OCz: "cedule" (Sik: cedula; ULus: cedla), Machek.

Russ 17-18 < Uk 16- Pol 16- < Cz 15- < MLat (*cedula < scedula < schedula) : Ital (cedola) < Lat (sceda) < Gr (σχιδη - tear off part)

A learned loan-word in the higher style administrative and the educated spistolary Russian from and through Ukrainian, resulting from the closer Russian relations with the Ukrainian Church and Hetman's chanceries which cultivated such words.

Its spelling with 'cy-' and 'ce-' in Russian also points to a Ukrainian source, reflecting the Ukrainian unstressed 'e:y' confusion. (Cf. 'cerůlik: cyrůlik', 'cebůlja: cybůlja').

The dominant '-y-' ('cydula') spelling in Russian at this period is additionally conditioned by the hardness of 'c'.

Ukrainian standardized etymological ('cedula') spelling.

C Y R J Ů L I K (medical orderly, physician; barber), Y, S.

Russ : 17

1659, "Celjurik odin čelověk, dobyšov dva" (Uk sit. Uk-Russ treaty), SGGD, IV, 52; 1678, "Cerulikov tam ne sprašivajut iz goroda", DvorCT, 56; 1696, "tebě, ... bil čelom ja o turčenině o cyrjulikě na zavo - dach u Lva Kiriloviča" (Romodanov). ²⁾ PiB, I, 539; 1703, "cirjulik", Christiani, 46; 1713-19, "v každoj rotě po cirjulīniku" (PSZ V), Smir; 18th c., "Cyrjulik", LVn; 1728 (1713), "... syn čebotarī ... da Θoma Ivanov, chudožestvom cyrůlik", Y, KV, 2; 1731, "Scherer, cirulnik", Weis, 535;

Uk : 17

1629, "ehda Dimitr rostriha ... na carstvo moskovskoe poide, někij cerulīnik, se estī chirurg, němec rodom, priide ... v pečerskij monastyri" ¹⁾ (P. Moh. Zaps), ArJZ, I/7, 109; 1659, "celjurik odin čelověk, dobošov dva ... (Uk-Russ. treaty), AJZ, IV, 264; 1667-8, "perekinulsja v verchnej zemljanoj horod ... cyrjulik Stepan Komyšejč", AJZ, VI, 222; 1672, "Ivan Cirjulik, priěchal iz Čihirina", AJZ, IX, 828; 1720, "rannich celurikam sěčovim ..., za nahraždenie z skarbcu vojskovoho ...

1777, "Cyrjul'nikom změja byla puska-
tel'nicej krovj" (Priči), S, VII, 192, 230;
1789, "Cyrjul'nik - remeslennik
upražnjajuščijsja v bradobritiju i
krovopuskanii", SAR.

lěčiti prikazano". VeLlět, II, 366.

Mod Juk: cyljúryk, cyrulyk.

Pol: 1561, "który cyrulikami y
balwierzami nie byli" (ej), SSrP.

Russ 17- < Uk 17- < Pol 16 < WEurop (Early NHG 1512, 'cirurgy-', Kluge < OFr
'cirurgien') < MLat ('cirurgus')³⁾ < Lat (chirurgus) < Gr (χειρουργος)

Ukrainian intermediary is evidenced here by dissimilation of liquids 'cerulik' (for
*cerurik) - also in Polish, by dissimilative metathesis 'celjurik' for 'cerulik' - of a
Ukrainian colloquial origin (cf. 'listrovyj', 'lycar'), by 'ce-': 'ci-/cy-' spelling (for Lat. 'ci-'),
which may reflect Ukrainian unstressed 'e:y(i)' confusion (cf. 'cydula: cedula'), and by
hard and soft liquids '-ru-': '-rju-', '*-lu-': '-lju-'. Cf. also the '-ik' and (augmented '-n-ik'
formant instead of Russian preferred '-iščik'. The period of borrowing as well as the
earlier examples of it in Russian, due to the contacts with the Ukrainian Zaporozhian
Cossacks, who called their medical orderlies and doctors 'cyljuriki' - also point to a
Ukrainian source.

Polish contribution was of an indirect nature.

- 1) Krypyakevych (B. Chmeln, 300-301), enumerating trade-names in the Ukraine in the 17th c. (according
to 'census' of 1666), mentions that the towns' tradesmen - 'cyrul'niki, muzyky, maljari' unlike 'sljusari,
kovali, tesljari, dihtjari' belonged to 'Free Trade'.
- 2) Both Romodanovskys were closely connected with the Ukrainian Cossack state, spending much of their
time in Kiev as voevody.
- 3) e.g. 1278, "Medici et chirurgici in Capitulis general". MLat.

Č A S (time, moment), P.

Russ : (16-) 17

1567, "i do sich časov vedemsja svoimi
činy" (Vorotyn.), Groz, 266; 1645-76, "V
lěto 6897 vyvezli iz Němec armaty na
Rusī ... i ot togo času urazuměli iz nich
strěljatī" (Golicyn.Lět, 215), Karamzin
Ist, V (Priměč) No. 136; 17th c. (end),
"pod čas prazdnika toncovachu", Zerc,
323; 1722, "Toj čas uvědomlen o
predatelech ot špionov". (P.), Istgr, 297;
1728, "porokom bo onago i vesī
pastyrej čin ot času prichodit v
prezrenie". P, PsA, 207; 1728, "Jako
nyně najdoša v čas sej na tja viny"

Uk : 13- 14-

13th c. (1269)¹⁾, "da boudetī tako vo tū
že časū" (H-VLit) Ipat 6748, p. 789;
1347-, "a koliž po nekotorych časech
vydae e zamužī". StatVisl (MS), 21v/5;
1388, "v časy", R19, R20; 1424, "v
času", R54; 1460, "ou tom časou byli
ou nas ... panove", (Sočava), UH, No.
55; 1501, "do tych časov, pokij ...
stanuti ...", AJZ, I, 28; 1587, "A časom
... uživati musjat", KalRN, 251-2; 1596,
"vremja, čas", Ziz, 39; 1606, "ot toho
casu napered", Gol, I, 161; 1627,
"Vremja: čas", Ber, 27; 1645, "A tym

(Ezekija), Per, PRD, 437; 1789, "v dobroj čas! načinaj v čas prišol - v poru, v udobnoe vremja", SAR.

Dial.: Saratov, Novgorod, Perm, Archangelsk, Vologda, Irkutsk - ObiSlov; Sevsk - Preobraž.

časom čitaj", Gol, II, 359; 1672-3, "Daj Bože čas dobryj" (Oleks. Čel. Bož. I/2), BilChr, 247; 1672-702, "zložili čas radě junja 17". SamLět, 74; 1720, "v tot vlasne čas", VellLět, I, 129.

Derlv.: 1596, "Vremennyj-dočasnyj", Ziz, 39.

WR: 1518, "sluh ... v tot čas ne bylo". (Berest'ie), BRChr, I, 105.

Pol: 14-15th c., "czas-tempus", SSP.

Cz: 1300, "w kterem nechzazzu", Geb, III/1, 40; 1360, "tempus erit czas", Bohem, 383; 14th c., "čas (Zeit) SSČ.

' č a s ' - time (instead of 'čas' - hour) in Russian is a semantic Ukrainianism; all our examples in Russian lead, directly or indirectly, to Ukrainian sources. Originally, however, 'čas - time', may be CSI (WSI, Sln, Uk, WR preserve this meaning: only in Russian and Bulgarian 'čas' means 'hour'). Hence perhaps it is found in some Russian dialects in set phrases, although, in the latter, it could have originated later and be due to the proximity of Ukrainian-White Russian speaking territories (Sevsk, Novgorod, Saratov) or to Church influence or other factors (Perm, Archangelsk, Vologda, Irkutsk, Tobolsk) ²⁾.

- 1) The period 1234-1266 of the Galician-Volynian Chronicle was written by king Daniel's chancellor ('pečatnik'), Dionisius Pavlovich in 1269. (Hens'or, H-VLit, 99).
- 2) Charl, 545-550. Church and cultural life of Tobolsk and Irkutsk which had numerous Ukrainian exiles and deportees (after the battle of Poltava 1709) was in Ukrainian hands. Cf. Metropolitans of Tobolsk: Rostovsky, Leshchinsky, Maksimovich; of Irkutsk: Kossov, Kulchitsky, Nerunovich.

Č E K Á T Ě (await, expect), R.

Russ : 18

1703, "Gosti voždelěnye! Zvolite posětiti monarchu ... z ochotoju čekaet i radostno priimet". R, Kom/7, 369.

Dial.: Sevsk, South-West - "čekati" - to wait, "na čekú" - awaiting. Preobraž.

Uk : 16

1596, "až do dnja šostoho ... oktobra ... čekáti", ArJZ, I/1, 520; 1596, "Varjaju, čekaju", Ziz, 39; 1610, "čekati", (Skarga), RIB, XIX, 236; 1627, "Čaju: ožidaju, čekáju", Ber, 303; 1633, "Tebe Sofii Ruiny čekali" (Evf), Tit, 308; 1673-4, "dal boh dočekati", "uže nas čekajut", UInterm, 86; 1688, "Vspomni tosobě, ščo moj hrob minaeši": Ja tja zdě, ne ty mene dočekaesi". (Epitaph.), BarPs, 73; 1710, "Toho ja čekal", HrabLět, 59;

Pol: 14-15th c. "czakać, czekać", SSP.

Cz: 14-, "čekati, čakati", SSČ

LLus: cakaś; ULus: čakač - (Machek)

This is not a Russian word but a Ukrainianism (common in West Slavonic) found in isolated cases in Russian. In the Russian dialects it is also from Ukrainian or White Russian.

Russian, following ORus' and OCS ¹⁾, uses 'čajati', 'ožidati'.

- 1) 'čekati' in the 9-11th c. OCS text "Žitija" of Cyril and Methodius is attributed to the Moravian origin of the document. Cf. Bahmut (Slov Movozn, II), 272; and Sobolevsky: Cerkovnoslav. teksty moravskago proschoždenija. Warsaw, 1900, p. 24.
See 'uživati'.

Š I N (O) K (public house, Inn)

Russ : 17

1660, "a tot čelovek byl u nego kaznačej, i voroval v šinku" (Pol sit), DSnR, III, 1096; 1665-66, "vo Pskově učineny vnovi šinki i v těch šinkach pijut bezvremjanno ...", "ob otstavkě šinkov ... vo Pskově". (Moscow chart. for Pskov), AIDop, V, 30, 31; 1697, "i ne dožžaja Rigi, v někoem šinku, dvorjanin, podpil", PiB, I, 149; 1711, "Donošu čto o šinkach i o kabakach nikakogo ukazu ne iměl" (Golic. to Skorop), Sud-ko, II, 40; 1713-19, "Vsě podozritelinye domy, a imjanno: šinki, zerni, kartežnaja igra i drugija pochabstva" (PSZ V), Smir; 1731, "eine Schencke, Schenck hauss, caupona, kabak, volnyj dom, šinok, kružalo: Wirts-Haus, postojalyj dom, šinok, kabak", Weis, 534, 758.

Uk : (14-) 15-16

(1389, "... pozvoljaem im ... šinkovati". Luck, DiR, I, 27); 1525, "i dozvolili emu u Dorohičině ... dom spraviti dlja hostej i šink v tom domu mēti", DiR, I, 121; 1532, "i šynk medovyj i pivnyj" (Berestie), DiR, I, 189; 1534, "měščane korčom ... mēti ne buduti i žadnym šinkom ne buduti sja obchoditi", AJZ, I, 85; 1584, "v korčmē, šinku ... škoduju sobe ...", AŽMU, 122; 1586, "museli perestati šinkom i handlem se obchoditi" (Kiev), ArJZ, VII/1, 254; 1684, "Šinkov horělčanych deržati poperestali", AZ, V, 181; 1672-702, "korčmi, šinki nemal v každom dvorē", SamLēt, 135; ca 1718, "Slučilosī ... toho arhanestu ... zastati v šinku". (Turčin, Biohr), BiChr, 417; 1720, "arendy na ... šinki ... horělčanye tjutjunnie", VelLēt, II, 544; 1746, "na toj čas ... v šinku siděli!" (Dovhal.), UInterm, 180.

WR: 1552, "šink", Lappo, Polock, 102; 1565-66, "šinūku ne vživajutī", (Vilna), RIB, XXX, 833.

GDL: 1566, LitStat, III/20.

Pol: (before 1500), "szynk", Moszyński; 16-17th c. "szynk", Reczek.

OCz: "Šenk", Šimek.

Russ 17- < Uk (14-) 15-16 (WR, GDL, 15-16) : < Pol (14-) 15 : < OCz 14-15 < NHG, MHG 12-13 (schenke 12-13; Schenk hūs - 1482; schenk haber -14-15; ausschenk; ein schenk -14- - 15)

See 'š i n k o v a t ě' for conclusion.

Š I N K A R Ě , - K A (inn keeper, publican)

Russ : 17

1656, "... a s těch šinkarov veleno imatī pošliny poměsjačno" (Čelobit. Minsk), AMG, II, 523; 1664, "rozgrabili de Perejaslavskich šinkarok, ... kotorych ko mně getman prislal". (Chitrovo report), AMG, III, 578; 1665-6, "šingarjam pitejnaja pribilī otdana", "šinkari prodavali", "u šinkarej" (Alesk. Mich. to Pskov), AIDop, V, 31; 1705, "V obozach ... onym šinkarjam nadležit otvoditī město s karaulom", PiB, III, 367; 1713-19, "Mnogie v domach svoich šinkujut i šinkarej deržat" (PZS, V), Smir; 1731, "Schenck, pincerna, šinkari, kabačnik, pivoprodavec", Weis, 534.

Uk : 15-16

1518, "a do šinkarok nikotoroho děla ne maetī, nižli majutī šinkarki k ratušu prava ich Majtborskoho z městom vžvati", AJZ, I, 57; 1552, "Szynkary i szynkarki ... zakupili boczkami med y pywo". (Luck, Zam.), ArJZ, VII/1, 173; 1597-8, "A ty vsěhdy v korčme ... i sam šinkarem esi" (Ostr.), Viš, 42; 1599, "Maruška Šinkarka" (Lviv), ArJZ, I/11, 27; 1619, "Chot sja i šinkarkom dluži ... poplatimo" (Gavat.), Ulnterm, 34; 1627, "Vinársk: šimkár", Ber, 22; 1633, "Šinkara" (Luck), ArJZ, VI/1, 494; 17th c., "šinkar", SS; 1710-20, "a knižki šinkarcě otdal za ceber medu", (Turčin. biogr.), BilChr, 415; 1746, "Šinkarka" (dram. persona, Dovhal) Ulnterm, 179-81.

WR: 1565-66, "a z šinūkarov ... po četyri groši" (Vilna Sojm), RIB, XXX, 833.

Pol: 1500, "szynkarz" - podczaszy", Brueck; 1564, "tabernarius - szynkarz", Mącz, 437d/4.

Russ 17 < Uk (WR) 15-16 : Pol 15 : < Cz 14 < MHG (Schenker)

'š i n k a r ě', 'š i n k a r ě k a' are derived from 'šink' with the formant '-arě¹⁾' (< IE *-arius) and '-arě + k - a' (originally diminutive) for feminine. Cf. other nomina agentis - 'lěkarě, kramarě, pisarě, go(r)nčarě.

'-g-' for '-k-' in 'šingarjam' is due to false decomposition, i.e. final '-k' is confused with voiceless '-k' from '-g'.

- 1) Among the Slavonic languages using this formant more frequently (e.g. Pol, Uk, Cz, Slk, WR) it is perhaps the commonest in Ukrainian: - pysar, psar, stoljar, kosar, kozar, kobzar, kramer, kominjar, moločar, volodar, konjar, košykar, harbar, maljar, muljar, suchar, školjar, korčmar'. Polish in the 16-17th c., often used 'szynk' for 'szynkarz', cf. Reczek.

Š I N K O V A T Ě (to keep a public house, sell drinks)

Russ : 17

1649, "Arendam židovskim i nikakim šinkovnym v Zaporož - skom Vojsku ne bytĭ ... a nikomu šinkovati", (Kunakov, Uk sit), VUR, II, 304; 1656, "naša bratĭja ... viniško i pivo deržat ... šinkujut ..." (Čelobitn. Minsk), AMG, II, 523; 1710, "Pivom bezopasno šinkujut", (Peter I, charter for Kiev), UAN Zaps (VII-VIII), 347; 1713-19, "Mnogie v domach svoich sami šinkujut ... " (PSZ, V), Smir; 1731, "Schencken (Wein), cauponari, ... vinogradnym piťiem, vinom šinkovati", Weis, 534.

Deriv.: 1649, "Arendam ... šinkovnym ... ne bytĭ" (Kunakov, Uk sit), VUR, II, 304; 1678, "domy šinkovnye", DvorCT, 17, 18.

Uk : 14

1389, "požvoljaem im (židom) ... všeljakie napoe ... v domach svoich šinkovati". (Vitold, Luck), DiR, I, 27; 15th c., "panove ... k stolu ... piťia šinkovati sobe veljat" (ZRSb), BRChr, I, 87; 1510, "Dožvoljaem tež im pod ratušom šinkovati vsjakoe privoznoe piťie" (Aleks. Vilna), AZ, II, 78; 1532, "i vino zemskoe i horěloe ... šinkovati" (Berestĭe), DiR, I, 189; 1552 "v korčmě šinkujut pivo" (Kiev, Luck, Zam.), ArJZ, VII/1, 113, 173; 1559, "aby ... šinkovali", AJZ, I, 150; 1584, "arendar ... šinkoval", AŽMU, 130; 1728, "zaprětil ... kozakam šinkovati horělkoju" (Apost. Žurn) Sud-ko, I, 30.

Deriv.: 18th c., "Šinkarstvo", BilChr, 398; 1532, "měry šynkovye", DiR, I, 189.

WR: 15th c. *(ZRSb), BRChr, I, 87; 1510, "šinkovati", AZ, I, 78;

Pol: 14-15th c., "propinare potum - sincovac pice", KazGn (Glosy); 1564,

"oenopola - który ... wino szynkuje",
Mącz, 260c/24.

OCz: šenkovati", Šimek.

Russ 17 < Uk (WR) 14- : < Pol 14-15 : < OCz 14-15 : MHG 11-12 (schenken)

Ukrainian and White Russian influence brought 'šin(o)k' (and derivatives) to Russian, as our evidence, including the period of borrowing, suggest. Polish directly played a lesser part. In Pskov it was due to White Russian and possibly to Baltic German.

In gender (masc. - from German masculine 'ein Schenk', recorded already in MHG, or from an elliptic 'Schenk hūs' or 'ausschenk' rather than from fem. g. 'Schenke') and in spelling (e.g. with 'y' - the 'i' after 'š' is graphic) Russian also follows Ukrainian-Polish usage.

The '-y-' (Russ 'y', Uk 'y', Pol 'y', Cz 'e') < '-e-' (e.g. G. 'Schenk-') change occurred already in Polish, where German (or foreign) 'e' sometimes becomes 'i' and is spelled 'y' after once soft hush-sibilants, thus Pol 'szynk' < (Cz 'šenk') < G. 'Schenk' (Łoś, I, 127). This spelling was standardized in Ukrainian and passed on to Russian. In Czech 'e' is restrained.

In Ukrainian 'šink' may be partly direct from the German settlers in the West Ukrainian towns ¹⁾, sustained initially very largely by the Jews who kept or rented 'šinki': the noun (postverbal) ²⁾ appears less frequently since it shares its semantic value and, consequently, currency with the older ESI ' k o r č m a ' ³⁾. On Ukrainian, White Russian and Polish territories and sporadically in Pskov region 'šinki' were widespread trade-social institutions during 16-19th c.

In Muscovy, where cultural and social conditions were different, 'šink' was too foreign to compete successfully against the established typical Russian 'kabak', 'kabačnik', that since Grozny's period had ousted the older 'korčma'.

In Polish it may be through Czech rather than direct from MHG.

See ' g o r ě l k a '.

