

PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS

BORROWED TOKEN DENOTING THE EMOTIONAL STATE OF NERVOUS EXCITEMENT IN THE OLD UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE OF XIV–XVI CENTURIES

*Olga Kovaliuk,
graduate student,
National Aviation University*

***Annotation.** The article is devoted to the study of the foreign language vocabulary features denoting the emotional state of nervous excitation, irritation. The analysis is based on the material from the old Ukrainian written monuments of the XIV–XVI centuries.*

***Keywords:** borrowing, polonizm, lexical meaning, semantic structure, written monuments, the old Ukrainian language of XIV–XVI centuries.*

Borrowing is one of the natural ways of replenishing and expanding the vocabulary in any language, in particular, in the Old Ukrainian. It is obvious that the basis for this linguistic process lies in the particular intra- and extralinguistic factors, the study of which will help to understand the causes and preconditions for the origin of certain foreign-language elements in the lexical depository of the language under study. In addition, lexical borrowings accumulate valuable information about the people's cognitive activity, their culture, traditions, moral and ethical values.

The problem of interlanguage contacts is not new in the historical lexicology, but it cannot be said that it is finally resolved. That is why lexical borrowings find their researchers both among the domestic (L. A. Bulakhovsky, L. L. Humetska, J. O. Dzendzelivskyi, U. Ya. Yedlinska, P. H. Zhitetskyi, Yu. O. Zhluktenko, P. K. Kovaliv, A. P. Nepokupnyi, I. I. Ohienko, O. O. Potebnya, V. M. Rusanivskyi, M. L. Khudash, Yu. V. Sheveliov, etc.), and foreign (V. M. Arystova, V. D. Bondaletov, U. Weinreich, V. V. Vinogradov, L. P. Crysin, D. S. Lotte, A. Martinet, etc.) linguists for a long time.

The purpose of the scientific investigation is to identify and analyze borrowed tokens denoting the emotional state of nervous excitement, irritation in the old Ukrainian written monuments of the XIV–XVI centuries. Achievement of the set goal requires solving the following tasks: to specify the first fixation of the analyzed tokens in the monuments for the studied period, to trace the history of the development of the words semantic structure, to find out the frequency of their use in written sources and the further use in the lexical system of modern Ukrainian and other Slavic languages.

Studying the lexical composition of the old Ukrainian texts from the XIV–XVI centuries allowed to reveal a number of foreign language linguistic units indicating the emotional state of nervous excitement and irritation: *васнь, храпъ, попудливість,*

окрутенство. These nominatives are localized in written monuments mainly in the second half of the XVI century, which is obviously due to the socio-political conditions of that period. This assumption is coincident with the scientific opinion of V. V. Nimchuk: "Because of the Union of Lublin in 1569, the absolute majority was in the Polish kingdom, where the counterreformation was intensifying and the pressure on non-Catholics, especially on the Orthodox population of Ukraine and Byelorussia, was intensifying. Church Slavonic language – an instrument of Orthodoxy – was subjected to attacks" [11]. In this context, I. I. Ohienko's statement that "the influence of the Polish language on the Ukrainian language was very strong during this time, especially in different departments. Its influence was reflected in the vocabulary of our language – it included many Polish words. In general, in this era, our literary language split significantly with the old literary language of the previous time, often replacing old forms and words with new ones. Actually, now [...] the Ukrainian language has significantly depart from, say, the Russian language that was close to the ancient language" [20, p. 157].

As a result of the reference to the materials from historical dictionaries, it was found that the noun *васнь* (<п. *waśń*) belongs to the lexicon layer borrowed from the Polish language [7, p. 190; see also 19, I, p. 82]. The authors of the "Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language" indicate that the subject *васнь* originates from "псл. **vasнь* "quarrel, anger", obviously verbal noun to *vaditi* "deter, harm" (**vad-spъ*; com. *приянь*)" [5, I, p. 338]. It is indicative that the emotional state of anger is a natural reaction to a harmful act, the action vector of which is aimed at a person. And sometimes, it is, on the contrary, a nervous excitement, irritation, which is the cause for inappropriate actions of a man. Thus, the relationship between the concepts of "to harm" ↔ "to wrath" is traced. Taking into account the proposed etymological interpretation, we consider the following model of semantic development: "harmful act from the side of other people" → "emotion provoked by the corresponding action".

As for the comparison of the noun *васнь* is concerned with "from aus. *vasna*- "will", old ind. *vás-mi* "want, wish", greek *εκών* "voluntary", then it seem less convincing to etymologists [5, I, p. 338].

