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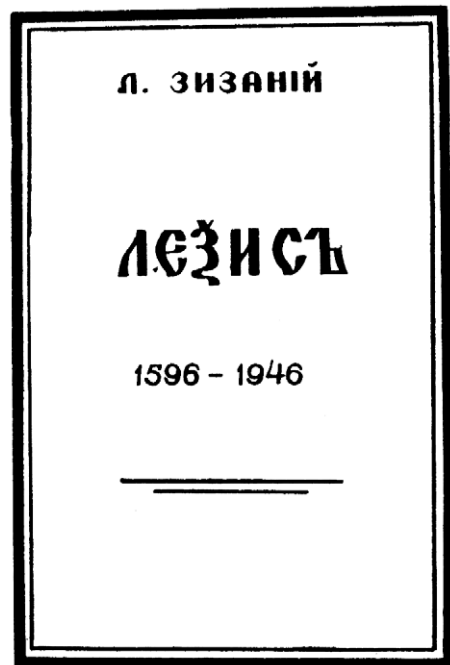
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## 218. Ukrainian Lexicography

1. The Earliest Dictionaries
2. The 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century
3. The Period Between the World Wars
4. The Post-World War II Period
5. Selected Bibliography

### 1. The Earliest Dictionaries

The beginning of Ukrainian (cf. Map 218.1) lexicography goes back to the end of the sixteenth century. It was in 1581 that the first *Lexis* [vocabulary] of Ukrainian words was added to the *Ostroh Bible*; it was followed by another *Lexis* of Lavrentij Zyzanij of 1596. The latter served as a basis for the *Lexicon* by Pamvo Berynda 1627/53. (See also articles 217, 219.) The seventeenth century witnessed the compilation of *Synonima slavenorosskaja* and the Ukrainian („Slavonice”) part of the *Heptaglot Lexicon* (now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford). The most extensive lexicographical works of that time were *Dictionarium Latino-Sclavonicum* and *Lexikon slovenolatynskij* by A. Korec'kyj-Satanovskij and E. Slavynec'kyj (now preserved in the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris). Moreover,



III. 218.1: The first separate reprint of Zyzanij's *Lexysъ* by J. B. Rudnyckyj, Augsburg 1946



Map 218.1: The area of the Ukrainian language in Eastern Europe (adapted from Rudnyckyj 1977, 61)

the latter was also compiler of *Dictionarium latinorutenicum* (preserved in the Franciscan monastery in Dubrovnik). Reaching the number of more than twenty thousand words each, those dictionaries dealt particularly with the Ukrainian literary language of that time; in fact, with the local vernacular version of Church Slavic that reflected the contemporaneous Ukrainian indirectly. The eighteenth century saw Tumanskij's supplement to the *Letopiseć Malyja Rossii* [Annals of Little Russia-Ukraine] in form of a vocabulary of Ukrainian folk expressions, and Ivan Kotlarevs'kyj's collection of words, added to the first edition of his *Eneida* 1798. At the end of the century P. S. Pallas published his *Vocabularia Comparativa*; it contained an important, though limited, collection of 285 Ukrainian („Little Russian”) vernacular lexemes of that time. Yet the compiler's statement that „the Little Russian dialect differs very little and in its substance is often nothing else than Russian, changed according to the Polish sample” (1786, III) initiated a century-long discriminatory attitude towards Ukrainian in the Tsarist Russia and in the West (Rudnyckyj 1984, 8—9).

## 2. The 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century

At the beginning of the nineteenth century A. Pavlovskij compiled a short Ukrainian dictionary, appended to his Ukrainian grammar (1818). He was followed by a pleiad of amateur lexicographers, collecting and publishing dialectological and terminological materials. Attempts at large general dictionaries, usually unfinished, were connected with names of I. Verkhrats'kyj (1877), K. Shejkovs'kyj (1861), a. o. More successful were completed bilingual dictionaries, German-Ukrainian (Partyc'kyj 1867), Russian-Ukrainian (Levchenko 1874), Ukrainian-Russian (Piskunov 1973/82), Ukrainian-Polish (Pauli-Zegota 1839/40), and others.

2.1. With the linguistic restrictions of the Ukrainian language in the Russian empire of 1863 (Valuev's decree) and 1876 (Ukaz of Ems) the lexicographic work and publishing activities moved to Western Ukraine (Galicia; part of Austria-Hungary in that time). It was in L'viv in 1896/98 that the first four-volume Russian-Ukrainian dictionary by M. Umanec' et al. made its appearance. It was

paralleled by another lexicographic masterpiece — the Ukrainian-German dictionary by E. Želechovs'kyj and S. Nedil's'kyj (1882/86). Both works were a significant contribution to modern Ukrainian lexicography and at the same time a scholarly protest against the ban of publications in the Ukrainian language in Russia, where such dictionaries as that by P. Bilec'kyj-Nosenko, A. Potebnia and others had to be hidden in manuscripts. — The only linguist who overcame the official language restrictions was K. P. Mykhal'chuk; he made a unique contribution to Ukrainian dialectology, including dialectal lexicography, by his monumental volume regarding Ukrainian dialects in Russia and Galicia (1872).

2.2. After the revolution of 1905, when the restrictions of the Ukrainian language fell, a new epoch of the Ukrainian lexicography emerged. After a long preparatory work and many-sided collaboration of Ukrainian intellectuals of that time B. Hrinchenko produced a four-volume dictionary of the Ukrainian language (1907/9), which comprized about 68,000 lemmata based on dialectological and literary materials of the nineteenth century.