- 1) According to Krypjakevyč (LvRus', 29), when Germans were dominant in Lviv, i.e. in 1525 only Germans and Poles were privileged to keep 'šynky', Rus' being excluded. On the other hand, Kluge hints that 'Schenkree' - inn, public house' spread from Central Germany (Thuringia, Saxony) in the 15th c., while Eastern and North regions of Germany used 'Kretscham' and 'Krug' instead.
- 2) This was probably the case in German, too. Cf. MHG (Lexer). The verb ('šynkovati'), favoured by linguistic economy (e.g. "torgovati gorělkoju, medom, pyvom v korčmě" > "šynkovati"), was readily accepted by the language, even though 'korčma' often continued to remain its semantic centre.
- 3) e.g. 1494, "A ot kapi s korčmy (in Kiev) ... po poltreti kopy hrošej", AZ, I, 145.

Russ : 15

1488, "Velikij knjazī vskazyvae nam o svoich škodach, a kotorye škody dejtsja nam ot nego togo ne pamjtaet" (lv. Vas. envoys to Kazimir), DSnPL, I, 12; 1491, "škody" (Uk-WR features), DSnPL, I, 55; 1581, "vojska sobrane deržati ... škoda", Groz, 237; 1608, "škody ne malye činjat", AI, II, 127; 1626, "ot litovskich ljudej ... škoda učinilasī" (interrog. Uk sit), AMG, I, 203; 1649, "i ... litovskim ljudem ... škody ne činiti" (Kunak. Uk sit), VUR, II, 303; 1659, "škoda velikaja" (Uk sit), AMG, II, 669; 1666-7, "kakaja nibudī škoda učinitsja", Ktš, 121; 1670, "škóda", Kosmgr, 158; 1678, "posle škody", DvorCT, 77; 1722, "i nanesli velikoe škody onoj provincii", (P.), Istgr, 18, 250; 1789, "škóda (ustarel.) -uron", SAR.

Dial.: Kursk, Pskov "škoda", ObISlov.

Deriv.: **škodnik:** 1410, "gortani škodnikom zatvorite" (Novgor.) SrMat; **škodlivyj:** 1661, DSnR, IV, 125; **škoditī:** 1704, PiB, III, 447.

Uk : 14-

1347-, "chto komu škody činjat ou hai aljubo vselech", StatVisl (MS), 28v/22; 1407, "komu škoda za svoim poidi", KurGr, No. A, 133; 1433, "škodu", R66; 1433, 1463, 1499, "skoda", Jaroš (Mold); 1501, "škoda", "AJZ, I, 28; 1509, "kažnyj pod svoim nakladom i škodoju" (VilSobor), RIB, IV, 16; 1558, "kryvdy i škody", Gol, I, 26; 1563-9, "škodu činite", KA, 315; 1596, "Tščeta, škóda", Ziz, 80; 1627, "Vred: škóda, utráta", Ber, 26; 17th c., SS; 1671, "škody", Bar Ps, 137; 1672-702, "a inye tam ... mnoho škody počinili", SamLét, 205.

Deriv.: **škoditi:** 1563-9, KA, 613; 1596, Tščetu priemlju, škodujú", Ziz, 80; 1627, "Vredi: škodī, "škódžu, škodúju", Ber, 26, 27; 17th c., SS; 1672-702, "zaškodila", SamLét, 25. **škodlivyj:** 1347-, StatVisl (MS), 40/13; 1540, "škodlivye řeči", Gol, I, 1; 1627, "Vrednyj: škodlívyj", Ber, 26; **škodca:** 1596, "vrediteli, škodca", Ziz, 36; 1627, "škódca", Ber, 26;

GDL: 1433, "škoditi" (Smolensk, Swidrygiello), 1522, "škod", Stang, 86; **WR:** 1463, 1465, *Stang (Polock); 1475, "šīkody, šīkod, (Polock), Napiersky, 231.

Pol: 1393, "uczynil ... szkody na dziesięć grzywień" (Rota Pozn.), Tasz, 75;

Cz: 14th c., "nesskoda, neskodny", SSČ; 1414, "škoda", Hus.

Russ 15- < (WR 15 < GDL 15 <) Uk 14 < Pol 14 < Cz 14 < OHG (scado,- *skōth- - Kluge)

The two spelling traditions of this word in Russian - 'škoda' (with 'd') and 'škota'

(with 't') ¹⁾ reflect either different manners or channels of borrowing, or a Russian tendency to devoice the consonants.

' Š k o d a ' (with 'd') in Russian is mainly through literary Ukrainian, White Russian (also Polish) intermediaries, and its journey (fromj OHG via WSI - Cz, Pol) on East Slavonic territory may be indicated as starting from South West Ukrainian (Galicia), spreading to North (Volynia) and South (Moldavia) and East Ukrainian and through the administrative language and Ukrainian scribes - to the GDL and White Russian ²⁾ and to Russian (Pskov, Novgorod). Scribes in the first place, and the Ukrainian-Russian (also Pol-Russ) contacts later, stimulated its increased currency in the 17th c. administrative and literary Russian. In Kursk (dialect) it is from Ukrainian and in Pskov.- from White Russian.

' Š k o t a ', with voiceless dentasl 't' (for Uk, WSI 'd' < OHG 'd'), more numerous than 'škoda' in the 15-16th c. Russian, is identical semantically with the latter form. 't' could be due to the oblique cases and other forms where 'd' was final and devoiced, e.g. Gen.Pl. 'škot', or 'škodnik' (Uk. 'škodca', 'preškodca'), cf. 'zrada', 'izratcev', 'zratec', 'kleijnot', 'klejnody'. Its literary tradition leads to an older period, mainly to the North Russian sources (cf. also in Polock), where it probably originated in spoken language, cf. its presence in the North Russian dialect (Čerepovsk). It rested largely on this older literary tradition ³⁾ of spelling till the 17th c. (Grozny and Ktš used both forms) when it partly yielded to 'škoda' which was supported by Ukrainian (White Russian) and Polish.

Neither 'škoda' nor 'škota' became fully integrated in Russian which used 'ubytok', 'prepjatstvovati', although individual authors adopted it occasionally (e.g. Sholokhov - familiar with Ukrainian usage).

In Ukrainian, on the other hand, (as in WSI), it has been common since 14th c., having replaced the older 'pŭrtiti', 'vred' ⁴⁾.

' š k o d a ' in Slavonic (< OHG 'scado', *skōth-), with 'ško-' for Gmc 'ska-', belongs to older borrowings, conditioned chronologically by phonetic changes: before OHG (MHG) 'sk' > 'š(sch)' (9-12th c.) and when Gmc 'a' > Slavonic 'o' (8-9th c.) ('šk' in Slavonic for OHG 'sk' reflects the quality of the OHG 's' as 'ś-š'); thus, theoretically (documentary evidence is wanting), Cz borrowed it first during the 9-12th c. and passed it on to Polish. ⁵⁾

See 'pereškoda', škola'.

1) There are numerous examples: 15-16th c., "i mnogo škoty učinili, povoevali zemlju Německuju", "škoty počini Novgorodskoi volosti" (Pskov I Lét, 6968, 6979), SrMat; 1488, "veliku škotu" (Poppel), DSnr, I, 11; 1455-56, "i ... kupcem šíkoty i ubytkov nēt", (Metrop. Iona to the Tsar of Kazan), ASEI, III, No. 10; 1509, "v velikoj ubytok i škotu", DSnr, I, 155; 1518, "ne byla vam kakova škota" (Insbruck), DSnr, I, 343, 355; 1565, "skoty ... i obidy" (Narva), Napiersky, (No. 394), 395; 1577, "I tyb ... Lifljanskoj zemle škot ... ne delal", Groz, 206, 214; 1581, "škota" (Grozny), DSnr, X, 237; 16-17th c., "škoty" (Sof. Vrem 7044), SrMat; 1594, DSnr, I, 1433; 1614, "a ostrožku škoty ... ne učinili" (Smolensk sit), AMG, I, 99, 129; 1632, AMG, I, 396; 1647, "škota učinilasĭ", UčRatn, 19; 1656, "škoty ne učinil", DSnr, II, 427; 1660, "škoty", AMG, III, 65; 1666-7, "budet mnogo škoty i ubytkov", Ktš, 33; Deriv.: - škotiti: 1500, "mogl ščkotiti" (Novgorod, Gerasimov D., stati s něm. Biblii), Sob, 125. Dialect: North Russ. Čerepovsk: "poškótilosĭ", Vasm. White Russian: 1447, "škoty", Stang (Polock); 1478, "škotu" (Polock-

Riga Treaty), Napiersky (No. 265), 234-5.

- 2) Miklosich (EWSS) considers GDL and White Russian (Polock) form with 'd' from Ukrainian (cf. Stang, 86).
- 3) It was dominant and standard Russian in the 15-16th c., even the texts with distinct Ukrainian features - 'toj', 'aby' have 'škota' (with 't'), (cf. 1488, "sebě ... škotu udělal", DSnr, I, 11).
- 4) Bulach, Pyt, 102.
- 5) Kástner (pa 1, 206) considers it from Czech in Polish.

Š K Ó L A (school), Y, R, P, L, S.

Russ : 17

13. 2. 1628, "v studie v bolšoj škole v Kambrike". RRLs (OSP, VIII), 133; 1637, "škola sirěči učilišče knižnoe" (Kosmgr. B. Lykov), Čern, RIL, 237; 1639, "Sobolī, rektor ... škol mogilev - skich i Kievskich", RBRS, 158; 1644, "k cerkvam i k školam", Prenija, 70; 1647, "škola", UčRatn, 4, 9; 1678, "bogatelīni i školy", DvorCT, 21; 1690, "učitelī vo ... vysokoj školě" (Lavreckij, Kalend., < Pol < Lat), Sob VI, 96; 1702, "škola naša bez imperatora", R, (Rostov semin), Šljapkin, 340 (footnote 6); 2. 1. 1703, "Povelēniam e.v. moskovskie školy umnožajutsja" (Vedom), Obn, II/1, 106; 1704, "Škóla, schola", Polik; 1717, "stranstvovanie ... estī toe lučšaja i živaja ... škola". P, SiR, I, 206; 1728 (1713), "da škólnik vně školy učivijsja Ivan", Y, KV, 2; 1721, "A v škólě toj byl by učitelī umnyj", P, DR, 23r, 23v, 53v; 1721, "i na školu ... města dovolīno", P, Doklad, 562; 1721, "za ego procvětut školy", Y, Ps, 108; 1722, "v školach, i v senatě", P, SiR, II, 74; 1725, "ni v kakoj škólě ne učilsja", P, PochvPam, 15v; 1756, "Vot tak to učilsja v kakoj to školě", (Kom.Prid. Obm/3), S, V, 223; 1760, "... v drugich školach dobroe položili osnovanie", L, Filos, 548; 1789, "Škola - učilišče", SAR.

Deriv.: školīnyj: 1639, "(Sobolī) byl v

Uk : 14

1388, "A maēt prišiahati pēred školōju", školu židovskuju ¹⁾ (Vitold, Luck), AZ, I, 24; 1399, (R. Cath. School, Lvov), Karbow, szkoly, 300; (cf. S. V. Rektor); 1546, "Ruthenorum schola" (in Lviv), Krypjak, LRus', 39, 51; 1563-9, školu postanovil", KA, 415; 1586, "Didaskal ili učitelī seja školy maetī byti blahočestiv" (Porjad. šk., Lviv), AJZ, II, 181; 1591, "vŭlvovskoj školě", Adelphotos; 1597-8, "škola" (do Episk), Viš, 61; 1603, "O školach pri cerkvach Vschodnych", (O věřě), RIB, VII, 4; 1622, "K. Sakovič, réktor škol kievskich", Tit, 309; 1627, "Akademīja: učilišče, škóla", Ber, 336; 1685, "v školach bratskich Kievskich" (Piramis), BilChr, 277; 1672-702, "i nauki škol zaboronjuajut", SamLět, 11; 1720, "v Akademijach i školach", VelLět, II, 246.

Deriv.: školnyj: 1591, "škólnoe učenie", Adelphotos (Pravověrnym). 1751, "v ... školnych katalogach", Višn, KAk, 42.

školjarskij: 1720, "titulom školjarskim", VelLět, II, 224.

Pol: 11-13th c., (schools in Wišlica, Gniezno, Kraków), Karbow, szkoly, 292-300; 14-15th c., "szkola", Moszyński.

Cz: 14th c., "w skolu", Geb, I, 159; 1414, "škola", Hus; škola -synagogue", Šimek.

Kieve **škólínyj** master" (Burcov),
RBRS, 159; 1660-83, ŠkKn, 4; 1703,
MagnArif, 2v; 1721, "škólínyja ... akcii",
P, Doklad, 562.

Russ 17 < Uk 14 - < Pol 11-14- : OCz -14 < (MHG schuole, OHG scuola <) Lat
(schola) < Gr (σχολη).

The decisive part in introducing 'škola' to, and sustaining it in Russian was played by the Ukrainian (Latin orientated) education, school handbooks and the numerous Ukrainian teachers who pioneered the Russian education, organizing schools and seminaries. It favourably competed with 'učilišče' (cf. ŠkKn). Direct Polish influence was of secondary importance.

'š' (for Lat 's') is not from G. 'schule', although the quality of OHG 's' in some positions might have contributed, by analogy, to the pattern of 'š', 'šk' in Slavonic for Lat 's', 'sc' (cf. 'škoda' and 'mša', 'dyškant' ²⁾, also in Slavonic words - 'škvarok', 'škljanka', 'škira'.

See 'maškara', 'škoda', 'škólínik'.

- 1) Most synagogues are also educational institutes, teaching Hebrew and Talmud, hence in the early Ukrainian (cf. also OCz) they were referred to as 'školy' (e.g. 'židovskaja škola').
On Ukrainian territory there were monastery schools in Kiev and Luck in the 12th c., during Yaroslav the Wise's rule; a Dominican (Catholic) school functioned in Kiev in 1235 (Askoč, KAK, I, 13); There was an Orthodox school in Kiev (1482-1577) in the Bohoyavlensky Monastery, at the time of the Metrop. Iona I, and Elias Kuči. (Askoč, KAK, I, 13, 58). A RC Parish school, mainly for German colonists, is mentioned in Lviv in 1399-1400. (Karbów, Szkoly, 300).
- 2) Geb, I, 486. It was most widespread in Old Czech, which experienced very strong German influence. Cf. also Ukrainian 'škondacio' (Perlo, BiChr, 165); Łoś, I, 153.

Š K Ó L Ī N I K (pupil, student), Y, L.

Russ : (17) 18

1704, "Škólínik, scholasticus, studiosus",
Polik; 1707, "O školnikach mně ... pisati
nečevo" (Peter I), Obn, II/1, 96; 1728
(1713), "da škólínik vně školy učivyjsja
Ivan Maksimov", Y, KV, 2; 1716,
"Reglement ili ukaz ... v Akademii
škólínikam" (SPb), Byk (Grž), No. 197;
1731, "Schueler, školnik, -ca, učenik",
Weis, 561; 1760, "... vidno, čto ni edin
škólínik v studenty iz nej (Gimanzii) ne

Uk : 16

1550, "Kotoromu doktoru ich kantor, i
školnik, i režnik židovskij ... platjati ... "
(Queen Bona's charter for Jews; GDL-
Uk - WR lang), DiR, I, 5; 1599, "Tak
napisano o rabinach i školūnikach
Židovŭskich" (Antiris), RIB, XIX, 679;
1627, "Scholastik: škólínik, filosof", Ber,
461; 1658, "daby meždu studentami
(učeníkami i školnikami) ... draki ne
bylo" (Hadjač Treaty), AJZ, IV, 143;

vypuštěn", L, Filos, 548; 1753, "školíniki malyja rebjata kričat i perstami ukazyvajut: smotri de kakoj bolvan ...", L, I, 325; 1789, "Škólínik - učenik v školě učaščijsja", SAR.

1659, "pan Matyjaš kazal dati školnikovi ... z. I", ArJZ, I/11, 571.

Pol: 15th c., "szkolnik", Moszyński.

Cz: 1360, "skolnyk, scholaris", Bohem, 478.

Russ (17) 18 < Uk (WR) 16 : Pol 15 : < Cz 14- : Lat (scholasticus) : NHG (Schueler)

A neologism in Slavonic, with the formant '-nik' (corresponding to the Russian preferred '-ščik'), already in the 14th c. Czech, which, probably, served both as a source and analogy for Polish, Ukrainian and White Russian. In Russian - relatively late, through Ukrainian education. Hard and soft 'lū: lī' in the Russian spelling is due to Ukrainian.

In the 16-17th c. Ukrainian Greek orientated school, apart from the old 'učenik', 'spudej' ¹⁾ (σπουδαίος - diligent) shared its semantic value with 'školínik'.

See 'š k o l a', ' d i d a s k a l'.

1) 1591, Adelphotos; Gol, I, 30; 1632, 1636, Tit, 291, 318; The Luck school Ustav of 1624 also used "spudeev spovědi", PVK, I/1, 84, 93.

Š L J A C H (road, beaten track)

Russ : 16

1571, "napravo vverch po Doncu Izjumskoj šljach i Solinskoj šljach", "šljach Velikogo perevozu, ... Muravskoj šljach" (Uk sit), AMG, I, 13-14; 1593, "a veleno Čerkasom Zaporožskim ... byti na Dončě na šljachěch", (Fed. lv. to the Don Cossacks), SGGD, II, 126; 1614, "sprašival ... sotnika, kudy im itti: pervym ili šljachom sverchu" (Interrog., Uk Cossacks in Kholmogory), AMG, I, 92; 1627, "A doroga Muravskoj šljach ležit momo Tuly", "a Bakaev šljach ... k Dněpru". (numerous), Čertež ¹⁾, 59-60, 69, 77, 96, 102, 103, 110; 1638, "a slovet to město Staryj šljach Tatarskij Kamarina doroga", AMG, II, 61; 1644, "i těch tatar čajut ... Saadačnym šljachom" (Uk sit), AMG, II, 136; 1650, "schoditca na Umanskoj šljach"

Uk : 16

1552, "dovedyvatisja o vojsku Tatarskom i šljachu ich stereči", "hdě šljach idet ..." (Vin. Zam), ArJZ, VII/1, 608; 1587, "videl esmy ... pašnju pobituju, potoptanuju ... i šljach velikij po pašně". (Žitomir), ArJZ, VI/1, 187, 188; 1648, "s ... Čornoho Šljachu v Krym ... povratili" (Kisil), AJZ, III, 142; 1648-54, "na Zaporožě ne najdeš šjachu" (Istor. virš), BilChr, 200; 1670, "aby žadnych cěl i myt po šljachach ... ne vytjahano" (Dorošenko), AJZ, IX, 306; 1691, "rozhromili ... ne prijatelja ... idučoho šljachom ku perevozu očakovskomu" (Palij to Mazepa), Evarn Istoč, II, 293; 1672-702, "šljach perekopali i tam pozasědali", SamLět, 20; 1715, "obačili na šljachu ... Špakovom tatar", Evarn Istoč, II, 1077;

(Unkovskij, Uk sit), VUR, II, 460; 1660, "na ... šljachu", AMG, III, 88, 216; 1678, "... ne chodja k Čigirinu projdut Muravskim šljachom" (Golicyn), DRV, XVIII, 325; 1687, "vsě poganskje šljachi" (Uk sit), DSnr, X, 1381; 1715, "čtob ... mimo ... šljachov ... ne otūěžžali" (Golicyn), Sud-ko, II, 59; 1731, "Fahrweg, volšij šljach", Weis, 186.

Dial.: "šljach - boljšaja doroga", Kursk, Saratov, ObISlov; Don REgion, Tobolsk - Vasmer; SevsK - Preobraz.

1720, "po šljachach", VeLĚt, II, 229; 1728, "na ... hlavných šljachach ... byla stojka kozakami" (Apost. Žurn), Sud-ko, I, 44; 1746, "Tobě desjati doruh, a iomu odin šljach" (Konisky), UInterm, 181; 17-18th c., "červona kitajka na šljachach muravskich probuvala" (Pob. trioch brat.), Dumy, 98.

Deriv.: šljachovyj: 1552, "konī šljachtovyj abo vol", ArJZ, VII/1, 603.

Pol: 1564, "brody abo szlaki ... które ... tatarowie przechodzą". (Bielski), 1621, "szlaki tatarskie: Kuczmiński, Czarny", Linde.