An excursus in the lexical system of the Old Russian language is explained by the need to trace the history of the development for the meanings of the investigated nominative. Thus, "Dictionary of the Old Russian language (XI–XIV centuries)" registers semantics "maybe maybe" by word *васнь* [12, p. 375], while "Materials for the dictionary of the ancient Russian language on the written monuments" by I. I. Sreznevskiy fix the nominative meaning of "dispute, discord, contentio" for a token *васнь* [18, col. 231]. As the analysis of lexicographic sources shows, the investigated nominative unit was not used in the ancient period to denote the emotional and affective state of a man.

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Study of the lexical composition of the old Ukrainian language from the XIV–XVI centuries showed that lingounit *васнь* represents the emotional state of nervous excitement, irritation, in the texts of the later period. Probably, the semantics of anger was fixed on the studied token in the XVI century, as it was indicated by the lexicographic sources analysis for the analyzed time. Thus, in the translated Church Slavonic-Ukrainian dictionaries of the XVI century registered word *васнь* put in line with *храпъ*»» [XVI, 8, p. 179; XVI, 6, p. 7] and *гнѣвъ* [XVI, 8, p. 179]. In the "Dictionary of the Ukrainian language of the XVI – first half of the XVII century", the meaning of "anger, hatred" and "dispute, quarrel" was fixed by the noun *вазнь* (*вазнь, васнь, васнь, вазнь*), within the latter, a semantic tone of "collapse, a fight" [16, p. 167]. Monosemic formation *васнь* becomes polysemic approximately in the XVI century; through the appearance within the semantic structure of the studied lingual unit of the lexical designation of emotional experience. Old Ukrainian lexicographic sources qualify semantic content "anger, hatred" as direct [16, p. 167; 7, p. 190].

According to the materials of the old Ukrainian texts corps, the noun *васнь* was quite often used at the end of the XVI century to denote a negative emotional state of a person: "духовной спокойной особе, вазнь, забороняючи мене въ замку вышнемъ" [*1592, 4, p. 323]; "аза лапанемъ собѣ ласкъ ихъ милости теперъ надъ звычай теплѣйшихъ прелатовъ Римскихъ, албо васни, яко речи шкодливой великимъ" [1597–1599, 3, p. 1008]; "незгода, васнь, недостатокъ потѣхи, науки, обороны, ряду и милости и иншіе тымъ подобные вады и недостатки" [1597–1599, 3, p. 1566]. Context shows that the lingo unit *васнь* transmits the emotional state of nervous excitement, irritation is relatively weaker than a nuclear token *гнѣвъ*.

The actual material testifies the use of the studied token in the verb phrase *мати*

васнь, which implements semantics "to be angry, angry (typically, for a long time)" from the middle of the XVI century: ““””маючи на него з давных часов вазнь” [1560–1561, 9, p. 457]; “маючи, де(и), на мене з да(в)ных часо(в) гни(в) и васнь” [*1583, 2, p. 45]; “маючи пере(д) ты(м) на него вазнь” [*1583, 2, p. 52]. In addition, this substance is part of the verb conjugation взяти вазнь, which actualizes the meaning of "to get angry": “взявши вазнь на его милости отца владыку отътоль” [*1594, 4, p. 417]. The emergence of an optional analytical formation з давных часов actualizes the additional 'malpractice', which points to the temporal extent of the nervous excitement, irritation emotional state. The connection of lexical meanings "anger" and "malice" is noted in the lexicographic monument "Lezis" by L. Zizaniy. The linguist explains the meaning of the register word злопо(м)неніє through the phrase гнѣ(в) застарѣльї [XVI, 6, p. 11].

Pronoun-noun construction зъ (з) васни, found in the texts from the end of the XVI century, indicates the cause of action: “не зъ упору, ани зъ васни, едно остерегаючи правъ и волностей наших” [1597–1599, 3, p. 1126]; “кды(ж) якъ з ва(с)ни а ненависти выткну(л) на плаць еретіковъ крещки(х)” [1587, 17, p. 16]; “але отъ самое особы его поносить, бо дей отъ него зъ вазни тая подданая его и иные умыслѣне на то направлении” [*1594, 4, p. 414]; “зъ неприязни и зъ якоесь певне васни, то чинить несправедливее” [*1594, 4, p. 417]; “мель панъ Циминский на пана владыку зъ вазни вложити” [*1594, 4, p. 422].