OCz: "šlak, stopa, šlakovati - stopovati", Šimek, Machek.

Russ 16- < Uk 16- (: Pol 16 <) OCz 15- < NHG (Huf-Schlag), MHG (slag, slac, slahen - Kluge).

The Zaporozhian Cossacks seem to have been the main transmitting agent of 'šljach' to Russian, the centre of dissemination being the Ukrainian territory - beaten or known tracks in the Steppes (numerous in the Cossacks' songs); in the Russian dialects, bordering on Ukrainian territory, it rests on a Ukrainian basis; Tobolsk (and Irkutsk) had numerous Ukrainian settlers since the end of the 17th c. See 'čas'.

All the Russian (and Polish) examples refer to Ukrainian territory or lead to a Ukrainian source.

In Ukrainian it is due not so much to Polish as to the German and Czech mercenaries ²⁾ in the Polish kings' army, guarding the frontier towns and fortresses in the Ukraine, or in the Ukrainian Hetmans' army. The origin of the word is seen as follows: NHG 'Huf-Schlag' (a hoof beat, print) > 'Schlag' (beaten track, made or left by the Crimean Tartar horsemen or by the Zaporozh. Cossacks in the Steppes) ³⁾ - 'šljach' > šljach (road). Oral transmission explains '-ch' (< *-h) in Ukrainian (> Russian). Forms with '-ch' in Polish are later and are from, or influences by, Ukrainian.

See ' t r a k t '.

1) 'Kniga Boljšomu Čertežu' (1627), AN SSSR, (Inst. Ist., Leningr. otd.), M-L, 1950. Detail-information at least about some parts of Ukrainian territory, the author of the Čertež admits, was "po skaske Zaporoskich čerkas" (112). Hence perhaps 'šljach'.

2) Cf. VUR, I, 159, (e.g. in 1635 in the fortress 'K o d a k', not far from the Zaporozhian 'sič'-fortress, there were "4000 nemeč").

3) Cf. a description by a Ukrainian cossack (VUR, I, 71), 1626, "I šli de tem šljachom 3 dni i 3 noči ... v Zaporogi", "i naechali šljach tatarskij novoj, toľiko pered nimi pereechali tatarovja".

Russ : 16-

1563, "A kotorye ... šljachta i posadskie ljudi ostanutca ...", (Pam. Kn. Šujsk.), SrMar; 1614, "i ormanskogo Dubrovenskogo povětov šljachtu" (interrog.), AMG, I, 112; 1637, "šljachta sirěči deti bojarskie, kotorych tamošnim jazykom nazývajú gentilmen ..." (Kosmgr. B Lykova), Čern, RIL, 238; 1649, "znatnaja šljachta" (Kunak. Uk sit), VUR, II, 302; 1655, "bĭjut čelom ... s Bobarykina dvora inozemcy, šljachta", AMG, II, 444; 1669, "mnogich ... Senatorei i šljachty" (Kuranty, < Du), Sob, 242-3; 1670, "šljachta živut tak jakož inye", Kosmgr ¹⁾, 140; 1678, "k šljachtě" (O gosud. < Lat), Sob V1, 102; 1698, "A u Věnc - kich prokurorej i u šljachty", Tolst, 75; 1702, "Zimovatĭ li im ili ich, kak i šljachtu ... otpustitĭ", PiB, II, 10; 1722, "... preobrazovati zloupotreblenija ... ot ne soglasija šljachty mjatežetvornija", (P.), Istgr, 168; 1789, "Šljáchta - dvorjanin", SAR.

Uk : 14-

1347-, "Acĭ rycer, a ljubo šljachta šljachtičju ranu učinit ... iměet emu platiti", StatVisl(MS), 29v/13; 1420-23, "koli šljachta šljachtičju laet ..." (Stat Vlad), AZ, I, 41; 1438, "nadaemo volnosti ... takoě, kak inšyi knjazi, pany i šljachta ... zaživajut" (Luck), R76; 1509, "šljachta Volynĭskoe zemli", AZ, II, 66; 1552, "bojare šljachta, kotorye iměni svoi majut, ... vinni na posluhu ěchati pri voevodě". (Mozyr. zam.), ArJZ, VIII/1, 617; 1584, "byla šljachta, byli pan Misko", AŽMU, 98; 1636, "O znevazě šljachty", Ljament, 13; 1653, "V voevodstvě Kievskom činy senatorskie ... šljachtě věry hrečeskoj". (Hadjač Treaty), AJZ, IV, 143; 1670, "tylko šljachtě věry ruskoj pravoslavnoj" (Doroš) AJZ, IX, 302; 1676-88, "šljachta papěrovaja ... majut pisatisja jasne Velmožnymi", Radiv Prop, 10; 1672-702, "Mazepu - starožitnoj šljachty ukrainskoj", SamLět, 171; 1710, "Šved ... hrabitelstva ... šljachtě dělal", HrabLět, 256.

GDL (WR): 1420-23, *AZ, I, 41.

WR: 1495, "šljachta", RIB, XXVII, 633; 1529, "šljachta", LitStat, I/1,70.

Pol: 15th c. (beg), "ze szlachty, jesli ... jest szlachcicem", Tasz, 102; 1449, "ubogie ślachty i wsi". (Stat Wiśl), Tasz, 140.

Cz: 1344, 1360, "sslechta-baro", Geb, III/1, 201; "šlechta", Šimek.

Slk: slachta; **Sln:** žlachta; **Llus, ULus:** ślachta. (Machek).

Russ (16) 17 < (WR, GDL 15-16 <) Uk 14 < Pol 14 < Cz 13-14 < MHG (geslähte, slahte - Kluge), OHG (slahta) : CG (slachte)

See 'š l j a c h e t n y j' for conclusion.

- 1) 'Kosmografija 1670' is a compilative work, based partly on 'Kosmografija B. Lykova 1637' (and probably on Slavinetsky's Kosmografija); it contains certain Ukrainian or White Russian linguistic features: "vkhermanii, sirěčī vněmcach" (44), "tatarove" (333), "Khradov" (333), "spravam" (42), "kamenī toj gorit" (44).

Š L J A C H T I Č Ī (nobleman, Lord), P.

Russ : (16) 17

1581, "Cesari ... byvali ot šljachtyčev" (Grozny to Possevin.), DSnr, X, 230; 1627, "Aršanskogo povětu šljachtič". (Interrog. WR sit), AMG, I, 215; 13. 2. 1628, "poslannik šljachtičī rycerī Svitt", RRLs. OSP, VIII, 132; 12. 3. 1633, "kak dostojno šljachtičju", RRLs, OSP, VIII, 132; 12. 3. 1633, "kak dostojno šljachtičju", RRLs, OSP, VIII, 154; 1636, "šljachtičju Semenu Digbi" (Engl. sit), RRLs, OSP, IX, 45; 1645-76, "Prevedena s německago ... šljachtičem Arkadiem" (O psov. ochote, < G), Sob V1, 64; 1680, "priecha nebogatyj šljachtič", Facecii, 133, 134; 1722, "Vkratce rešči: ... nekogda napal na nego ... edin šljachtičī, ... Saraka", (P.), Istgr, 170; 1731, "Edelmann, šljachtičī", "Edelfrau, šljachtjanka", Weis, 144.

Uk : 14-

1347-, "lakomyi sudīi, koli ... za vinu ... uboha ... šljachtiča, zaklad beruti", Stat Visl (MS), 11/19; 1388, "a vdarenomu i obražonomu maet dosyťi včiniti, jako šljachtiču" (Vitold, Luck), AZ, I, 24; 1420-23, "šljachtičju", AZ, I, 41; 1438, "šljachtičovi", (Luck), R76; 1597-8, "Kotoryj ot Boha sja porodit, tot estī šljachtič" (do Ostr.), Viš, 43; 1627, "Farés: ... šljachtič", Ber, 467; 1686, "selišče Zikrači ... šljachtiča Voroniča", ArJZ, VII/1, 527; 1710, "Hetman Ukrainskij, ašče by koho z ... kozakov voschotěl sotvoriti šljachtičem ... to Korolī ... eho nobělětovati dolžen", HrabLět, 162; 1728, "šljachtiča ... škatulu ... uderžali" (Apost), Sud-ko, I, 68.

GDL, WR: 1420-23, *AZ, I, 41.

Pol: 14-15tyh c., "slachcic - nobilis" (Kaz Gn), Łoś, II, 57; 1449, "wogewod, ricerzow y ... slyachcziczow" (Stat Wiśl), Tasz, 138.

Cz: 1360, "baroque, slechtycz", Bohem, 478; Ocz: "Šlechtnik", Šimek.

Russ (16) 17 < (WR, GDL 15-16 <) Uk 14- < Pol 14- < Cz 14

Neologism in Slavonic, formed in Cz, Pol. Grozny's 'šljachtyčī' with 'y' reflects Ukrainian 'y: i' confusion.

See 'š l j a c h e t n y j' for conclusion.

Š L J A C H É T S T V O (nobility), P.

Russ : 18

1721, "i to iměnie prodavati li ..., kotorye javjatsja ot kupečestva, ili i ot šljachétstva", P, DR, 44v (and II, 22v); 1722, "... sobiraja ... vse šljachetstvo svoego gosudarstva". (P.), Istgr, 230 (and 168); 1710-23, "vašemu blago-šljachetstvu ... obnadežil", ŽurnPV, II/2, 47; 1725, "Generaly takožde i znatnějšie ot šljachétstva", P, OSmPov, 15v; 1789, "Šljachetstvo - dvorjanstvo", SAR.

Uk : 16

1596, "šljachetstvo", Ziz Gram, 67; 1597-8, "Vidiši li šljachetstvo věry našee". (do Ostr.), Viš, 43; 1625, "... Zemnomu šljachétstvu divovatisja" (ZKKaz), Tit, 118; 1676-88", bo vse šljachétstvo u raspjatom Christě uhljadoval", Radiv Prop, 10; 1672-702, "a s každoho polku kozakov po kilka sot do šljachetstva měli byti prinjati", SamLét, 58.

WR: 1520, "šljachotstvo", RIB, XX, 1352.

Pol: 15th c., "nyeszlachethnosc", SSP.

Russ 18 < Uk, WR 16-

Ukrainian-White Russian neologism, derived from 'šljacht-' by means of the (East Slavonic variant, collective meaning) formant '-stvo' (< '-ištvo') : < OCS '-ištvie'.

See 'šljachetnyj' for conclusion.

Š L J A C H É T S K I J (noble), Y.

Russ : 17

1672-3, "Ichtja imja egó dlja velikogo išljachéckago roda evo utaiti". (Kuranty < G.), Obn, II/1, 23; 17th c., "budto 1200 šljachetskich i inych žen ... s turkami priživajut", (Uk, Pol sit), (Kuranty < G.), Sob V1, 156; 1728, "Sej rodilsja ... ot blagorodnych šljachétskija porody ..." (Skazanie o tvorčě knigi seja, Θ. Lopatinsky), Y, KV; 1731, "Schild ... gerb šljachetskij", Weis, 539.

Uk : 15

1438, "volno emu ... i volnosti šljacheckoě ... zaživati". (Luck), R76; 1501, "šljacheckaja rana", AJZ, I, 27; 1590, "mesto naše i šljachetskoe", ArJZ, VIII/5, 247; 1598, "vrjadnikov našich i inšich šljachetskoho stanu ljudij", Apokris, 1144; 1627, "Pójas: ... albo stanu šljachéckoho nadavanie", Ber, 173; 1645, "duhovnych i šljacheckich", ArJZ, III/1, 391; 1672-702, "zamki šljacheckie", SamLét, 13; 1710, "Hetman ... vsehda sto čelověk šljachetskoho sana iměl by", HrabLét, 162; 1720, "šljachetskoi kondicii bratom

našim". Veilět, II, 505.

GDL, WR: 1588, "stanu šljachetskoho" (LitStat), BRChr, I, 226.

Pol: 1471, "slachetski", Łoś, II, 84.

Russ 17 < Uk (WR, GDL) 15 - : Pol 15-

See 'šljachetnyj' for conclusion.

Š L J A C H É T N Y J (noble)

Russ : (16) 17

1581, "a nas ukorjaja, a my ne šljachotnovo ... rodu". (Grozny to Possevin.), DSnr, X, 229; 1647, "potomu što šljáchetnaja i vysokaja mudrostí; i no dostátočno budet okázano síjachétnoj ratnoj mudrosti", UčRatn, 2r, 3v; 17th c. "Posvjaščenie dobrošljachetnomu Filippu", (Anatomia, < Lat), Sob VI, 94.

Deriv.: 18th c., "šljachetností", Smir.

Uk : 14-

1347-, "O šljachetnyj vrožaj iměet povod iměti ot korenja", (Stat Visl), AZ, I, 7; ("šljachotnyi vrožai" - Stat Visl, MS, 18v/13); 1416, "šljachetni" (Lvov), R46; 1421, "šljachetnii panove" (Lvov), R51; 1434, 1435, "šljachotnymi", R71, R72; 1445, "dali esmy ... šljachetnomu žoukovi polovinu ryčehova" (Luck), R80; 1448, "šljachetnym obyčaeem ..." (Chotin), Uljan (Mold), 72; 1515, "šljachotnych", (Kiev Lět), SUP, 209; 1606, "šljachetnyj Vasilej", ArJZ, VI/1, 314; 1627, "Dóbljij: šljachétnyj, ... dužij", Ber, 51; 1632, "šljachétnyj", Tit, 118; 1673, "Stoj, šljachetnyj mladenče!" (Aleks, Čel Bož), BilChr, 241; 1676-88, "Velebnji otceve i šljachétnyi sluhi", Radiv Prop, 10.

Deriv.: šljachétností: 1627, "Čestností, šljachétností", Ber, 304; 17th c., SS.

WR: 15th c., "prešljachetnoho rimljanina", BRChr, I, 9.

Pol: 1449

WR: 15th c., "mąż ślachatny", (Stat Wiśl), Tasz, 142; 1500, "nyeschlachetny", SSP.

Cz: 13th c. (end), "gest slehetneho vrozenye", Flajšh, 118.

Russ (16) 17 < Uk 14-15 (WR 15) : Pol 15 < Cz 13-

' š l j a c h t a ' with derivatives entered the administrative Russian from Ukrainian-White Russian - GDL and, partly, from Polish, where the terms were officially and legally denoting a social stratum of society, cf. Stat Visl 14-15th c., Lit Stat, 1529, 1566, 1588. (Bulachaw, leks, suvjazi, 81). The presence of the North Ukrainian princes at Grozny's court explains the few isolated examples of this word in the 16th c. Russian.

Ukrainians ¹⁾ and White Russians referred to their own nobility as 'šljachta', while Russians called their nobility 'boyars' or 'boyarskie děti' instead. Ukrainians introduced it to, and sustained it in, the literary Russian.

The derivatives with their fluctuation in spelling 'o/e' in Ukrainian, and hence in Russian, reflect the competition of the ESI fill vowel '-o-' (<*ŭ) against the strong and increasing pressure of the WSI (Czech, Polish) '-e-' (<*ǔ) which ultimately won and became standard in Ukrainian and hence in Russian.

The stress in Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian and Polish is basically the same in this word; Polish differs in oblique cases. Chronologically the word first appears in WSI - Czech ('šle- is influenced by MHG 'geslehte') and then through Polish (Kästner, pa. 260, considers it from Czech) it came to ESI.

1) B. Khmel'nitsky's army (1648-49) included about 6000 Ukrainian Nobles 'šljachty', (AJZ, III, 401).

Š N U R (string, cord, rope), L.

Russ : 17-

1670, "šnur, šnurok" (Pluvinel, Šk. verch. ezdy < G.), Vasm; 1731, "Schnur der Zimmerleut, šnurok, nitka plotničeskaja", Weis, 555;

Deriv.: šnurovanyj: 1738, "Nadziratelju zapisyvati ... vo osoblivyja ... i šnuro - vannya knigi", Instrukc, 31; 1751, "šnurovannaja kniga", L, MSS, 357.

Dialects: Kursk, Rylysk, "šnur, šnuriti", ObISlov.

Mod Russ: šnur, -ovati (snur - ustarel.), SSR.

Uk : 15-

1433, "U toho lista pečati na šnurě edvabnom červonom". (Mstisl), AZ, I, 58; 1552, "a ot ... vorot do fortki šnurov tych že 7" (Čerkassy Z.), ArJZ, VII/1, 87, 611; 1563-9, "Spustivši šnur z olovom", KA, 150; 1576, "kožuch ... z šnurami bez bobra", ArJZ, I/1, 54; 1577, "porjadne v šnur derevo ... nasaditi", ArJZ, I/1, 81; 1627, "Pravilo: šnur teselskij", Oužé: šnur", "Zákon: šnur teselskij", Ber, 173-4, 266, 73; 17th c., SS; 1687, "šnurkov ... nemajučaja", AZ, V, 207; 1720, "šnur skinovši, ... udavili". Vellět, II, 547.

Deriv.: "šnurovye" (Luck), 1670, PVK, I/1, 257.

WR: 1516, "šnur šolkovyj", RIB, XX, 367.

Pol: 14-15th c., "sznura" (PsFl), Łoś, II, 11; 1564, "sznur, snur, snurek, snor", Mącz, 103c/9, 354a/19, 7c/51. 16-17th c., "sznor", Reczek.

OCz: "šňóra", "šnóra", Holub, Machek; 1513, "ssnuora", Geb. I, 376; 17th c., "šnúra, šnora", Jungm.

Slk: šnura, Machek.

Russ 17 < Uk, WR 15- < Pol 14-15 < Cz 14-15 < MHG, OHG (snour, Kluge, Meulen, 87)

There were two forms of this word in Russian, reflecting two streams of influence.

' š n u r ' with 'š' (< early NGH or late MHG, in which init. 's' > 'š' before consonants) is mainly through Ukrainian (and partly Polish) intermediary, although direct German contribution in the late 18th c. should also be admitted. This form is rare in the 17-18th c. Russian, becoming standard not before 19th c.

Kursk and Rylsk dialects have it from Ukrainian and White Russian.

In Ukrainian it is partly through Polish but, as in Polish, it is very largely direct from the local German craftsmen. Polish forms with 'o' depend on Czech.

"Schnur (snour)" was originally a German craftsmen's term - a kind of ruler (string, cord ruler) used by woodworkers, carpenters (Zimmerleute): this meaning still obtains in Ukrainian.

' s n u r ' ¹⁾ with 's', on the other hand, with wider currency in the 17-18th c. Russian, recorded also in the 15-17th c. Ukrainian ²⁾; White Russian and Polish, may, as the 's-' before a consonant suggests, lead to Low German, e.g. to Dutch origin: NLG 'snoer' or MLG 'snōr' (Vasmer). But R van der Meulen considers it in Russian from Mod. Dutch 'snoer', assuming that it is "not as old as to be from MLG ³⁾. This could hardly be from New East North LG dialects, bordering on Slavonic territory, because they too have initial 'š-' before consonants (Cf. Kästner, pa. 204).

Otherwise ' s n u r ' in Russian could be resting on an older Ukrainian-White Russian - Polish literary tradition that began before the initial 's-' + cons. > 'š-' + cons. in MHG (e.g. ECMHG 15th c., cf. Kästner, pa. 202); it could depend on written transmission.

See ' s m a k '.

1) 1618-19, "snuroke - a line, a stringe" (R. James), Larin, 176; 1660, "ključī na snurkě šolkovom", AMG, III, 44; 1663, "dva znamenī ... bes snur i kistej", "5 snurkov šelku bělago", AMG, III, 544; 1669, "v snur šolku", "v snurok", Zab, II, 644; 1673, "22 aršin snurku šolkovogo", Zab, II, 645; 1672, "12 štuk snurkov s zolotom" (Uk. sit), AJZ, XI, 23; 1679, "u tech trub ... snury i kisti zoloty", DSnr, V, 978; 1686, "snuru", DSnr, VI, 1095; 1739, "svora, verevka, snur", Ruk Leks; 1753, "šelkovymi snurkami", L, III, 62; 1789, "snur, -urók, -uróček", SAR.

2) 15th c., "snourami zolotymi prepojasovalisja", ZRSb, 277; 15th c., "tresurno" (Kiev Loika Židovstv.), Sob, 406; 16th c., "čto estī snur" (Kholm. Kosmgr), Sob, 409; 16-17th c., "snurki zoloty učinimo tobě"

(Pěsnĭ Pěsn.), Pljušč, Narys, 148; WR: 15th c. "snourami" (Žit Aleks), BRChr, I, 91; 1647, 1650, "snurkov harusnych". RBRS, 205, 243.

- 3) ("doch zo oud is Russisch 'snur' niet"), Nederlandse woorden in het Russisch. (Supplement op de Hollandsche zee-en Scheeps-termen in het Russisch) Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afd. Letterkunde. Nieuwe Reeks, Deel LXVI, No. 2, Amsterdam, 1959, p. 87.

Š P I G (spy)

Russ : 17 - 18

1649, "Ate de pro Chmelĭnickogo noviny ... ot polĭskich špěgov ... v Kieve i v Čigirine". (Kunakov, Uk sit), VUR, II, 314; 1705, "... čto zděšĭ špigam vesĭma bytĭ ne nadležĭt" (Menšikov), PiB, III, 1055; 1709, "Poslannyj ot menja iz goltvy špig s listami v poltavskij polk vozvratilsja". (Šeremet. to Skorop), Sud-ko, II, 328; 18th c., "Špig - lazútčik", LVN.

Uk : 16

1563-9, "ne zhinula, prinjavši ... špiki do domu svoeho", KA, 580; 1596, "Sŭhljadataj, špjákh", Ziz, 19; 1598, "arestovanyi jako špikh". Apokris, 1326; 1605-6, "... špih - špěh, est špikhom i znati daet do Turok", Perestor, 36-8; 1627, "(I)schódnik: špěg", "Prelahátaj: špjag", "Prilahataj: špig", Ber, 95, 180, 187; 17th c., "Špěg", SS; 1720, "Turčĭn ... črez žpěhov ... uvědomilsja", Vellět, II, 351.

Mod Uk: špyh (Hrinč).

Deriv.: 1598, "vyšpekhevavši", ARJZ, I/6, 237; 17-18th c., "špěhovati", UInterm, 55.

WR: 1534, "špekĥ", AZ, II, 330.

Pol: 15th c., "szpiegować", Moszyński; 1564, "szpieg", Mącz, 138d/17.

OCz: "špehěř", Šimek; 1414, "explorator, speherz", Hus.

Slk: špehuň, (Machek)

Russ 17 - 18 < Uk 16 (WR 16) < Pol 15 - 16 < Cz 15- < MHG (späher) Ital (spiegare - to unfold)

' š p i g ' had a strong competitor in ' š p i o n ' (< G. 'Spion', Ital. 'spione') to which it gradually yielded in Russian ¹⁾.

'šp-' in Slavonic (for G. Ital 'sp-') suggests spoken medium, or analogy with German pronunciation which acquired some literary tradition in Ukrainian.

The reflexion of Pol. '-ie-' (< CSI *ě), or '-ie-' (< *e: Cz 'e', MHG 'ae', 'ä' : Ital 'ie') in a (newly) closed syllable > '-i-', as in our case (i.e. 'špig/špěg' < Pol 'szpieg' Cz 'špeh-' < MHG 'späher' : Ital 'spieg-are'), shows a distinct Ukrainian linguistic (phonetic) element which leads the word-form in Russian to Ukrainian ²⁾ as its source.

- 1) 1718, "aki by špionami k bogu chodili", P, SiR, II, 16; 1703, PiB, II, 165; 1712, Sud-ko, II, 352.
- 2) 'špjakh' (from 'špjakhováti') in Ukrainian may, analogically, be a reverse reflection of unstressed '-ja-' (<^ə) > '-e-' - a North Ukrainian feature - not necessarily, in this case, depending on the stress, cf. 'cjakávostí' but 'panjánka', Ber, 296, 310.

Š T Ú K A (a piece), P.

Russ : 17

1607-8, "... a my dei osetriny štuku da i ... med i piva po ōljaške naložja privezem pered gosudarja". DSnPL, IV, 552; 1656, "našli tovaru v Smolenskom uezdē: vančusu 900 štuk", AMG, II, 479; 1672, "20 štuk polušolkovogo galunu" (Kiev, Kozlovsky report), AJZ, XI, 23; 1680, "štuki polomany", Zab, II, 136; 1694, "6 štuk cvilichu", MTamožnja (Malorosskn), 78; 1698, "i vse ... pobity i v-malyja štuki ot basurman", Tolst, 78; 1703, "Imjaše někto tri štuki srebra raznych prob", MagnArif, 146r; 1703, "a těch knig ... 10 štuk", PiB, II, 444; 1722, "Dalmatjane ..., nastupili na predrečennuju podmogu i porubili ju ... v štuki", (P.), Istgr, 138, 279; 1731, "Razbiju ego vojsko na mēlkija štuki" (Kaleandr), Per PRD, 201, 286; 1731, "Stueck, štuka", Weis, 620.

Uk : 16

1525, "što lvaško Debrik, Smolnjanin, vinen emu štuku vosku, i inšii řeči", DiR, I, 121; 1545, "ešče štuka odna ležit" (Ovruč Z.) ArJZ, IV/1, 37; 1552, "svinūcu pjat štuk". (Čerkassy Z.), ArJZ, VII/1, 80; 1565, "Kazal byl eho v štuki rozrubati ..." (Luck), ArJZ, I/1, 14; 1596, "Hrani, častí, štúka", Ber, 47; 1659, "kotoroe ... nožem rozdrobil v-štuki", Gal KIR, 43; 1672-702, "armat štuk osm", SamLět, 184; 1710, "rozsěčeny na štuki", HrabLět, 285.

Pol: 15th c., "sztuka", Moszyński; 1561, "sztuka", Linde.

OCz: "štuka - kus tkaniny", Šimek.

Russ 17 < Uk 16 < Pol 15 < Cz 14-15 < MHG (stücke) OHG (stucki)

Russian - Ukrainian and Polish trade relations were the main agent for bringing this meaning of the word to the administrative Russian. In the literary Russian it is from Ukrainian.

See ' š t u k a ' (trick) for conclusion.

Russ : 17

168, "vsjakie štuki zolotye dělajut", DvorCT, 17, 28, 31; 1680, "no sicevyja štuki niže ... koli pomyslich, niže ... prežde ... videch" (Smechotv. Pov.), Gudzij, Chr, 478; 1697-8, "pokazyvali štuki" (Šeremet.), DSnR, X, 1685; 1698, "chotjat učiniti ... štuki", Tolst, 74; 1703, "Rozum rečet: pamjataj diavola štuki, kako tja ... v rai uloviša". R, Kom (Antiprolog), 339; 1703, "Ariθmetikē ... učisja i v nej raznych pravil i štuk prideržisja", MagnArif, (Title page, v), 5v; 1724, "Razširjati vsěch učenij izrjadnye štuki", Slava, 7; 1725, "Gdě bo v Rossii bĕg vse ognennye štuki, puški, bonby ... prognali skuki", Slava Peč, 214; 1731, "Taschen spielen, figli, štuki ... pokazovati", Weis, 628; 1789, "Štukár - vydumščik". SAR.

Deriv.: štučnyj (artificial): 1698, "rakety goreli zelo štučno", Tolst, 74; 1717-27, "nechlĕbom ... štučno zdĕlanym, no ... tĕlom", Buž, Prop, III, 31.

Dial.: Nižnyj Novgorod, "štukovanyj - chitryj", OblSlov.

Uk : 16

1562-9, "Hončar ot toi že štuki včinił načinĕ", KA, 271; 1587, "... kazĕnodĕja, takovuju štuku v obmovĕ učinil do svoich", (H. Smotr.), KaIRN, 258; 1596, "izvĕtie, chitrostĭ, štuka", "podvizajusja, širmĕrskuju štuku pokazuju", Ziz, 50, 70; 1627, "Izvĕtie: chitrostĭ, štuka", Ber, 82; 1633, "drukarska štúka", (Evf), Tit, 309; 1637, "prez štuki ... fihle", Gol, II, 137; 1690, "sii vĕrši ... tylko dlja štučki poetickoj tut sja položili". (Mleko, Veličĕk), BilChr, 215; 1699, "Zehar davnoju štukoju uroblenyj", (Hal, Mesia), Busl, 1152; 1728, "skoro ... obučajte kozackoj štuki", (Mil. Bož, IV/4), BilChr, 332.

Deriv.: štučnyj (artificial): 1596, Ziz, 50; 1627, Ber, 82; 17th c., SS. **štučnostĭ:** 1627, Ber, 98.

Po.: 16th c., "sztuka", Linde.

Russ 17 < Uk 16 : Pol 16 : MHG (stücke)

From Ukrainian, Polish in the administrative Russian; Ukrainians introduced it to the literary Russian.

In its secondary meaning (e.g. trick, art, artificial, a play, difficult) with a wide range of semantic associations, which had evolved in Ukrainian-Polish, it differs greatly from its semantic scope in German. It is observed that in this meaning it is used mainly in the literary languages, in Russian as in Ukrainian, and only rarely in the administrative ones. Neither meaning seriously threatened the Russian 'časti' and 'iskusstvo'.

'-u-' (for MHG ū + ck) goes (via Czech) to UG or CG dialects, without Umlaut before 'ck' (Kästner, pa. 50); cf. 'drukarnja'.

'št-' (for German 'st-') already in Polish.

See 'š p i g'.

Š T U R M (attack), P.

Russ : 17

1614, "iz vorovskich polkov čerkašenin ... iz za Kieva Sidorova polku ... skazal, čto vory čerkassy chotjat prichoditi k kolmogorskemu ostrogu" s šturmmami pristupom sej noči", "i gotovili po dvě šturmy da po dva voza s sotni" (interrog., Uk Cossack), AMG, I, 91, 92; 1634, "zaporožskich Čerkas ... polkovniki prigovorili pristupať k Sěvsku ... s šturmmami" (interrog.), AMG, I, 587, 560; 1657, "... Rokocij činil šturmm pod Sanburom", (k sit; Šachovsky's report), AMG, II, 564; 14. 8. 1704, "Sej šturmm zělo divno opredělilsja" (PI to Y.), PiB, III, 120; 22. 8. 1704, "našech na šturmmě menše trech sot ... upalo" (Vědom), Obn, II/1, 110; 1708 "šturmm", Žurn PV, I, 177; 1717, "Vo vremja toj osady i šturmmov", (Šafir.), Smir; 1722, "i byl do goroda velikij šturmm neprestannoju strělboju", P, IstPV, 33 (and 91, 92); 18th c., "Šturmm - nastup", LVN; 1725, "krěposti šturmmom vzjatyja", P, PochvPam, 10r; 1731, "Stuermen - šturmmom pristupať", Weis, 622.

Uk : 16

1565, "K šturmmu pod zamočok podstupivši z hakovūnic ... kazal ... streljati" (Luck), ArJZ, I/1, 10; 1586, "šanūcy i inšye potreby, jako do šturmmu", ArJZ, I/1, 225; 1598, "Prez šturmm s prolitěem krovi", Apokris, 1782; 1601, "... i šturmy i hufy prirožajučisja, ... i isčezajut". (Feodul), Viš, 158; 1633, "dlja velikich navalnostej i šturmmov zasi jako ... neprijatelja ... tot znak kresta", Tit, 275; 1634, "zavše šturmmami svoemi", Tit, 313; 1648-60, "Potociķij ... na vojnu vstae, šturmi hotue", (Istor, Virši), BilChr, 201; 1683, "fundamenta i Šturma" (Hal.), Petrov, KAk, VIII, 605; 1710, "... do šturmmu provadjači, velěl kozakam", "sturmmami i hranatami dostajut", HrabLět, 71, 187; 1720, "šturmm", VelLět, I, 129.

WR: 16th c., dlja častych ... šturmmov" (Atilja), BRChr, I, 189.

Pol: 15th c., "szturmm", Moszynski.

OCz: "šturmm", Šimek.

Russ 17 < Uk 16- : < Pol 16 - : < Ocz 14 - 15 < MHG (sturmm)

Introduced into the 17th c. administrative Russian from Ukrainian - very largely by and through the Ukrainian Cossacks (who, similarly to Poles, used this military term) - and partly from Polish. In the 18th c. it was further sustained by the German military influence on Russia. In the literary Russian it is from Ukrainian.

The first two examples in Russian 'šturma' (1614, 1634) denote a protective, wall-like shield, made of heavy boards (it could also mean 'a battering-ram'), used by the Ukrainian Cossacks (and Poles) to storm towns and fortresses. (Cf. Uk: 1601, Viš, 158; 1648-60, BilChr, 201; 1710, HrabLět, 187; Pol: 17th c. Reczek).

'št-' (for MHG 'st-') already in OCzech and Polish, partly due to spoken transmission.

See 'šturmovatī' and 'šurmovatī'.

- 1) A number of the Ukrainian Cossack Regiments moved into Muscovy during the Time of Troubles; several thousands of the Cossacks remained in the North - Olonets, Belozersk, Vologda, Kholmogory areas for several years after the end of 'Smuta' till they were defeated. (AMG, I, 90-92; Charl, 18; cf. also N.N. Ardašev: Iz istor. XVII. v., Pochod Čerkass., Žurn MNP, Vol, 317., SPb, 1898).

Š T U R M O V A T Ī (to attack, to storm), P.

Russ : 18

1704, "prikazano budet sej gorod šturmovatī", PiB, III, 103; 1709, "neprijatelī ... šturmovatī budet" (Šturm), Smir; 1722, "po tom že i pomjanutaja fortēcija šturmovana", "... gotovillisī šturmovatī monastyri ... Pečerskij", P, IstPV, 12, 35; 1731, "Stuermen ... šturmovati", Weis, 622.

Deriv.: 1717, "Reku li o šturmovanii i vzjatii gorodov?" P, SiR, I, 179.

Uk : 16

1582, "Z hakovnic i z rušnic strelbu pustivši šturmovali do domu", ArJZ, VI/1, 119; 1598, "mitropolit ... javne šturmuet", Apokris, 1094; 1622, "V čolnach po moru: i na Carūhrad šturmováli (Zaporožci)", Tit, 39; 1627, "Opolčáem: šturmoványj", Ber, 296; 1633, "Esli naš (B(o)že na nas šturmováti zachočut vrazi" (Evf), Tit, 308; 1672-702, "i do Ladožina šturmovali", SamLět, 123; 1710, "kotorij zastal Chmelnickoho, šturmujučohosja do Zamostja", HrabLět, 59; 1736, "rizati, šturmovati" (Dovhal), UInterm, 103.

Pol: 1549, "woła, dobywa, sturmuje". (Rej, Kupiec), Dramaty, I, 506; 1564, "szturmować", Mącz, 16a/45.

Russ 18 < Uk 16, Pol 16- : NHG (stürmen)

A new word in Slavonic, from 'šturm' with '-ova-' formant, perhaps analogously to German 'stürmen'.

In Ukrainian both 'šturm' and 'šturmovatī' belonged to the Baroque vocabulary.

See 'š t u r m' for conclusion.

Š U K A T Ī (search, look for)

Russ : 18

30. 11. 1717, "znajut, iže šukajut margaritov, kakovyja trudnosti doznati pervěe trebě". Buž Prop, VIII, 109; 18th c. (first half), "A ja tebe davno v kabakach šukal", "a ja tebja ... šukaju" (Opera A. Makedon.), RInterl, 530, 536.

Dial.: "šukatī - iskatī", South, Kursk (Dal), Sevsk (Preobraž).

Uk : 14-

1393, "ani inoho gospodarja šjukati, a ne imati" (Sočava), Uljan (Mold), 7; 1462, "abychom ... inoho gospodarja sobi ne šukali" (Boyars), Uljan (Mold), 103; 1570-85, "Vozyskaju - šukaju", LeksProsto; 1619, "Šukajmo, ta hovoriti perestaniĵmo" (Gavat.), Ulnterm, 44; 1627, "Vūzyščū: pošukájju, šukati budu", Ber, 32; 1636, "kto ... šukáet", Tit, 317; 1652, "šukat budet", VUR, III, 225; 1671, 1689, "šukati", Bar Ps, 136, 243; 1672-702, "vyhovskij ... šukal toho sposobu", SamLět, 50.

Deriv.: **šukanĵe:** 1596, Ziz, 35; 1627, Ber, 32; **ošukatī** (to cheat): 1619, Ulnterm, 42; 1627, Ber, 181; 1632, Tit, 273; **ošust:** 1627, Ber, 180; SS.

Pol: 1564, "szukać" Mącz, 13b/22.

Russ 18- < Uk 14- : Pol 15-16 (Cz : Slk) : < MHG (suochen), OHG (suochan), OSax (sōkian)

Rare and late in Russian. The few examples in the literary language lead to a Ukrainian source. The Kursk and Sevsk dialects have it also from Ukrainian.

The stress in Russian (cf. Vasm, Preobraž) on '-á-' also follows that of Ukrainian, not Polish, usage.

Scholars are not agreed on its etymology. Machek and Vasmer doubt on Czech, Slovak 'šukatī', 'šuchtati' connection with MHG 'suochen', suggesting (Machek) "původ domaci" - home (Slavonic) Czech origin.

Š U R M O V Á T Ī (to fence, screen off, wield a sword), P.

Russ : 17

1647, "učil streljati ... ivūzbrue deržátisja i oružiem šurmovátī", žar i stud terpěti". UčRatn, 22v, 37v; 1670, "Zdrevkami na koněch ryščut špagami ... šurmújut", Kosmgr, 42, 255; 1672-3, "Da i pri Manaeli žercy te tak že

Uk : 16

16th c. (before 1571), "U turecki-m roti šjabljami šermuju, u tatarski-m roti strikami striljaju". (Štefan Voevoda, song), BilChr, 149; 1563-9, "Odny v zapasy chodili a druhii širmovali". KA, 329; 1596, "Tryžnišče - městce hde

šurmovali", Avv (Žit), 240; 1680, "i knjazi sokiroju okolo drov šurmuet", Facecii, 108; 1722, "... (princep) vozšedši na verch, i vynjav von mēčī, šurmuet im na vse strany kamene", (P.), Istgr, 32; 1731, "S mnogimi kovalery mnogo šurmovala" (Kaleandr), Per PRD, 210; 1764, "širma", Christiani.

Dial.: Smolensk, "širmovátī", Vasmer.

širmujut", Ziz, 81; 1599, "širmovati", RIB, XIX, 147, 174, 935; 1597-600, "volno ti ... tam zaočne i v ... kutě ... tak bezpečne širmovati" (do Episk), Viš, 92; 1627, Vŭspodvizajusja: širmúju, vzaem vojuju", Ber, 36; 17th c., "širmuju", SS;

Deriv.: širměrstvo: 1596, Ziz, 70; 1660, BilChr, 579; 17th c., SS;

širměr: 1627, Ber, 161; 17th c., SS;

širmovanie: 1627, Ber, 161.

WR : 17th c., "širmoval i vyjhral", Al, 51, 29.

Pol: 15th c., "szyrmierz", Moszyński; 1560, "szermować", "szyrmować", Linde.

OCz: "šerměr", -ovati", Šimek.

Russ 17 < Uk (WR) 16 < Pol 16 < Cz 14-15 < MHG (schirmen, schërmen), OHG (scirman - Kluge) > OFr (eskermir), Engl (skirmish)

Known through Czech (mercenaries), Polish (cf. also 'gerc') already at the beginning of the 16th c. in the South and West Ukrainian colloquial ²⁾, from where it spread throughout the Ukrainian and White Russian territory, penetrating sporadically into the literary Russian. The Smolensk dialect has it from White Russian.

' š u r - ' (for Uk, Pol 'šyr-, šer-') may have resulted from analogy with 'šturm-úju', '-ovati' (influenced partly by the semantic relation) and the assimilative effect of the following stressed '-ú-' ('šurmúju'). The form with '-i-' ('y') - 'širma, -ovati' follows Ukrainian White Russian standard spelling.

The stress in Russian 'širmovátī' follows Ukrainian usage, differing from Polish.

In Ukrainian Gmc 'i' became 'y' and, being unstressed, was confused with 'e'. The Polish form depends on Czech (Kästner, pa. 207).

See ' g e r c '.