Along with the nominative symbol of the emotional state of nervous excitement, the studied linguistic unit васнь functions with semantic content "dispute, quarrel": “з ва(с)ни а ненависти выткну(л)” [1587, 17, p. 16]; “и великаа васнь и ненависть межи лю(д)ми с того поправлена всчаласа” [1587, 17, p. 33]; “незгода и васнь межи ими такая, ижъ для ихъ ростыркѣвъ церковъ патріаршая [...] въ мѣсцѣхъ Царигородскомъ Турки у нихъ отняли и иншую подлюю на передмѣсцѣхъ въ кути имъ дали” [1597–1599, 3, p. 1644]; “што ся зася тычетъ той васни и незгоды, на которую валить причину отнятья христіаномъ презъ Турки патріаршее въ Константинополю церкви” [1597–1599, 3, p. 1644]. As we notice, the boundary between the meanings of "anger, hatred" and "dispute, quarrel" in the given sentence fragments is rather conditional, which can sometimes cause inaccurate semantic determination. Based on the cited quotes with some caution, we suggest semanticizing the word васнь as "a dispute, a quarrel", but we emphasize its proximity to the lexical meaning of "anger, hatred". In our opinion, the fuzziness of boundaries may be due to the high level of abstraction for the nominative unit being studied.

At the present stage, the analyzed noun васнь is not a part of the lexical depository in the Ukrainian literary language. However, the presence of the studied linguistic unit in the register of the "Malorussian-German dictionary" by Ye. Zhelehevskiy and S. Nedilskiy (com.: васнь – zank, zwist "dispute, quarrel" (our translation – O.K.) [10, I, p. 57]) allows us to speak about its use at the end of the nineteenth century in the western Ukrainian language space. However, we notice a tendency to decrease the functional status of this token, and in the future, at the beginning of the 20th century, the disappearance from the active dictionary of Ukrainian linguistic bearings, confirming the materials of B. D.

Hrinchenko. Given the significant word-building potential of a specific counterpart гнів (гніванка, гнівання, гнівати, гніватися, гнівливий, гнівливість, гнівливо, гнівний, гнівно), we assume that low-productive polonism *васнь* was not in vain to push out the stated token from its natural communicative environment.

The noun *храпъ»* (<п. *chrap*) was used to designate hidden hatred and malice in the old Ukrainian monuments [19, II, p. 465]. The etymologists qualify the noun *храпъ* as "an Eastern Slavic entity associated with псл. *xrapati, xrapēti* "snorring" [5, VI, p. 207]. Involvement in the analysis of joint-leeches allows us to propose the probable semantic development of the studied tokens. Thus, modern ukr. *нахрапистий* and *нахрапом*, as well as ukr. dial. *храпок* points to an associative connection with the unworthy, insolent, unreasonable man's deed.

It is worth noting that the token *храпъ* did not fall into the register part of the Dictionary of the Old Ukrainian language of the XIV–XV centuries". We assume its appearance in the XVI century, as indicated by lexicographic sources of this period. According to the historical dictionaries of the XVI century, the noun *храпъ»* is in line with Church Slavonic words *васнь* [XVI, 8, p. 179], *злопо(м)нене* [XVI, 6, p. 11] and actually Ukrainian *гнівъ* [XVI, 8, p. 179; see also XVI, 6, p. 11]. However, the available written memos do not give illustrative examples for the use of the given linguistic unit, which allows us to build our reflections exclusively on lexicographic studies.

Engagement of the noun *храп* to the list of "Malorussian-German dictionary" by Ye. Zhelehivskyi and S. Nedilskyi (com.: *храп* – Schnauben des Pferdes [10, II, p. 1045]) and the "Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language" by B. D. Hrinchenko (com.: *храп* – claim, malice [14]), where the designation of the emotional state of nervous excitation is direct (primary), allows us to speak about the active reproducibility of this lexical component in the Ukrainian literary-written tradition of the late XIX – early XX centuries. At the present stage of the Ukrainian literary language development, the subject *храп* conveys the emotional state of nervous excitement, irritation only through the nominative derivative value "claim, malice" [15, XI, p. 137].

In the old Ukrainian written language of the XVI century, indication of emotional passion was witnessed by polonism *попудливість* (р. *porędlivość*). According to the etymological observations, the noun *попудливість* is a derivative from the verb formulation *пудити*, which is reduced to "псл. *pođiti* "persecute"; - obviously, is connected by the alternation of vowels from **peđti < *pendti* "to kick"; – in this case, is related to lit. *spándyti* "press", *spęsti* "put a trap", lith. *spuōsts* "trap", old engl. *spannan* "pull" [5, IV, c. 627].