- 1) The corresponding version in the Dutch text is: "... dat hy selfs syn sone afgericht heest tot Schieten inde kustinghe hem te houden **Vechten** hitte ende koude te lijden". (Krychs Konst, p.10).
- 2) e.g. in a Ukrainian folk song (South Ukrainian dialect), "Štefan Voevoda" - "Dunaju, dunaju ...", Recorded by Jan Blahoslav in his Grammar before 1571.

⊕ M B L E M A see E M B L E M A

Russ : 16

1567, "Jak i teper slyšal esi", "jak vezde". "Jak že ty ... nam radišī, (Bělskij, Vorotyn.), Groz, 242, 244, 246 (and 247, 255); 1581, "... a deržat ich (kupcov) vo vsjakom pokoe, a ne jak vjaznej", Groz, 234; 1620, "čtob ich požaloval gosudari jak svoich cholopov". (Pošol Prikaz, Maloross. Děla, Zapis o Zaporozhsk. poslach), VUR, I, 5; 1678, "Bez tebe tma estī, jak ¹⁾ v mirě bez solnca" (Rifmolog), Polockij, 99; 1680, "jak v turmě" (Komed.), Polockij, 170; 1703, "na nebě, jak skazujut, v tebě polat mnogo". "I, jak zvezdam obyčno, ne v zapad tečaše", R, Kom/IV, 357, Kom/VII, 370; 1703-9, "čtob on vas munštroval, jak cyganskich lošadej". (k učen. Rostov. školy), R, Ps (Šljapkin), 350.

Uk : (11-13) 14-15-

I. Kiev Rus' (11-13th c., "akū" - uti;
1073, "Draga soušta akū desnoe oko", IzbSv; 1076, IzbSv; 12th c., "Mene že akī psa ... ne prezrite", Kir Tur.), SrMat;
II. Uk: 1449, 1449, "ja ... dal, jak v ... listu vypisano" (Luck), SSUM; 1468 (18th c. copy), "a emu nam služiti jakūto služē n(a)šomu" (Kiev), UH, No. 4; 1484, "Suju pravūdu jak promeži soboju včinim" (Murtaza), UH, (Addit) II, p. 138; 1494, "stanuli jak vrytyi", AJZ, II, (Pribavl.), 112; 1563-9, "jak smertī", "Běla jak sněh", KA, 254, 595; 1596, "Onokrótal, ptach ... hukaet jak osel", Ziz, 64; 1600, "Jak ... patriarchi ničo ... ne činjat" (do Episk), Viš, 60; 1627, "Šatajusī, i-ak konī", Ber, 307; 1658, "jak Akademija" (Hadjač Treaty), AJZ, IV, 143; 1672-702, "jak ne trudno ot tatar", "jak idet hranica", SamLět, 4, 29; 1728, "jak za murom" (MilBož, 2/1), BilChr, 324;

Mod Uk: jak - Hrinč.

WR: 16-17th c., "jak list", Kitab, (127b), 386.

Pol: 15th c., "jak", SSP; 1564, "jak", Łoś, II, 133; (14th c. "jako klodnik", KazŚw, Tasz, 45.).

OCz: "jak(o)ž(e)", Šimek; "jak ž je živ", Machek.

Russ 16-17 < Uk, WR 15- : ORus' (i-ako), OCS ((j)ako) : CSI *ako : *jako

See 'jakij' (jakovyj) for conclusion.

1) Medvedev (Privbr, 337), correcting (Russianizing) Polotsky's works, excluded 'jak' from 'Orel Rossijskij 1678'.

J A K I J (what, of what kind)

Russ : 16-

1567, "I v jakoj česti deržal", "i jaikaja tut čestī". (Bělskij), Groz, 244, 245 (and 271, 276); 1678, "Četyri časti mira napisany, jaki ¹⁾ na mědi chitro izvaany" (Rifmolog.), Polockij, 104; 1789, "Jakovýj, sokraščen. jákij, smotri 'kakovýj', SAR.

Dial.: Smolensk ²⁾; "jakei - kakoj", ObiSlov.

Uk : (11-) 15

I. Kiev Rus': 11- (1056-7, "Da budetī volja tvoja, i-aka na n(e)-b(e)si". "skürbī ... i-aka že ... byla", Ostr. ev.; 11th c., Pand. Antioch.; 1144, "rizy ... i-acěchū ... ne možetī ... obělitī", (Halič, ev.), SrMat;

II. Uk : 15-: 1438, "i-akoe" (Luck), R76; 1445-59, "jakim", Jaroš (Mold), 304; 1563-9, "na jakij čas", "jakijsī", KA, 178, 307; 1581, "i-akich ... supostat", (Predisl), Ostroh Bible, 7r; 1596, "Anθipat: v i-akoj zemli", "kačestvo-jákostī", Ziz, 24, 52; 1627, "... iakáa by naléžala", (Posvjašč), Ber; 17th c. "jakaja", SS; 1672-702, "jakoho jazyka pojmalī", SamLět, 4; 1710, "na banket jakij ... vyběralisī", HrabLět, 57;

Mod Uk: "Jakýj", Hrinč.

Pol: 16th c. "jaki taki", Reczek.

Cz: jaký; **Sik:** aký - Machek.

Russ 16- < Uk (11-) 15- : ORus' (i-akū, -a, -o) : CSI *(j)akū : IE *io-k-

See 'jakovyj' for conclusion.

- 1) Gudzij (Chr, 506) reads it 'jaki', while Eremin (Polockij, 104) gives 'aki' - both pronominal in meaning.
- 2) According to Rastorguev, P. ('Govory Smolensčiny', M., 1960, 184, 185, 205) this dialect has a White Russian basis.

J A K O V Ý J (what, of what sort, kind), P, Y.

Russ : (15-16) 18

(1410, "Jakovū že esmī, takovū že i prebyvaju", - Kiev Metr. Fotij, Psk I. Lět, 6915, SrMat); 1578, "Jakovi žū ... stari ..., tacy žū i unii" (Grozny), Sr Mat; 1703, "ot i-akovýja ... figury", "estī čislo kvadratnoe ... jakových libo mēr", Magn, 185v, 33v, 71r; 1704, "Jakovýj -

Uk : (11-) 15-

(11-12th c., "I ... inomou i-akovoumou ... činou ... ihrati", Efr. Kormč, SrMat); 1603

"Jakoby s povinnosti jakovoe", ArJZ, I/6, 333; 1627, "Kakóvyj: i-akóvyj", Ber, 96; 1633, "jakovyj ot nas nakazan budeť", Gol, II, 53; 1645, "i-akovýi sut

qualis", Polik; 1720, "Ot soobščeniya pravilnyh, (sovětov) jakovyh častnye děla trebujut", P, DR, 9v; 28. 2. 1722, "Jakovuju emblemu vymyslilo Carskoe ostroumie", P, SiR, II, 77; 7. 5. 1724, "jakovyja koronacii", P, SiR, II, 105; 1728, "Izrjadnii mužie, jakový bjachu Mojšei i Samuíl", Y, KV, 483; 1789, "Jakovýj ... smotri 'kakovýj'", SAR.

Oučíteli". (Katechis. P. Moh., 99r), Gol, II, 446; 17th c., "jakovyj - kakovyj", SS; 1680, "s jakovymi ... suti", Sýnops, 7; 1693, "Chto chočet jakovaho naučitisja remesla". (Tuptalo, Slo), Šljapkin, 248.

Mod Uk: 'jakovýj, jakovo', Hrinč.

OCz: "jakový", Machek.

Russ (15-16) 17- Uk 15-16 : Kiev Rus' 11- : Cz : OSerb (1324 jakovŭ)

' j a k - ('jakij', 'jakovyj') words in Russian are of a literary (Church) language origin, which, apart from the common (ESI variant) ChSl 'i-ako' were used only by individual authors, and were sustained by Ukrainian influence. The main difference here is that Ukrainian (and WR) chose 'jak-' base for its derivatives (e.g. 'jak'; 'jakij, -a, -e, -i'; 'jakovyj': 'Jakby' - cf. also WSl), while Russian, on the other hand, chose 'kak-' ('kak'; 'kako', 'kakovyj'), (cf. Bulach, Pyt, 93).

' j a k ' (< ORus' 'akŭ', OCS 'ako', 'aky', 'i-ako' < CSI *ako: *jako) - conjunction and adverb (also interrogative), - corresponding to Russian 'kak' (< *kako) is a distinct Ukrainianism, used by Grozny and mainly Kiev educated authors in Russian. The loss of final '-o' in 'jak-' (< *ako) in ESI is recorded in Kiev texts since 11th c.; Sobolevsky (Lec, 96) shows it since 14th c.

' j a k i j ' (< ORus' 'i-akŭ', 'i-aka', 'i-ako') - a pronominal (full form) adjective - corresponding to Russian 'kako', leads equally to a Ukrainian source, but was less tolerated in Russian than 'jak'.

' j a k o v ý j ' - a bookish variant of 'jak-ij', augmented by the simple formant '-ov-' ¹⁾ - common in Mod Bulg., '-ŭv-', e.g. 'kakŭv-', 'njakakŭv-' - corresponding to Russian 'kakovýj', was, perhaps by virtue of its OCS appearance, more acceptable to Russian than 'jak' or 'jakij'.

The stress in Russian (18th c.) 'jakovýj' (as in 'kakovýj'), in Ukrainian - 'jakovýj' and 'jakóvyj', is recorded.

Etymologically 'jak-' words are of IE and CSI origin, compounds of pers. pronoun *'i-' and suffix *-k-.

See ' j a k o b y '.

1) Rospond (190) considers this formant in Polish (tak-ow-e, tak-ow-y) as a Czechism.

J A K O B Y (as if, as though, allegedly), L, S.

Russ : 16-

16th c. (1549-), "bojačisja smerti,

Uk : 14-15-

1388, "wdaril tak, jakoby krowi ne

jakoby ... im ne umirati" (Čelobitn.), Peresvet, 178; 1558, "uzory, jakoby kamka", Pozn, 12 (and 5, 23); 1564, "izmenniki vozmutili narod, jakoby i nas ubiti" (Groz), Gudzij Chr, 294; 1637, "i-ákoby někich ... aramat", Burcov, Azb, 13/8, 13/15; 1698, "trubljat ... na perekličkach jakoby ... izdaleka ..., Tolst, 72; 1697-8, "jakoby prosja soizvolenija" (Šeremet), DSnr, X, 1657; 1702, "prosim, jakoby ... emu povodilosí ... ", PiB, II, 20; 1714, "I izvolisí nam obŭjavljatií, jakoby gospodin feldmaršal ... na Ukraině (Golicyn), Sud-ko, II, 61; 1717, "jakoby on prigovor ... činil", (Šafir), Smir; 1731, "Klag ... jakoby vinovat byl", Weis, 384; 1748, "... utverždaja, jakoby v poznanii imen soderžalosí poznanie samych veščej" (Ritor), L, IV, 210; 1740-50, "jakoby ¹⁾, Poneže, tokmo", S, X, 86; 1749, "kazalosí, jakoby i Mars ... nenaviděl ... kroví", L, II, 214; 1755, "Jakoby ... do ... reglamenta ne nadležal", L, Ps (III), 25; 1760, "prinjat byl, jakoby dlja streljanija ptic", L, Filos, 548, 549, 552; 1763, "... legkovernye ljudi dumajut jakoby ... padajut inogda iz tuč kamni", L, Filos, 389.

Dial.: Novgorod, "jakoby", ObiSlov; Sevsk, "jaku-by", "jaku-byti", Preobraž.

rozlil". (Luck), SSUM: 1447-92, "jakoby este měli (na tyi listy) otpisati". SSUM; 1496, "Žikhimont vskazyval ... čerez posla ... jakoby napoly s otpovėdiju" (Aleks. GDL), AZ, I, 158; 1494, "Jak by na strělene z luku", AJZ, II (Pribavl), 112; 1530, "tak jakoby nam v mytě našom ... škody ne bylo". (Sig) DiR, I, 175; 1563-9, "poměři, kotoryj Boh jakoby šnurom rozměriví", KA, 390; 1574, "i-akoby necyi na nas glagoljut" Fedorov, Azb¹⁾; 1586, "jakoby pozvolenem našim", ARJZ, I/1, 219; 1591, "i vzjavši ... jakoby někuju s'vjatosti zakonnuju" (Kiev Metrop), RIB, XIX (Priměč), 59; 1603, Jakoby s povinnosti", ARJZ, I/6, 333; 1618-21, "pomovljajut, jakoby zločincov", PaIZK, 318; 1627, "Aki: i-akóby", Ber, 1; 1646, "jákoby ... telom byl nesenyj", Tit, 369; 17th c. "jakoby, aki by, aki", SS; 1685, "Jakoby tot mertvec ... pismom movil", (R. Piramis), BilChyr, 278; 17-18th c., "toti mině jakby zahadku zahadav", UInterm, 61; 1710, "i jakobi pjana ... tabaku rostirala", HrabLět, 62; 1720, "Jakoby za moim popuščeniem", VeLlět, II, 391.

WR, GDL: 1496, "jakoby ... s otpovėdiju", AZ, I, 158.

Pol: 14-15th c., "jakoby" (PsFl), SSP; 1449, "sędzja jakoby wstać chcial" (Stat Wiśl), Tasz, 139.

Russ 16- < Uk, WR, GDL 15- : Pol 14-15

'j á k o b y ' ('jako' + 'by' - ORus' aorist from 'byti') as a single word in ESI appears in the 15th c. chancery (and literary) Ukrainian (WR, GDL), from which, through written media and scribes, it was introduced to Russian in the 16th c., where it was readily accepted by the literary language, although retaining its bookish character. The Ukrainian authors tended to avoid it in their Russian writings, and it is notably absent in Polikarpov.

In the Russian dialects it is also from Ukrainian and White Russian.

This is the only combination with 'jako' that, owing to its Church Slavonic appearance, survived and exists in Modern Russian. Cf. Mod Russian 'ka(k)by' and Uk - 'jakby'.

See 'jak'.

- 1) Sumarokov actually quotes from Lomonosov, criticizing him for using such words in Russian.

J A N Y Č A R / J A N Y Č A N I N (janissary), P, L.

Russ : 15-

1491, "sultan ... tysjačju svoich cholopov janyčar ratiju ... prislal". (Vasil III to Mengli Girej), DS_nKT, I, 105; 15-16th c., (copy), "a sam sja osta ... s janičany" (Nestor Iskander), Gudzij Chr, 204; 16th c. (1549-), "Carī že tureckij ... 40000 janyčan pri sobe deržit". (O Saltaně), Peresvet, 191; 1558, "posla ... janyčenina". "10 janyčjaninov", Pozn, 7, 15; "... v Cargorodě janyčenja ubili vizirej trech ..." (interrog), AMG, I, 372; 1646, "I prišel s pěšimi janyčany" (Aleksej to the Don Cossacks), SGGD, III, 428; 1648, "i nět li s nimi ... janyčar i zaporožskich čerkas" (Uk sit), AMG, II, 210; 1649, "s janyčany učinilasī ssora ... i boj janyčenjam", (Uk sit), VUR, II, 123; 1656, "i prodali ego v Azově ... janyčaru Delibaglitu". (Kurak), AMG, II, 549; 17th c. (end), "vnidut ... Turki i janyčjanja ... i pogasjat vsja kandila". Korob ²⁾, 18; 1678, "bojatce ... Janičar", "A v ... dvorach janyčare živut", "jančarove ... učatsja", DvorCT, 23, 48, 77, 22, 40; 1687, "boi s ... janyčari ... iměl" (Uk sit), DS_nR, X, 1379; 1722, "sultan tureckij ... deržašči ... 20 tysjaščī janyčarej", (P.), Istgr, (Razsmotren, p.1.); 1728, "... u turskago Sultana, kak slavnje ... janičary", P, Ps, A, 207; 1739, "Janyčar tvoj svirepo zlílsja". L, I (Oda 1), 63-64.

Uk : 15-16-

1502, "Kařinci skazyvali, čtō imi tu ruchljadi dali v Azově ... Janičanin, da murzovanec ...", (Kafa Ps. to Iv. Vas., by a Uk. scribe), DS_nKT, I, 398; 1598-99, "... sila Tureckoho vojska z onych (christijanskich detej), Kotorych zovut janičarmi?" (Ip. Potij), RIB, XIX, 1099; 1650, "... Hospodinu Jančar ahe ... polkovniku janyčenskomu". (Chmel'n. Ps.), VUR, III, 51; 1680, "a vojsko zaporožskoe ... množestvo janyčarov ubivachu", Sýnops, 148, 149; 17th c., "turki janyčare ...", "u toj halerě probuvalo 700 turok-janyčar", "promeždu turkami-janyčar", "promeždu turkami-janyčarami pochožae". "šaty dorohie turkam-janyčaram otdavali ..." (Nevolniki, Sam. Kiška, 'Pobih trioch brat'), Dumy, I, 5, 41, 99; 1710, "za svoi jančari", HrabLět, 221; 1720, "Dorošenko... prosil ... o prislanja Jančarov", VelLět, II, 295.

Pol: 16-17th c., "Janczaryn, janczarka, janczarstvo", Linde; 1632, "že y Janiczarow ¹⁾ kilka tysięcy", ArJZ, III/1, 335.

Russ 15- (janyčar-) < Uk 15- (janyčar-) < OsmTurk (1329, jāničāri : jāni - new, čāri - soldiery)

See 'janyčarskij' for conclusion.

- 1) Universal of I. Petrašyckyj, the Zaporozhian Cossacks' Hetman, to "xiężętom, wojewodom", in Polish.
- 2) Zabelin (I.E.), who analyzed and compared the 'Choždenija', concludes that the 'Chož. kupca Trif. Korobejnikova' is in fact an adaptation of Pozn. Chož', a literary plagiary ("literaturnoe izdelie"); there never was an independent work by 'Kupec Trif. Korobejnikov'. (ČOIDR, 1884, kn. I, vii).

J A N Y Č A R S K I J / J A N Y Č A N S K I J (of janissary)

Russ : 17

17th c. (sec. half), "znamena unich janyčenskija veliki ... černy", Azov Sid, 359, 366, 362; 1678, "Kapitan Janyčarskij Gekpazar". DvorCT, 27; 1712, "A na ego město ... velěl bytī Vizirom ... Janyčarskomu Agě". (Šerem-Skorop), Sud-ko, II, 352.

Uk : 17

1610, "Mir bě v konec doselě ot vchoda Turkov i eničarskoho" (do Knjahin), Viš, 209; 1650, "... polkovniku Janyčenskomu", VUR, III, 51; 1680, "unudi ... i janyčarskuju pěchotu poslatī ... na obozy ... Moskovskii i Kozackii", Sýnops, 149; 1720, "načalniki ich jančarskii", VelLět, II, 360.

Russ 17 < Uk 17

'j a n y č a r' in Russian is from Osman Turkish through Ukrainian; 'janyčarskij' with the adjectival suffix '-sk-' is from Ukrainian (cf. Vasmer).

Ukrainian intermediary (through spoken media and scribes) for 'janyčar-' in Russian is evident from '-y-' (< Osm 'i') -a characteristic Ukrainian phonetic feature (cf. Uk 'mylo' CSI *milo, *mylo, see 'Latyn-'). The spelling vacillation in Russian, e.g. 'y: i' ('janyčar-', 'janičar-', 'jančar-') also leads to Ukrainian sources. This 'y' is also reflected in the more colloquial (Russianized) form 'janyč-anin-', in which the formant '-anin' is substituted for '-ar'.

The '-ar' in 'janyčar', by analogy with other words in '-ar', is here wrongly identified with a formant '-ar-' (< *-arius), which, as our examples show, is less acceptable to Russian.

'e' for '(j)a' in 'janyčenin' is of a colloquial (dialectal ESI) origin in unstressed positions, cf. 'tyseča', 'zvyčej', 'kněginja', 'eničarskoho' (Viš).

'janyčenskij' is a Russian neologism.

In Ukrainian 'janyčar-' had a very wide currency in historical songs, found numerously in the repetitive phrases "turky-janyčary" of the popular 17th c. Cossacks' Dumy.

J Á R M A N K A (annual trade fair, market), L.

Russ : 16

1546, "da ta im solĩ k Moskve vesti i prodati ... i na Beloozero ... i na Cholopĩe Gorodke ¹⁾ v jarmanke" (Chart. for KirBeloz. mon.), Bachrušin, I, 45; 1592, "priechali v Ljublin na jarmonok" (Rezanov, Uk sit), RBRS, 29; 1601, "chleb na prodažu v gorod ili na ... toržki i na jarmarki privezut" (B. Godunov's chart.), Bachrušin, I, 39; 1618-19, "yarmanka, a faire" (R. James 57: 23), Larin, 173; 1632, "priechali v Kiev ... iz Ljublina ²⁾ š Jarmonki", AMG, I, 350; 1650, "vo Brjanske na Svinskoj jarmonke" (Brjansk voevoda), RBRS, 235; 1662, "jarmonka" (in Archangelsk), AMG, III, 495; 1673, "byla jarmonka v ... Lejpsikě i na ... jarmonku ... furmany vyechali", DSnR, IV, 1172; 1694, "v jarmonku kupja", PiB, I, 28; 1703, "O Jarmanũkě ...", PiB, II, 316; 1704, "I-Ármanka, nundinx", Polik; 1720, "c. v. ukaz ... v Rigě byvala publiĉnaja jarmonka" (SPb), Byk (Grž), No. 439; 1731, "Jahrmarckt ... Jarmarkt", Weis, 319; 1759, "Estĩ li rjady i jarmanki v kakich znatnych selach ...?", L, Filos, 542; 1726, "slavnyj jarmarok", Kant, II, 377; 1789, "Jármonka, vremennoe toržišĉe", SAR.

Uk : 15

1458, "Pisan v Ostrozě 13 d(e)ni nazavtrėe jarmarka v domu v pana Mikitině". (Ostroh), UH, No. 12; 15. 2. 1501, "tež žaloval nam o jarmarki o Židiĉinskie, što starosta daet ... tye jarmarki sluham svoim" (Alex. charter for Volynia), AJZ, I, 27; 29. 7. 1528, "i jarmarki dva v rok tam (v Ostrožĉě) meti". (Sigism. I), ArJZ, V/1, 37; 1579, "... ot sejmu až do Luckoho jarmarku", ArJZ, III/1,7; 1587, "v jarmarkach", KaIRN, 254; 1596, "Toržestvo, járũmarok", Ziz, 82; 1600, "prazdniĉnye jarmarki, što vy zovete soborami ocistěte, jak v Židiĉině" (do Pravosl), Viš, 43; 1618, "na jarmark Jaro - slavskij", Gol, I, 217; 1627, "Tóržestvo: i-ármarok", Ber, 257; 1687, "na jarmarki", AZ, V, 202; 1710, "po jarmarkach", HrabLět, 193; 1728, "po prošestvii Jarmarkov", (Žurn. Apost), Sud-ko, I, 31.

Mod Uk: jarmarok.

Deriv.: 1710, "faktory ... jarmarkovye", Orlyk, 254.

WR: 1498, "opriĉ jarmarku", RIB, XXVII, 703.

Pol: (1408, "Jarmark ojciec dzieciom przynosi- gift) 1420, "jarmar(e)k", SSP; 1564, yarmark", Mącz, 263a/15.

Cz: 1344-64, "yarmark - nundinae", SSĉ; 1562, "yarmark", Dasypod.

Russ 16- < Uk, WR 15 < Pol (14-) 15 : < Cz 14- < MHG (jårmarket, jårmarket tac)

' j a r m a n k a ' came to Russian mainly through the spoken medium as a result of Russian - Ukrainian (White Russian and Polish) trade relations; the numerous Russian merchants who frquented the Ukrainian market centres and the annual trade

fairs in Kiev, Luck, Ljublin, Halyč, Lviv, Peremyšl³⁾ and Cracow (Poland) in the 15-16th c. were, initially, the decisive transmitting agent (cf. Myško, 82, 83-4, 86-7, 94-5), while the better known North Ukrainian and White Russian trade fairs in the 17th c., by being talked about and frequently referred to in the administrative language, further sustained its usage in Russian.

'jarmanka' / 'jarmonka', with dissimilative 'n' ('l' in Mod. WR) for the second liquid 'r', of fem. gender and reflecting 'akan'e' is a Russianized (of colloquial origin) form.

'jarmarka' (only sporadic in the 17-18th c.) became standard Russian not before 19th c. 'jarmarok' of masc. gender (cf. Kantemir) follows Ukrainian literary tradition.

The initial stress (of German origin) is retained in ESI. But Polish has 'jármark' (literary) and 'jarmárek' also.

- 1) Herberstein also mentions 'jarmark in Cholopie gorod' (Ključev, MG, 254). The 'gramota' is of Grozny's period, e.g. when the North Ukrainian princes - Hlynsky, Vorotynsky, Belsky, Mstislavsky were in Muscovy.
- 2) There are numerous references to the Ukrainian trade-fairs ("jarmonka") in Nizhin, Hadyach, Starodub in the administrative documents - reports, interrogations, under 'Čerkasskie Věsti' in the 17th c., e.g. in 1645, 1648, 1653, AMG, II, pp. 152, 212, 228, 315, 317, 324.
- 3) Krypjakevyč (Lv Rus', 25) mentions for 1534-5 'jarmarka' in Peremyšl on St Peter's and Paul's day, in Yaroslav on the Assumption of Our Lady day, in Radymno on the Holy Cross (Česnoho Chresta) day; Zubrycki (KrML, 135) quotes 'Priviley na jarmark v Lwowie' (od Krola) in 1472 and 1505.

J A S N E V E L Ľ M O Ž N Y J (illustrissimus princeps, potentate), R, P, Y, L.

Russ : 17

1611-12, "... velebnym, jasnevelimožnym, velimožnym ich milostjam panam senatarem" (Trubeckoj, Pol sit), DSnPL, V, 281; 1656, "kašteljana Kievskogo ... i jasnevelmožnogo moršalka", DSnR, III, 668; 1683, "po chodatajstvu jasnevelemožnych ... velik. i polnom. poslov C.V. Rimskogo" DSnR, VI, 809; 1698, "Jasnevelmožnyj gospodine ...", (<Lat, by Stilla)¹⁾, DSnR, VIII, 1172; 1697-9, "Jasnevelmožnosti vašej ..." (Šeremet), DSnR, X, 1601; 1709, "Jasnevelimožnyj Gospodine, ... moj ... blagodětelj (Menšik. to Skorop), Sud-ko, II, 278; 1713, "... vo izvestie Vašej Jasnevelimožnosti ... soobščaju". (Šeremet), Sud-ko, II, 367; 1714, "Jasnevelimožnyj i Prevoschoditeljnyj

Uk : 16

1583, "To pak jasnevelmožnyi pan eho ml. kn(ja)ža Konstentín Ostrozkii, vovoda kievskii, maršalok zemli Volynskoe", AŽMU, 75; 1586, "Khramatyka sloveniška jazyka z hazoŭilakii slavnaha hrada Ostroha ... otčizny jasne velimožnaha kn. K. K ... na Ostrohu". Ž, Narys, 13; 1593, "Ja, Kryštof Kosinskij, ... Hetman, a my sotniki ... vse rycarstvo vojska zaporoz. vyznavaemo ... Jasnevelmožnaha p. K. Ostrozkoho" (VolVol), ArJZ, III/1, 54; 1637, "honor i pobožnosti jasnevelimožnaha ... otca P. Mohily", Gol, II, 563; 1643, "u jasne velimožnaha pana", Gol, II, 271; 1656, "Jasnevelmožnomu hetmanovi", AJZ, III, 547; 1663, "Jasnevelmožnyj ... pane

gospodin Getman vojsk E.C.V. Zaporožskich". (Šafir. to Skorop), Sudko, II, 315; 1715, "cerkov ... v otčině Jasnevelimožnago knjazja Oginskago", Y, Gramoty, 139; 1728, "prinuzden Ja(snevelimožnyj) P G", "ne mogli že ja ... otkazati, ovo za prevažnejšuju jasnevelimožnago ... instanciju", P, PsA, 206-7; 1762, "E. imp. v. malorossijskomu jasnevelimožnomu getmanu ... Ak. Nauk prezidentu ... grafu K.G. Razumovskomu ... report", L, MSS, 331.

Hetmane, ... i vse ... rikerstvo e.c.p.v. zaporozkoe", BarPs, 10; 1676-88, "šljachta papěrovaja za edinu utěchu majut pisatisja i-asne Velmožnymi", Radiv Prop, 10; 1705, "Jasnevelmožnyj pane, ktitore i dobrodiju naš". (Prokopov. Vladimir, Proloh); 1710, "... Jasnevelmožnomu ... senatovi ...", HrabLět, 35.

GDL, WR: 1597, "Jasnevelimožnoho pana ... kančclera", RIB, XXVII, 2.

Russ 17- < Uk (WR, GDL) 16- < Pol (15) 16 :

'jasnevelimožnyj' in Russian is from Ukrainian and, partly, from Polish. It is a new word in Slavonic (compounded from two older words, cf. ORus' 'jasnŭ' and 'velimoža'), originating in Polish, but finding much wider and more permanent application in Ukrainian as a title of the head of state.

Most of our Russian examples refer to Ukrainian situations; e.g. to Ukrainian Hetmans' title, or are modelled on its usage in Ukrainian. The closer Russian contacts with the Ukrainian Cossack State after 1654 increased its currency in Russian. Russians for their own 'knjazi' used 'svetlosti' or 'sijatelstvo'.

In Ukrainian this title ('jasnevelmožnyj' - noble and mighty) was also given to some princes - the Kiev Voevody (cf. ArJZ, III/1, 16, 50, 54), while Poles, although using 'jasnievelmožnyj' preferred 'jasnieoswiecony Constantin Xiąże Ostrożskie' (Sigismundus), or 'jego mość Pan Wojew. Kijowski' (ArJZ, II/1, 36, 37).

The link vowel '-e-' (< *ŭ) instead of '-o-' (< *ŭ), e.g. 'jasne-' in Russian is from Ukrainian, due originally to Polish, although the Ukrainian inclination for the archaic OCS adverbial ending '-ě' (e.g. 'jasně-') continued to sustain it in the language.

- 1) This document - a translation from Latin by 'Cesarskij Perevodčik Adam Stilla Švejkovskij' - contains other rather Ukrainian features: 'dobroděju moj', 'V sej neděle (Sunday)', 'priěchal suda do Věny', 'toj (poljak)', 'bunty', 'tverdil ..., čto' (DSnR, VIII, 1172-73).

Θ E M A (theme), Y, R.

Russ : 17-18

1685, "Θema: milosti i istina srětos-tasja". (Bělobockij, Besěda < Lat.), Sob VI, 117; 8. 11. 1708, "a istorii, jaže v

Uk : 17

1632, "Θéma, tóesti fundamént kázanja". (P. Mohyla, Prop), Tit, 273; 1659, "Kto chočet kázanie učiniti,

Biblijach ... vměsto temy polagaju", R, Diar, 64; 21. 3. 1712, "Govoril ja kazanie: Tema byla: ...", Y, Ps, 61; 1719, "Predika, ili Kazanie načalosja ot seja temy". (Pochodn. Jurnaly), Smir.

najperše maet položiti z pisma svjatoho tēmu, kotoraja est fundamentom vseho kazanuja". Gal Nauka, 241 (and 241-242, used 45 times).

Russ 17-18 < Uk 17 < Lat (thema) < Gr (θεμα)

Ukrainian preachers and authors through their sermons and works ¹⁾ established this learned loan-word in Russian. It is also largely due to the Ukrainian pronunciation of 'θ' as 't' (apart from as 'ft') ²⁾, in contrast to Russian - as 'f' (cf. 'kaθedra'), that the spelling was later standardized in Russian (as in Ukrainian) as 'tema', showing inconsistency with Russian 'anáfema'. Cf. Ukrainian 'anátema' (dial. 'anáftema', 'anachtema').

1) Galyatovsky's 'Nauka' and 'Ključ Razuměnija' were very popular and widely read in Russian.

2) See s.v. ' T r o n '. Cf. also "po ortográfii" (Burcov Azb, 4/11) in Russian from Ukrainian (< Lat. 'orthographia').

PART III

Observations and Conclusion

By examining the findings from our Observations we shall see what happens to Ukrainian words in Russian: what changes and adjustments, if any, they have had to undergo to be acceptable to Russian language requirements; whether they preserve any exclusive or characteristic Ukrainian linguistic features in Russian. Are the old Ukrainian adopted words of foreign (German, Latin, Greek, Polish) origin treated differently from the Ukrainian origin words?

Many Ukrainian words and Ukrainian Latinisms, Germanisms or Polonisms have no visible exclusive or characteristic Ukrainian linguistic features: that they are part of the Ukrainian language is established and attested by history and currency of their usage.

As the two languages are closely related and consequently have a certain area of common linguistic requirements, the Ukrainian and the Ukrainian old and the newer adopted words which enter Russian may need only minor adjustments.

However, the complete adjustment is enforced by the host language requirements by the pressure of usage.

A question, one may ponder, how foreign is an old Ukrainian adopted, fully adjusted and assimilated word of foreign origin in Russian 17-18th century in comparison to Ukrainian origin words? How German is the Ukrainian word 'šljach' (< OCz < MHG 'Slag'), or 'rynok' (< MHG 'rinc') or 'bunt' (< MHG 'bunt') in 17-18th c. Russian?

Is Ukrainian 'kušnir' in 17-18th c. Russian a German word, when in German (MHG 'kürsenaere') it was probably from 10-13th c. ORus' ('kürzīno'). Cf. Ipat, Lavr, SrMat.

Any non German, Latin, Greek and non Ukrainian distinctive feature preserved by the Ukrainian adopted loan word and passed to Russian would indicate the linguistic feature of the relevant linguistic territory, through which the word passed on the way to Ukrainian; e.g. 'kštalt' (< G 'Gestalt'), received 'kšt- from OCz from MHG 'Gest-'.

1. Phonetics

1.1. Vowels

'ě' In Ukrainian loan words In Russian

'ě' is a convenient letter which Ukrainians read as 'i', Russians and White Russians - as 'e'.

Apart from the standard Russian reflection, 'ě > e', ('mesto, v te mestečka, měščenín, vspevaka') - which is the least numerous in our case - **in the majority of our examples we found a correct etymological usage of 'ě - ě':** (vědomostī, gorělka, kaznoděja, osvědčatī, povět, sěčī). This is followed by the

exclusively Ukrainian 'ě > I' reflections: ('virša, Minsk, špig, pokamist' P.IstPV, 214).

The phonetic merging of ě - I in Ukrainian resulted in a spelling tradition by which foreign '-i-' in 16-18th c. was, almost as a rule, spelled 'ě', was also sporadically found in Russian: 'akθělo - akvilyony', "stichi i věrši" (Smotr.Gr. 1648, 331), "stavlju vam Seněora ... Andreja" (R.Ps, Šljapkin, 350), "senior, věvatom, ofěcery i draguny" (Pek NiL, II, 66, 120).

Comments on the Ukrainian 'ě = I' intrusion in the spoken Russian, made by the contemporary Russian author, Sumarokov (S. X, "O. Pravopisanii", 24, cf. I/5) confirm that such Ukrainian pronunciations as 'vo víki' (for 'vo věki'), 'tobi, lita', even 'tilko' (for 'tobě, lěta, toliko') as well as the Ukrainian stress in Church singing, - 'Tobi Hospódi, Hospódi pomilúj' (for 'Tebě Hóspodi, Hóspodi pomilúj'), practised by the higher clergy, "all of whom were Ukrainians", was widespread and already acceptable to Russians.

This fashionable Ukrainian 'ě = I' pronunciation in Muscovy had a considerable reflection in rhyming in the 17-18th c. Russian verse (cf. I/5). Already Chvorostinin (1625, Eret, 46, 70) imitated Ukrainian 'ě = I' rhymes ('bděti:biti; měry:porθiry'), and Medvedev 'iměti:chraniti' (1681-5, Prbr, 69); cf. also Polocky 'miro:věru' (Izbr. Soč, 1681, M., 1955, 93, 102, 132); Užlzměna. 'věki:liki' (1701-2, 12, 22); Rostovsky, 'liki:čelověki' (Kom, 1702-3, 348); Yavorsky 'bědna:echidna' (IRL, III/1, 141-2); Prokopovich 'těla:sila', 'vidno:bědno' (P.Stich, 210-12, 217-23), Kantemir 'zělo:býlo' (1730, Soč, 288, 284).

The 'y:i' confusion, an exclusively Ukrainian phonetic feature, is also reflected in Russian (it is caused by the phonetic inconsistency of the Kiev Rus' old morphemes 'y:i' used for the 16-18th c. **newer Ukrainian**, 'y:i' of different phonetical value), 'sygnal - učinen' (P. Osm. Pov. 14), 'pročyja ikony' (Y.KV.7), 'idoli, vašy idoly' (R. Rozysk, 77), 'četyri konci mira', 'krest četiry koncy iměja' (Buž. Prop. X, 141).

This orthographic-phonetic disharmony is well reflected in Russian: "aptyka, obtika, apteka, barylja, barilo, zakonnyki, zakonnik, polatyně, latina, skrypka, skripka, rynok, rīnok, janyčare, janičar".

The Ukrainian 'y:I' spelling confusion with no semantic significance added to the orthographic chaos in Russia.

Unstressed e:i (Uk. new y) confusion also reflected in Russian by Prokopovich (Pochv. Pam 1) 'pláčimsja i rydáim', iznemogáim ot pečáli' (Pogr. 3).

Itacism and Erasmian Etacism

Greek 'η, φ, οι' (in words of classical Greek origin) reflect two different pronunciation traditions in Russian.

Russian Greek OCS school of thought -

η, φ, οι > I Itacism

'vivlioθika', 'akadimīa' (Polotsky), 'emvlīmata', 'pargamīn'.

Dominant Ukrainian pro-Latin, West European school of thought -

η, φ, οι > e etacism

'adakemija', 'biblioteka', 'ekonomia', 'tragedii'.

Loss of Initial unstressed I-

z (for iz), zvyčaj, změnnik, zrada, maetností, mati, měti - these Ukrainian unadjusted forms are temporarily in Russian, but most of them already have forms more acceptable to Russian language requirements: izvyčaj, izrada, imati, iměti. Russian editors of Prokopovich's works changed his 'změnnik' to 'izměnnik'.

u - (> u > w): v Interchange

Initial unstressed 'U-' and preposition 'u' (usually if preceded by a vowel) through weakening, narrowing and reduction, becomes bilabial 'w' and interchanges in Ukrainian with 'v'.

This is an old, 11th c. Kiev Rus' feature ('vŭgoditi' for ugogiti) continued in Ukrainian and brought to Russian by Ukrainian authors and preachers. **u > w:v interchange** "i u derevni ... korpus ... ustrětil švedov": 'vstrětili ego' (P. Ist PV 174, 116, 189, 129) 1708-9, "A v vas ... ikon ... stolíko": 'kreščenija ... ou nich něstí", "něstí ... vŭ nich staryja věry" (R. Rozysk 4, 20, 25, 28-30).

1.2. Consonants

Uk Γ (h) In literary Russian 17-18th c.

Of the Ukrainian linguistic features, very important in Russian is the pronunciation of Γ as **h**, in contrast to the standard Russian Γ = **g** (plosive velar): but since the 17-18th c. orthography had no provision for additional graphemes 'Γ= h', no adequate records exist of the pronunciation of the period, but various comments (Herberstein), statements, descriptions and proposals by eminent Russian authors - Sumarokov, Trediakovsky, Lomonosov, Adodurov, Groening and Černych Gram., Hens'orsky, Isačenko - Fonetyka, provide a clear picture of the problem - cf. also I/5 Phonetic Ukrainianisms).

The Γ = h pronunciation was introduced to the Northern Provinces from the Kiev Rus'; this tradition was strengthened and popularized in Muscovy by the strong influx of the Ukrainian clergy, teachers, authors and singers in the 17-18th c. It played a very important part in the Moscow Academy and seminaries, became dominant in church services and sermons, and among the Russian educated classes. **Trediakovsky** (Ort 380-3) stated that the Russian alphabet lacked a letter for the sound of the Latin letter 'g' before a, o, u ("vpročemu sie bezŭ vsjakaho estí spora, čto vsě my rossiane našu 'Γ' proiznosimŭ kak latinskoe 'h'") and ~~vita~~ **Adodurov** (Anfangs Gründe der Russischen Sprache 1731.3-4) proposed to introduce 'Γ^h' for 'Lat. g' on the Ukrainian model.