According to our materials, noun *попудливість* in the sense of "inflexibility, irritability" appears in the old Ukrainian literary-writing tradition at the end of the XVI century: "зъ великою попудливістю, того пана Сасина Русина за волоси порвавши" [*1591, 4, p. 314]; "съ попудливости гніву моего" [*1592, 1, IV, p. 55]; "съ попудливістю" [*1595, 1, IV, p. 124]; "абы ся што въ той мѣрѣ неслушне, нерозмыслне, съ попудливости и гнівѣ не деяло" [1597–1599, 3, p. 1282]. In the first sentence fragments an adjective qualifier reinforces the designation of the emotional

state of nervous excitement, irritation.

There are separate contexts, in which the subject of the word actualizes close semantics – denoting the emotional state of excitement, anxiety: “терпимость, часто ображана, въ поудливостъ звыкла ся премннати” [1597–1599, 3, с. 1800]. Despite the fact that the use of tokens поудливостъ in the sense of "excitement, anxiety, anxiety" in the studied period was not regular, its traces are found in the use of Russian пудити, пужу “scare, chase” [13, p. 41].

Polonism поудливостъ with the meaning of "nervousness, rage, irritability" lost its functional value in modern Ukrainian literary language. At the same time, the "Dictionary of Ukrainian Language" fixes a common root lexeme пудити with the primary meaning of "drive", "scare" [15, VIII, p. 385].

The authors of the "Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language" assume that the token окрутний "cruel, fierce" is a borrowing from the Polish language [5, IV, с. 174; see also 19, II, p. 40]. According to I.I. Ogienko, the studied linguistic unit "came to us, chiefly through Polish mediation, from the Czech language" [21, p. 481]. Phonetic registration of tokens окрутний (< ч. ukrutný) permits us to speak about Polish mediation (com.: р. okrutny) in the process of its assimilation in the old Ukrainian literary and written practice. Particular attention deserves the fact that “р. okrutny "cruel, fierce", as well ч. ukrutný "cruel, merciless", slav. okruten “гр.”, is related to kruty “strict, sudden”, which corresponds to ukr. крутий” [5, IV, с. 174].

Czechism окрутенство with the meaning of "cruelty, rage" is recorded in the texts during the XVI century: “несправедливую валку и оное его окрутенство” [*1501, 1, I, p. 222]; “а если бы тогда тыи мѣли вси бытии шыями караны, тогда бы было окру//тенство” [*1507, 1, II, p. 8–9]; “ижьбы онъ такового окрутенства чинити ей пересталь” [*1545, 1, III, p. 2]; “черезъ то таковое кровопролитье и окрутенство межи поддаными его милости” [*1547, 1, III, p. 10]; “бои, морды и окрутенства безъ всякоѣ причины” [*1578, 1, III, p. 227]; “тымъ потужнѣи окрутенству поганьскому застановлялися” [*1596, 1, IV, p. 134; тр. *1596, 4, p. 502]; “и Ветхій Римъ окрутенства не зналъ»” [1597–1599, 3, p. 1684].

Despite the active existence of the noun окрутенство in the Old Ukrainian written language of the 16th century, the token was not reflected in any of the modern Ukrainian academic dictionaries.

Conclusions. Thus, the analysis of borrowed tokens on the designation of the emotional state of nervous excitement, irritation in the old Ukrainian literary-written tradition of XIV–XVI centuries confirms the general opinion that the lexical fund of any language is enriched not only by its own resources, but also by attracting borrowed elements. In the process of available text materials analysis, four foreign-language tokens were identified to indicate the emotional state of nervous excitement, irritation: васнь, храпъ, поудливостъ, окрутенство. All of these linguistic units belong to the late certified nominations – the studied words are preserved by the old Ukrainian written sources exclusively in the XVI century. The process of borrowing foreign-language elements takes place due both intra- and extralinguistic factors: the affinity of languages,

interlingual contacts, socio-political conditions during the period under investigation. Foreign language tokens got into the thesaurus of the Old Ukrainian language at the direct (васнь, храпъ, попудливість) or mediated (окрутенство) participation of the Polish language. As a result of the reference to the etymological dictionaries materials, it was established that the denomination of the emotional state symbol for the nervous excitation, irritation arose through semantic transformations under the general scheme of "causing physical suffering" → "the name of the emotional state", which testifies the transition from the particular meaning to the abstract. The vast majority of the listed tokens did not appear in the register of modern dictionaries of the Ukrainian language.

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