Lomonosov (Gram pa 99.p.48) names the following words with 'Γ = h' pronunciation: boh (and oblique cases, bohach), hospodí, hlas, blah (and derivatives), blahodatí, blahoslovljajut, hosudarí, hosudarstvo, hospodin, hospodstvuju, rozhlašaju. But here should be added anhel, hrob, holub, svjataho, dobroho, slěpaho, živaho, toho, moeho, Tred. (Ort. 405) - "poroh",

Adodurov, "toho, Herasim".

kh (for Lat g) spelling

Before 'Ġ' was introduced in Ukrainian (Adelphotos, 1591, Smotr. Gr. 1619), a combination 'kh' or 'k' to render 'Latin g sound' was used in Uk, WR, GDL since 14th c. ("khvaltŭ", Luck, 1388, UH XIV, 45), "Skirkhailo", 1387, UH XIV, No. 39).

The translator of Kosmografija 1670 used it in Russian translation ("khradov, avkhradě", "v khermanii sirěči v němcach", Kosmgr., 333, 44).

'c' in registered words

'c' in standard Russian is hard. The Ukrainian words with 'c' which normally could be hard or soft, even with the inconsistent modifications resulting from loosely observing Church Slavonic orthography, need adjusting in Russian. This has happened not rigidly and completely, but with a degree of modification.

Ukrainian Latinisms ending in '-cija' (29 words) remain unchanged in Russian ('avdiencija, dedikacija, disputacija'). Other Ukrainian words with 'c' (21 of them) adjust to hard 'c' ('virsopiscam, Zaporožcy, zločincov, zradca, kaplica, tancovatĭ, fortecyja, cybulja, cygan').

'č' (šč) (soft in Russian, hard in Ukrainian)

The Ukrainian 'č' words in Russian follow two contrasting (Russ and Uk) ways of adjusting: (a) joining the soft 'č' - ('bogačĭ, dědičĭ, janyčjanin'), (b) staying with hard 'čŭ' - ('bogačam, bunčuk, janyčar') and Kantemir "nikakoj čort" (Soč, 382).

'r' (hard and soft in Russian and Ukrainian) - no adjustment needed.

'l' could be hard and soft in Russian and Ukrainian, but no consistent pattern of distribution. However, the Ukrainian 'l' differs in quality from Russian. Hard 'lŭ' after a vowel becomes bilabial 'w', -tŭlt > tolt > Uk, WR, **towt** ('stowp, mova).

In old Ukrainian words with 'l' of Greek origin, a hard 'l' is the norm ('didaskal, dijalog, katalog, lavr') but 'ljavr' - of later Latin transmission.

Russian that had been guided by the Ukrainian traditional literary spelling shows a number of the same words with soft 'l' of Slavonic and foreign origin that have a soft 'l' in Ukrainian: 'volĭnostĭ, bestijalĭskij, kriminalĭnyj, pekelĭnyj, subtelĭnyj, triumfalĭnyj, falĭs, jasnevelĭmožnyj, cybulja, pilĭno', but also, as in Ukrainian, 'sillaba, generalno, pekelnyj, pilno'.

Rostovsky's and Prokopovich's literary works in Russian reflect the Ukrainian usage of soft and hard 'l' with the latter dominant: "bolše, raskolščiki, polskij jazyk", R. (Rozysk 21, 16, 50, 55, 56); "polzy, polĭzy, pečalnoj, pecalĭ", P. (Pogr. 2).

'θ' (> f, t, ft)

θ- (fita) in Russian merged in sound with 'f' and began to interchange with f (aθektom, kaθedra, θormy, θurmy, θartecyj, triumθ, θundament, θortuna, θurmanov. In "Pri vtronu" (vt = ft) (Užlzměna, 6) and 'afθeist' (Polik RR, 102) we have a characteristic Ukrainian compromise combination (colloquially influenced) that satisfies θ > f (Kiev Rus' heritage tradition) and 'θ > t' (tron,

katedra, apteka) - dominant Ukrainian pro-West European direction spelling used since 15th c. It prompted Trediakovsky's comment (Ort. 62-63) that 'ff' for 'θ' is a Ukrainian (not Russian) characteristic pronunciation and spelling.

'ž, š' for German, Latin 's'

'ž, š' in Slavonic old loans (in Russian from Ukrainian) from West European for original Latin, Germ 's' is WSI - OCz, OPol and to some extent OUK (acquired) linguistic feature, e.g. words with 'ž, š' for MHG, OHG, Latin 's' finally: 'kryž' ORus' 11th c., OUK 1269, OPol 10-12th c., OCz 9-19th c., 'križ' < OHG 'kruzi', Romance 'croge', Lat. 'crux, cruce[m].

'papež' OCz 9th c. < UOHG 'babes'.

'roža' OCz 1380, 'rože', MHG 'rose', Lat. 'rosa'.

'ryž' OCz 1360, 'ryže', MHG 'ris', MLat 'risus'.

'groš', 'falš' OCz 13-14th c. 'ratuš' OCz 15th c.

Words with 'š' for German, Latin 'S' in SK, SI, Sn, Sp, St combination -

Initially and medially

škola	Ouk 14th, OPol 11-13th, OCz 14th c:	Lat: schola
škoda	Ouk, OPol, OCz 14-15th c. <	OHG: scado, schade
šljachta	Ouk, OPol, OCz 14th c.	MHG slachta
kušněr	Ouk, OPol 15th c.	MHG kūsenaere
košt	Ouk, OPol 15th c.	MHG kosten
kštalt	OPol 1418, OCz 1515	MHG gestalt
kljaštor	OCz 1376	MHG klôster
štuka	OPol, OCz 15-16th c.	MHG stücke
šturm	OCz, OPol, 15-16th c.	MHG sturm
šnur	OPol 14-15th, OCz 16th c.	MHG snuor
špig	OCz 1414, OPol 1564 (szpig)	MHG späher

The comparative chronology of these words in WSI languages and in Ukrainian indicates that most of the words with 'ž, š' for 's' that were introduced from Ukrainian to Russian acquired these features in OCz or OPol or OUK (either by analogy or when the WSI 'ž, š' feature was adopted) on the way from German or Latin through Ukrainian to Russian. The words with 'š for s' in Russian from later (17-18th c.) West European borrowings in Ukrainian: e.g. diariuš, dyškant, funduš, kunšt, when the 'š for s' pattern was adopted and assimilated, were of local Ukrainian making. This pattern spread also to Ukrainian words (škira, šklo, škrobati, škarok, v štarosti, škript (M. Smotr. Ps. - Gol, I, 319).

It also emerges from the observations that Ukrainian, an East Slavonic language of pro-Western direction, was in the WSI and European stream of development from a very early stage, 13-14th c., much earlier than the Polish language documents appeared. It drew on the Western European, also through WSI, to complement its vocabulary, some of which it passed on to Russian in the 17-18th c.

2. Morphology

2.1. Gender

Gender in Russian as in Ukrainian and as in all Slavonic languages, determined by the noun ending, is a grammatical (morphological) category. But since the phonetic development in the 16-18th c. Russian and Ukrainian had not been completed, and with the spelling not standardized, there were two systems, two ways of spelling: the gender was subjected to vacillatory confusion. A number of nouns in Ukrainian had alternative gender. The problem found its way to Russian.

Thus we have: 'embléma', Fem.g. -a-stem, and also 'emblém', Masc.g. - o-stem; 'perlo', Neut.g. - o-stem and 'perla', Fem.g. -a-stem and 'privilĭe' and 'privilej', Neut., Masc.g. -jo-stem as in Ukrainian, but then 'privilegija', Fem.g. -a-stem still retained in Russian; 'cělĭ (stojaščaja)', Fem.g. -ja-stem and 'cělja', Masc.g. -jo-stem, 'monarcha', Fem.form for Masc.g. and 'monarch', 'kaznoděja' and 'kaznoděj', 'ekzercicija' and 'vně ekzercicija voennago', 'sala' and 'zal', 'sekta' and 'sekt' ("christijanskich sektov", 1702, PiB, II, 48), 'jarmonok' and 'jarmanka'. 'š' in the transitional hardening process 'šĭ/šŭ' in the 16-18th c. Russian prompts alternative gender: 'ratuša and ratušŭ', also 'falĭši and falĭša' (-jo-, -ja-stem), 'virš and věrša' (-jo-, -ja-stems, Masc. Fem.g.).

Latin educated Kiev scholars and authors tended to cultivate Fem. form nouns in '-a' for Masc.g. on the Polish-Latin pattern also in Russian: 'kaznoděja, zradca, kanceljarista, kolega, monarcha, morderca, nastupca, oboronca', cf. also "iže bjaše pilta i filosof", "učitelĭ Avvakum rospopa, lulian apostata" (R. Rozysk, 6, 24, 83).

2.2. Declensions

Nouns

Masc. N. Pl. '-ove: 1687, "Jančarove ... učatsja" (DvorCT, 22, 40).

Vocative case in Russian (since the middle of the 16th c.) equals **Nominative case**.

1673, "velmožnejšij ... **monarcho**" (Rodosl. R. Car., Sob, 99).

1709, "Tebě, že, **monarcho deržavnyj**" (P. Stich, 213).

1626, "Pane getmane" (Katy-r-Rost. Pov, 640).

1701, 1702, "Vozljublennyj brate! Liubeznyj brate i druže!" Peter I, (PiB. I, 464, 483, II, 67, 125.)

In Russian these forms are rare and rest on Ukrainian literary tradition.

3. Formative Elements - Suffixal Formants

The formative part of the Ukrainian linguistic elements in Russian is extensive and varied: 'akcija, zakonnik, pisariĭ, volnostĭ'.

3.1. **'-c-ija'** (Russ -cija, Uk -cija, Pol -cja: MHG -tie, Lat -tio')

Words in '-cija' in Slavonic are abstract nouns of Fem.g. from MLat '-tio' ('akt-io, -ionis') Fem.g. but Masc.form abstract nouns.

The 'c-ija' from Lat. '-tio' is not a palatalization, but the German pronunciation tradition (-tio = -cio), which was dominant in Polish, Ukrainian and Czech schools in the 15-18th c. In Ukrainian they are mostly the product of the 16-17th c. Ukrainian Confraternity Schools. To Russian they were brought chiefly by the Ukrainian educators and preachers in the 17-18th c., adding an important semantic part to the Russian abstract vocabulary.

3.2. **'-ari' < CSI *-arius, Gr -αριος**

('erī, -ir' are variants of '-ari' (kušněr, kanclir, reestr). The 'ari' formant has a long history in Slavonic: it was known in OCs, Kiev Rus' (hospodari, pisari, pekari, volodari, ključari (ZbSv, 1076), has been active and productive in Ukrainian since 14-15th c. and especially in the 17-18th c., but has had limited currency in Russian. This suffix ('-ari'), as considered by Šerech ('Word', Vol. 8, No. 4, 1952), is really characteristic of only Ukrainian, Polish, WR and Slovak. In Russian it is found only in words of West European origin via Ukrainian or Polish.

The '-ari' words in Russian, except 'aptekari, kanceljari, pisari, rycari', that were known in the 15-16th c. are really 17-18th c. borrowings from Ukrainian, often with derivatives ('aptekari, -skij, drukari, -arnja, -skij, ryceri/rycari, -skij, -stvo, šinkari - šinkarka, kušněri, -skij), resting on the Ukrainian literary tradition of spelling. With palatalized 'ari' they joined mainly the -jo-stem group of nouns. Rycari (for ryceri) - false decomposition, associating it with 'cari', influenced by colloquial, occurs towards the end of the 17th c. '-arū' in 'Janyčar' is not an '-ari' formant but a component of the compound Turkic word 'jani - new, 'cary - soldier'.

3.3. **'-or' (< Latin '-or' Masc.g. nouns) formant**

In Russian the '-or' words, ('avtor, administrator, antecessor, kljaštor, rektor') of West European origin, are mainly (17-) 18th c. loans, just about equal in number to 'ari' words, belong to the '-o-stem' group of nouns.

'ostī' (CSI *-ostī, *-estī) formant of abstract vocabulary of quality, mainly from adjectival stems, has a longer history in Slavonic, used in Cyril and Methodius church book translations (eleven words), known in Kiev Rus'. It increased its currency in the 14-15th c. Galician Charters, but especially in the 17th c. Ukrainian literary, it became a dominant abstract vocabulary formant, competing against and overshadowing the OCS formants '-stvo, -lna, -ota'. To literary Russian, that was dominated by the OCS, it was reintroduced from the Ukrainian literary language by Ukrainian scholars, authors, translators in the 17-18th c., which left a lasting anti-OCS linguistic mark on the 'Sloveno-russkij jazyk'. (Šanskij-ostī, 104-131).

Morphologically, Ukrainian '-ostĭ' words need no adjustment in Russian ('byt-n-ostĭ, važ-n-ostĭ, vlast-n-ostĭ, vol-ĭn-ostĭ, subtel-ĭn-ostĭ').

- 3.4. **-uš** (< Lat. **-us Masc.g. noun ending**) is unadjusted Latin noun ending in Ukrainian, standing out as foreign Ukrainian-Polonism in Russian. It is not a legitimately acceptable formant (ratuš, diariuš, funduš).
- 3.5. **-unok-** (< Germ. **-ung, Fem.g.**) its gender determined by the ending makes it Masc., unlike in German where it is Fem. The fill vowel 'o' is Ukrainian. In Russian it is isolated, not productive.
- 3.6. **-nik** (< **-ĭn-ik-ŭ** < CSI ***-ĭn-ik-o**) an older Slavonic formant augmented by '-ĭn-', '-nik' was productive in Kiev Rus' in the 11-13th c. and continued to be popular and productive in Ukrainian, administrative and literary, throughout the 14-20th c. In Russian it was more rare; semantically it corresponds to the characteristic Russian '-ščik' formant. A number of '-nik' words, also from a foreign stem, were introduced to Russian in the 17-18th c., where some of them gradually yielded to the Russ. '-ščik' formant: 'buntovnik; buntovščik; latynnik:latynščik; bandurščik, raskolĭnik:raskolĭščik (školĭnik, cyrjulĭnik, cybulĭnik).
- 3.7. **-ecĭ** (< **-ĭc-ĭ** < ***-iko**)
The 'ecĭ' formant (of CSI origin) was current in OCS, productive and with constant currency in literary and administrative Ukrainian in the 14-18th c., denoting 'nomina agentis'. In Russian it competed against OCS '-telĭ'. Orthographically, since the Ukrainian authors adopted some of Smotritsky's Gram. rules, it is shown only with hard 'c' ('zločinca, tanec, virsopiscam').
- 3.8. The West European '-aln-', '-ent-' and the Greek '-ist-' formants words, exclusively from foreign stems, add a Western academic tinge to the vocabulary in Russian.

The group of the 17-18th c. words with '-ent-' (of later Latin origin '-entum' Neut.g.) formant adapted in the 15-17th c. Ukrainian and Polish to Masc.g. and transmitted some hundred, or one hundred and fifty years later, and, as the stress indicates, mostly from or through Ukrainian media to Russian. These words ('argumént, element, instrúmént, lĭament, fundámént') and others - 'prezent' (-ovátĭ), and 'studént' (from verbal participial stem 'praesens, -ent-is; stud-ens, ent-is'), also joining Masc.g. '-o-stem group), complement the Russian with West European and international abstract vocabulary.

'-al-ĭn-' (< Lat. -al, -alis) adopted and adjusted to function successfully as Slavonic-formed adjectival formant in Ukrainian and Polish in the 16-17th c. and appears in the late 17-18th c. in Russian. In Russian it follows Ukrainian literary spelling tradition but shows marked predilection for palatalized 'ĭ' (elekcionaĭĭnych, bestijaĭĭskij, personalĭnyj, literaĭĭnyj, triumfaĭĭnyj, universalĭnyj)

and others.

The '-lst-' (< Gr. '-ιστης, -ιστος) formed words in Russian are late 18th c. and are rare and exotic (bandurist, gimnazist, kanceljarist, kopiist, kriminalist, seminarist, skripcist - by analogy with Dileckij's 'basist, lutnist').

- 3.9. In addition to the words, the lexical elements discussed above, there is a group of Fem.g. nouns ending in 'lja', mostly of Latin ('bestija, kópija, matérija, okázija, privilegija, ceremonija, furija') and Greek origin (adademija, garmonija, geografija, ekonomija, komedija, tragedija), unrelated, except by gender, that entered Russian from Latin and finally through Ukrainian, and joined the Fem.g. -ja-stem group.

Finally, the most numerous loan in Russian is the group of Masc.g. nouns (of Lat, Gr, G, Pol, Cz and Uk origin) with no impressive distinct formants, most are without endings, that joined the Masc.g. -o-stem group (šink, akt, herb), or -jo-stem (bogačič, papež) that contributed substantially to the diversity and to the abstract part of the lexical fund in Russian.

4. Stress

Unlike in Polish or Czech, stress in Russian, as in Ukrainian, is mobile; it can alter a word's meaning, has a function of a linguistic element, and is a documentary evidence. It is an intrinsic part of a language's character.

The relation between the stress in Ukrainian and in Ukrainian loans in Russian, including derivatives, is very clear and instructive.

- 4.1. Infinitives from foreign stems are mostly free from the original stress: they submit to the host language requirements and adopt its stress, e.g. the Ukrainian language stress, but when introduced to Russian they do retain Uk stress, e.g. 'publikovátii, prezentovátii, risovátii, buntovátii', have the same stress as they have in Ukrainian that differs from Polish.
- 4.2. 'gorizónt, leksikón/léksikon, pergamín, didaskál/didáskal, dialékt' - here the stress and its variants is inherited by Russian from Ukrainian together with the words; no adjustment was made.
- 4.3. 'affékt, métrika, monéta, muzýka, múrin', - the stress is exactly the same as in Ukrainian.
- 4.4. Some words with vacillatory stress tendency, with alternating stress, before standardizing it in Ukrainian, reflect the same pattern in stress in the Ukrainian corresponding loans in Russian, 'gétman, getmán' (standard influenced by N.pl. 'hetmány' in Ukrainian) 'fundamént, fundámént' (the latter became standard), 'dékrét, dekrét' (standard with Latin stress).

- 4.5. The older words, e.g. the 14th c. Ukrainian words ('vědomostĭ, povět, příklad, například, měščanín, zámok'), which in the 16-17th c. found their way to Russian, in the 17-18th c. have the same stress as they have in Ukrainian.

The stress findings further confirm the Ukrainian source of the words that were borrowed together with the stress. The Ukrainian-Russian stress differences in Church singing in Muscovy in the 17-18th c. are highlighted by Sumarokov (S. X, 24).

5. Semantics

We have noticed in Part II that there are words in Russian and Ukrainian, identical morphologically and in spelling but completely different in meaning. The reasons are various: different historical conditions, direction of linguistic development - all may result in semantic re-arrangement and adjustment. 'veža, tréba, čas' are Kiev Rus' words re-activated or re-integrated into the Ukrainian language with newer semantics. A new preposition, composed of old Slavonic parts - 'z' -, poorer in looks but more effective in governing power, appeared. Neologisms - 'zaporožie, Roksolljanin' claimed their part in linguistic interrelation.

'armata, armaty (pl.)' - a Ukrainian Cossack military term meaning a gun, cannon, used in the singular or plural, corresponding to the Russian 'puška', is a semantic Ukrainianism in Russian. 'Veža' - an old Slavonic word meaning 'tower' corresponds to the Russian 'bašnja' or 'bašta' is a semantic Ukrainianism.

'do' - to (with Gen. case, after verbs of motion; excluding the meaning 'up to', 'from ... to', corresponding to Russ 'k' with Dat. case) - semantic Ukrainianism. So also is 'dokladno', meaning 'precisely', if not related to 'report' in Russian.

'z' (with, out of, from, of) with the functions and semantic content of the Kiev Rus', Ouk, MRuss 'sŭ' and 'iz' - is a semantic and morphologic Ukrainianism in Russian.

To the category of semantic Ukrainianisms in Russian belong also: 'zámok' (a calque of G. 'Schloss'), corresponding to Russian 'krepostĭ' - fortress. It assumed the meaning of the fortified part of old 'gorod'; an ordinary 'gorod' was replaced by 'město' in Ukrainian.

'zbrúja' - military horse equipment, absorbed the meaning of 'armour', 'laty', and adjusted phonetically to Russian requirements by devoicing 'z-' to 's-' 'sbrúja'.

'zgóda' (agreement, harmony, soglasie)

'zráda' (treachery) as well as 'zvyčaj' (custom) are semantically and phonetically Ukrainianism in Russian.

'zaporogi' - a new lexical and semantic unit - originally a geographic term, a place beyond the rapids, which developed into 'zaporožie' (and derivatives), with a specialized, unique Ukrainian meaning - 'the Zaporožian Cossacks'

stronghold', the fortress.

'kazanie' (sermon), 'město' (town, city) and derivative 'měščanín' (city dweller), while the older meaning of 'město' (place) was taken over by ('misce'), městce.

'město' preposition 'instead' (with Gen. case) is a rare semantic Ukrainianism in Russian.

'příklad' (example) and 'například' (for example), corresponding to Russian 'napriměr'. 'reiment, rejment' (military command, regime), this narrow, specialized meaning is part of the Ukrainian Cossack State military terminology.

'Roksoljanin, -skij' - a 17th c. Ukrainian baroque word, popularized in KMA, meaning 'Ukrainian' - a unique semantic Ukrainianism.

'sklad' (syllable), corresponding to the Russian 'slog'; 'sprava' (affair, court case, dealings). Moscow Printing House term 'spravščik' is morphologically analogous to Ukrainian forms.

'tréba, trébe (estí)' in an adverbial usage (with Gen. case), meaning 'it is necessary' (Russ. 'nužno, nadobno') is semantic Ukrainianism.

'čas' (time generally, 'vremja'), excluding the meaning 'čas-hour' is also semantic Ukrainianism.

6. Semantic, literary and cultural classifications

Ukrainian lexical contribution to Russian, reflected by the material used, is almost equally distributed between abstract-literary, educational, arts and concrete, administrative, social and material culture vocabulary.

6.1. Education

Important in this context, but not the most numerous, is the basic educational terminology reflecting teaching activities by schools, seminaries and the Moscow Academy, and the traditional academic events transplanted with the Ukrainian education system to Russia:

'akadémija (reguly akademijskija) ariθmétika, bibliotéka, geográfija, gimnázija (gimnazist), didáskál, dikcionar, dialékt, léksikón, ekzamen, ekzaminátor (some words show a number of derivatives); 'katalóg, lekcija, práktika, préfekt, privata, publika' (private and public interests) - the learned Latinisms used in the Moscow Academy, or at the Synod's meetings by the Kiev academics - 'réktor (rektorskij), risovátí (risúnok), seminárja, censor, škóľnik, instrúkcija' - an instrument used regularly by the Synod or the rektor to convey their wishes to the executives of the system.

'avditor' (an advanced student), 'imperator' (the best student who sat in front of the class), 'senior' (senior student who kept order in the students' hall) were the students' academic functionaries - an important factor in supervising the system.

There were academic 'disputy', with "dedikovanye konkljuzii", (ili tezisj), 'ekzercícija, kondicija, rekreacija', in the Moscow Academy on the Kiev Academy

model.

6.2. Literature

A considerable share of the Ukrainian lexical contribution to Russian comes under this category, which could be conveniently subdivided:

Dramatic art and entertainment

With dramatic plays came basic dramatic terminology.

Dijalog (a primitive form of dramatic play, often with 'vivat-y'), **epilog**, **prolog**, **antiprolog** (the initial short introduction) were sometimes performed separately, as complete plays, in the Ukraine and in Muscovy, '**komédija**, **teátrum**, **tragédija**, **banket**, **tancovati**' are common international terms.

Baroque Vocabulary

This is the more colourful group of literary vocabulary; unusual mythical names, words of mysterious antiquity chosen for the effect of their semantic, stylistic or phonetic power; most were borrowed from Ukrainian, some further developed in the Russian prose and verse literature: '**adamánt**, **akvilon** (**borej**, **zefir s.v. akvilon**) - north and south winds; '**antecessor**, (**g**)**armonija**, **kant**' (panegyric song) that links up with '**dijalog**' and '**vivaty**': for the crowned heads there was '**korona**' with '**lavry**, **ljament**, **mecenat**', royal '**pergamin**, **pérlo**, **pljac**' (battle ground); '**roksoljanin**, **ross**, **rosskij**, **tiran**, **tron**, **triúmf**, **fortuna**, **furla**, **þema**' - these are very typical of 17th c. baroque words.

To this group belong the OCS '**výnu**' (always), '**gonzáti**' (to flee), '**nepščeváti**' (to suspect unjustly), which lapsed in the 14-16th c., but were re-activated towards the end of the 16th c. in Church Slavonic; Ukrainian variant and literary Ukrainian ('**knižna mova**') and brought to Russian in the 17-18c.

General literary vocabulary

The remaining literary vocabulary, additionally to the semantic criterion, is determined also by the language or the genre in which it is used.

Here we have some exotic and expressive words: '**bestija**, **diariuš**' (through education), a whole group of **-osti**-words: '**važnostĩ**, **vinnostĩ**, **nevinnostĩ**, **volĩnostĩ**, **suptelĩnostĩ**, **bunt**' (rebellion), borrowed complete with derivatives - '**buntovati**, **buntovnik**', also '**buntovščik**', used for Moscow Strelcy rebellions, '**zyčlivyj**, **povaga**, **porada**, **potakatĩ**, **famllija**'.

The whole of the literary group, including dramatic art and baroque part, amounts to about twenty per cent of the total vocabulary treated here. It constitutes an important group of interesting semantic, lexical units, adding fresh Westernizing expressiveness to the 17-18th c. Russian literary art.

6.3. Church, Religion

Church, religious, authors, preachers, contributed significantly to Russian literature and some of their vocabulary is treated under education and literature. Here are the more characteristic semantically church words: '**Ekzarch**, **Vikariĩ**' (also Yavorsky's titles '**Vikarij Bljustitelĩ**'), '**zabobon**, **zakonnik**, **kaznoděja**,

kaplica, kaθedra, métrika, kutĭja, peklo, ceremonija' (church rites, obrjad).

6.4. Music, Singing

The introduction of Ukrainian singing ('partesnoe pĕnie') and music to Russia considerably changed the character of the Russian Church service and the development of music. This cultural impact left a lexical mark which form this group of interesting words.

With **'bandúra, bandurĭst'** - all imported from the Ukraine, 'bandurščik', already adopted and Russianized, came **'muzyka, kant, skripka, 'Kievskie vspĕvaki, basy, dyškanty, tenoristy'** came to Moscow with the new type of singing, calling it **'partésnoe pĕnie, 'Kievskoe pĕnie, 'partésy'** (the music), **"Kievskoe znamja in ilnejnye noty"** (Undol Pĕnie, 18).

But general professional music terminology of ca. 26 words came from Dilevkij's **'Musikijskaja Grammatika'**, 1681; ('bas' - 63, 'dispozicija' - 140, 'choraiĭ' - 107, 'kljaviši' - 2, 'kadencija' - 97, 'kapellja' - 92, 'liga' - 144, 'noty bemoljarnye' - 97, 'duralĭnye' - 61, 'preporcija' - 73, 'malaja preporca' - 'punkty', 'točki' - 156, 'tabljatura' - 97, 'takt' - 56, 'ton' - 17, 'tercija' - 93, 'fantazija' - 67, 'alt, tenor', 'dyškant' - 69); **'alĭtisty, basisty, tenoristy, dyškantisty'** (Charl, 826, Zab II, 744).

'Pridvornye banduristy, 'banduristy malorossy': 'lutnisty' (I/5).

6.5. Theology, Philosophy

Since most theological and philosophical works in Kiev and later in Moscow (Yavorsky, Prokopovich, Lomonosov) were mainly in Latin, the group of vocabulary here is limited: **'bytnostĭ'** (being, existing), **'affekcija'** (emotion), **'maestat'** (Božij), **'materia, 'natura'** (estestvo character inherent, innate), **'osobnostĭ'** (person), **'persona, 'sens'**, meaning also text (the true meaning of original words in Scriptures in Latin and Greek).

6.6. Cossacks' administrative and military terms and weapons

As a result of long diplomatic and military relations between the Ukrainian Zaporozĭan Cossacks and Moskovskoe gosudarstvo that began with Grozny, and, having passed through the turmoil of the Smuta (the Cossacks were in Moscow with the Poles) continued through the intensive diplomatic activities of Russian embassies (of Bogdanov, Buturlin, Unkovskij) to Chmelnitsky, leading to the Pereyaslav Treaty of 1654, and afterwards when the Russian voevody (Šeremetev, Šafirov, Menšikov, Dolgorukov, Kurakin) adapted to the Ukrainian culture, a number of Ukrainian words, characteristic of the Cossack chanceries, found their way into diplomatic and administrative Russian.

This brought to Russian a group of vocabulary of some 40 words, imbued with a baroque romantic fame of the fearless Cossack horsemen of the South:

'antecessor' (Prokopovich applied it to Peter I); **'volĭnostĭ, 'kozacki volĭnosti'** (Cossacks privileges); **'gercovati'** (to duel); **'cydula, šljach, janyčar,**

universal, kareta, **klejnoty (vojskovye)**; 'bulava' (Hetman's mace); 'bunčuk', (g)eneralnaja 'rada' (general meeting of the Cossacks); 'staršina' (higher officers corps); 'sěč' (Zaporožian Cossacks' stronghold, fortress); 'zaporožec' and the Russianized 'zaporožanin', (vojska zaporožskogo) 'rycarstvo' (1654, Dolgorukov); 're(g)imentar' (chief commanding officer), 're(g)iment' (command, authority), 'armáta'.

6.7. Administrative

Much in this section is, in a way, a civil complement to the military-administrative (Cossacks) terms; the majority refer to foreign concepts - 'rada' (used only under Grozny) could not win against the Russian 'sovět' and neither 'ratuš' nor 'burmistr' nor 'vojt' threatened any Russian counterpart - office or institution.

Both 'assistencija' and 'dekljaraclija' are late 18th c. Uk. Latinisms, while 'elekcija', 'instrukcija', 'město' (town), 'punkt', 'reljacija', 'ratuš' - as in Ukrainian - had a high currency in Russian. 'Kanceljaria, rada' mentioned in isolated diplomatic reports earlier than 17th c., 'list' (letter and deed), 'městečko' were known to Grozny's Moscow (among the North Ukr. princes); 'maetnost' (also known to Grozny) had its currency in Russian greatly increased by Prince Menšikov, Kn. Dolgorukov, Graf Golovkin, who had been given 'maetnosti' in the Ukraine for their services by the Hetman.

6.8. Titles, ranks of office holders

An impressive group of words semantically 'administrator', 'burmistr' - (sporadically used in diplomatic reports before 17th c.); the old Ukrainian words 'dědič' (claimed as a title by Grozny), 'deržavec', known to Grozny (the North Ukrainian princes with Grozny, Bělskij, Mistislavskij, Vorotynskij, held the titles 'deržavcy'), 'vojt' (13th c. Uk WR word) were numerous in 17-18th c. Russian.

The foreign ducal titles - 'duka', ('duks') - are found in 17th c. diplomatic and literary Russian. Chvorostinin calls the North Ukrainian princes 'duksy' and himself adopts the title 'duks'. 'Kancler', 'maestat', 'pan', 'urjadnik' (Slavonic official), 'šljachtič' - all known sporadically to Grozny through diplomatic reports before 17th c.; 'imperator', 'monarch', (in Ukraine referred to Oleh, St. Volodimir), 'plsari' (earlier through Church administration) 'skarb' (referring to Polish, Ukrainian treasury) and 'titul' (replaced Russian 'titlo') became in the 17-18th c. a literary word, as did the 18th c. 'censor', 'cenzura'.

6.9. Legal (law)

Of the 29 words, registered and derivatives, semantically linked in this group, five were mentioned in diplomatic reports and other Russian documents before the 17th c.: 'artikul' (diplomatic report from England 1599); 'bunt', 'goldovat', 'vlasnost' (known to Grozny); 'zrada', 'izradec' (mentioned in Alexander GDL - Elena, Muscovy marriage discussion 1494); nine words were introduced in the

17th c. and 15 in the 18th c. Seven of these words ('artikul', 'banit', 'banitovanyj', 'bunt', 'dekret', 'zamach' and 'privilije') had also literary functions.

The majority of this group vocabulary is characteristic of the early 18th c. Latin words, used in Russian by the Ukrainian higher clergy and scholars: 'akt' (official document, public record), 'aprobacija', 'instigovati', 'kriminalnyj', 'morderca', 'protekcija', 'protestacija', 'protestovati', 'termin'.

The Slavonic origin words in this group are comparatively few in number.

'Vlasnostl' (competes against Russian 'imuščestvo'), 'zamach', 'zločinstvie', 'osvědčati', 'změnnik' (against 'izradnik', but eventually yielding to 'izměnnik').

6.10. Social: Trade, Crafts

This a large group of interesting and colourful vocabulary, comprising some 50 (49) words which, by their social or national distinctive characteristics, reflect one's status (position) in a society or the customary activities of the members of the society or institution.

'bogači' (a 17th c. word - an influential member of any society - of wide currency, competes against Russian 'bogatyj'), 'měščanin', known in Russian before 17th c., of wide currency, competes successfully against Russian 'graždanin', 'murin', 'cygan' have their positions in a society as have 'obyvateli' and 'kollèga'. To this group belong 'darunok', 'darovati' (18th c. Ukrainianism), competing against the Russian 'dar'; 'zvyčaj' - inherited from Kiev Rus', a Ukrainianized form was known in Grozny's period, occasionally Russianized to 'izvyčej'. Additionally these words have normal literary functions.

'arenda', 'arendari', 17-18th c. words in Russian, reflect specifically Ukrainian system and condition, absent in Russian; 'šinok', 'šinkari', 17th c. new words, were only names without 'the thing' for 'kabak' was too Russian to change its name; 'buda', of wide currency - the produce of Uk WR industrial conditions, attracted Russian interest; 'vaga' (scales), 'forma' ('furma') (for casting printing letters, or bullets for guns), 'groš', 'dukat', 'moneta' - tools and means for trade and craft activities.

'Majster', 'mur', 'kušněr', 'stoljar', 'furman' (carter, driver), 'šnur', 'jarmonka' (Russianized form), 'rynok' (market place), 'cech, cechmistr' - these are the 17-18th c. words - names of craftsmen, specialists representing foreign material culture that was being offered to Muscovy.

6.11. Writing and printing

The basic printing terms that belong to this group are not many, but they had a conspicuous hold in Muscovy since Grozny ('drukovati' 1581), 'drukarnja' (used in Moscow Apostol 1606, introduced by the Ostroh 'Master-printer', O.M. Rodiževskij, who directed A. Nevěža's printing in Moscow 1605-1610), 'druk' (Mohyla's 1645 Malyj Katechizis, translated and "izdrouku izdasja - v Moskvě ... 1649").

Other words belonging here are the 17th c. 'avtor', 'lilnja', 'lilnejka', 'litera',

'pisari' (known earlier from diplomatic reports), 'pergamin', 'čurma' (form for casting 'pečatnye slova') and 18th c. 'koplja', 'koplíst', 'korrëktor'.

The Old Moscow (I. Fedorov time) printing terms were of Italian origin ('štanba', 'teredorščik') and OCS (pečatnyj dvor), but I. Fedorov (iči), in his 'Lvov 1574 Azbuka', adopted Ukrainian used terms - "vydrukovano volvovë roku 1574".

6.12. Domestic and medicine

The domestic vocabulary group numbers only a few mainly 17-18th c. words, referring to material culture; 'kotka' (Kiev Rus' word) and 'taler/tarel' (Dipl. report 1509), however, were mentioned before the 17th c., 'barylja', 'roža', 'ryž', 'smak', 'cybulja'. Our medical vocabulary is very limited. The main medical institution, 'apteka', managed by 'apteari' (the first apothecary in Moscow is mentioned as James from England 1581, and 'dočtor Roman', also from England, but the word 'aptekar' is not from English); 'optekarskaja Polata' 1615, 'aptekarskij prikaz' 1677, 'butylka, gorëlka, ekstrakt' (herbal juice), 'trutizna'.

6.13. Varia

Semantically the words of this group have very little in common; 'girlo', 'kštalt', 'mova', 'čas' are the only four nouns in it.

Significant here are the semantic Ukrainianism, (a) prepositions - 'až', 'do', 'město' (instead of); (b) adverbs - 'ale', 'velce', 'pilno', 'treba' - also (infinitive) 'uživati' and morphological Ukrainianisms: 'mati', 'mëti'.

There are also adjectival pronouns - 'toj', 'žadnyj', 'jakij', 'jakovyj' and conjunctions - 'jak', 'jakoby'.

Except 'až', 'velce', 'girlo', 'kštalt', 'město', 'pilno', 'cekat'i', the rest (14), or two thirds of the varia group, had a notable phase of activity in Grozny's Moscow, and in 17-18th c. Russian, having been used mainly in literary context. However, most of these words phonetically or semantically are foreign to Russian, used by individual (mostly Uk) authors and supported by their Ukrainian literary traditions. 'Jakoby' and 'jakovyj' are more acceptable by reason of their OCS appearance.

Conclusion

As is evident from ~~the~~ of the Observations and as shown in Part I and, individually, in Part II, the Ukrainian linguistic elements and their nature in the 17-18th centuries in Russian have been identified, scrutinized and ascertained.

The findings in this work show that:

1. the Ukrainian linguistic contribution to Russian in the 17-18th centuries was primarily **lexical** (614 words), and that there were also, with lasting effect, **phonetic** and, to a lesser degree, **other** linguistic elements (morphology, semantic, stress);
 - 1.1. the lexical contribution was Ukrainian and Ukrainian adopted words (of West European or WSI origin), transmitted by written means or orally, that encompass a wide range of semantic and cultural groups of vocabulary, distributed almost equally between **abstract** (literary, arts) and **concrete** (administrative, military, material culture) vocabulary/words;
 - 1.2. the phonetic part - (mainly 'Г = h', 'ѣ = i', with extensive Ukrainian 'ѣ:i:y' rhymes), which, in the 17-18th centuries, widened, with penetrating and lasting effect, was reflected in the pronunciation of the higher and educated Russian classes, characteristic in the sermons and the Russian Church singing;
2. the Ukrainian linguistic influence, which affected even the more conservative parts of speech and language structure, was part of the Ukrainian general cultural impact on Muscovy in the 17-18th c.;
3. the Ukrainian cultural activities and achievements (education, baroque sermon, Kiev part singing, reorganization and direction of the Moscow Academy and the Russian Church), introduced to Muscovy, aided by the contemporary historical events, were the main agents for the Ukrainian cultural and linguistic influence on Russia, and the presence of the accompanying Ukrainians, professionals-scholars, authors, teachers, singers, preachers, clergy, invited by the Tsar, were the exponents of these achievements, bringing along and spreading the necessary terminology in Muscovy;
4. the Ukrainian language was also an effective medium for West European, Gr. or WSI linguistic elements in Russian;
 - 4.1. 'ž', 'š' (for original Lat. G. 's') in the 14th-middle 16th c. Ukrainian adopted words of Lat. G. origin, in Russian from Ukrainian, are WSI (OCz, OPol or, by analogy, OUK) phonetic features;
 - 4.2. most of the 16-18th c. Ukrainian 'Latinisms' in Russian were the product of the Ukrainian-Latin education; they were assimilated and fully integrated Ukrainian literary or administrative words;

5. the growing number of foreign, Ukrainian, words in Russian, of which both the Ukrainian literary leaders and Russians were aware, resulting in a competition between the Ukrainian and Russian words for position in the language, led to gradual elimination of less suitable words (Rostovsky's and Prokopovich's works were corrected and Russianized by the editors);
6. among the other streams of linguistic influence on Russian in the 17-18th c. - Polish, German, Greek, White Russian, the Ukrainian was dominant, most effective and lasting.