2.3. Meanwhile the lexicographic activities in Western Ukraine continued. In particular the Chernivci group of Ukrainian lexicographers was very prolific in this respect: Ju. Kobyljans'kyj produced a Latin-Ukrainian dictionary (1909/10), B. Kmicykevych a German-Ukrainian vocabulary (1912), Z. Kuzela a dictionary of foreign words (1912), all those works being prepared primarily for a practical (school) usage.

### 3. The Period Between the World Wars

Rapid growth of Ukrainian lexicography in the period of Ukrainian national statehood and during the so called „Ukrainianization of Ukraine” (1917—27) resulted in a prolific production of Ukrainian-Russian and Russian-Ukrainian dictionaries, the most valuable amongst them being the Rosijs'ko-ukrajins'kyj slovnyk compiled at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev under the direction of S. Jefremov, A. Kryms'kyj et al.; it was abruptly stopped by the Russian party censorship on letter „P” in 1931. A similar fate was allotted to the historical dictionary of the Ukrainian language by Je. Tymchenko confiscated on letter „Zh” (seventh letter in

the Cyrillic alphabet) in 1932. A real pogrom of Ukrainian lexicography ensued in Ukraine in the 1930s by the Soviet Russian purges of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, particularly in its Institute of the Ukrainian Scientific Language in Kiev. Many Ukrainian experienced lexicographers were tried and liquidated, including S. Jefremov, O. Izjumov, H. Holoskevych and others. Hard times of a linguistic policy of Russification ensued (cf. Rudnyckyj 1938). It was not until the 1940's that the campaign of „unmasking the enemies of the people” in the field of lexicography and linguistics in general subsided. Yet the deadlock lasted approximately until 1950s. A new generation of lexicographers had grown up and began their work again with bilingual dictionaries (e. g. Kryrchenko 1953/63).

3.1. Meanwhile the Ukrainian lexicography was successfully carried on in Czechoslovakia, Italy, Germany. Several terminological dictionaries appeared in Prague (e. g. Ukrainian Medical Dictionary by M. Halyn; Ukrainian-Italian vocabulary by Je. Onatsky in Rome, Ukrainian-German dictionary by Z. Kuzela and J. B. Rudnyckyj in Leipzig, etc.).

3.2. Overseas scholars also contributed to Ukrainian lexicography. After many years of hard work J. N. Krett with C. H. Andrusyshen produced an extensive Ukrainian-English lexicon in Canada. The first etymological dictionary was also published in Canada by J. B. Rudnyckyj. While it was a bilingual, Ukrainian-English work, the subsequent etymological semantic lexicon was published in Canada by Metropolitan Ilarion (I. Ohienko). Stimulated by those two works a new Ukrainian etymological dictionary — a collective undertaking under the chief editor O. S. Mel'nychuk made its appearance in Ukraine in 1982. Originally planned as a four-volume dictionary, it is now (1987) scheduled to appear in seven volumes.

### 4. The Post-World War II Period

Though under continuing Soviet Russian pressure the post-World War II generation of linguists in Ukraine displayed a remarkable lexicographic activity. One of the best historical dictionaries in the whole Soviet Union is the two-volume middle Ukrainian lexicon of the XIV—XV c. under the editorship of L. L.

Humec'ka and I. M. Kernyc'kyj (Kiev 1977/78). Other important works in the field of historical lexicography are valuable reprints of L. Zyzanij (1596), P. Berynda (1627), etc. They appeared under the editorship of V. V. Nimchuk with lengthy introductions.

4.1. Lexicographic output of the Soviet Ukrainian linguists was topped by publication of the first „academic” explicative (i. e., monolingual) dictionary in eleven volumes — a collective work under the general editorship of I. K. Bilodid (Beloded) in 1970—80. Factual shortcomings, as e. g. confiscation of the letter „G” and of all the words commencing with it, incomplete and biased documentation (e. g. total silence about emigré lexis), omission of entry words used even by Ukrainian classical writers (e. g. *verys'ko* by L. Ukrainka) — all that diminishes the objective value of this work. Its appearance had a negative influence on other explicative dictionaries as e. g. on A. Bahmet's dictionary of synonyms, abruptly stopped on letter „N”, in 1971.

4.2. Despite several useful dialectological vocabularies from various regions of Ukraine (e. g. P. Lysenko from Polissia), and dialectological atlases (e. g. F. T. Zhylyko) there is no general dialectological dictionary of Ukrainian, nor is one in preparation. Moreover, some collections, as e. g. I. Pankevych from Transcarpathia, J. Janov from the Huculregion, J. B. Rudnyckyj from the diaspora, a. o., remain in unpublished, thus inaccessible, state.

4.3. Underdeveloped is also the onomastic lexicography. Ukrainian surname dictionaries in Canada (Bogdan 1974) and Australia (Radion 1980/81) have no equivalents in Ukraine. The only scholarly publication in the field of hydronymy was the dictionary by A. P. Nepokupnyj, O. S. Stryzhak and K. K. Cilujko (Kiev 1979). A matching dictionary of Ukrainian toponymy is wanting.

4.4. The Ukrainian lexicographers both in Ukraine and abroad compiled several useful orthographic dictionaries, bilingual Ukrainian-English, Ukrainian-German, French, Polish, Hungarian, and other dictionaries, all being of practical orientation. There are two reverse-running dictionaries, those by Nin'ovs'kyj (Edmonton—Munich 1969) and a collective work, published in Odessa in 1971/76. Also dictionaries of foreign words in Ukrainian appeared both in Ukraine and

in the West (e. g. L'okhin and Petrov; Orel 1963/66). Yet there are some exile publications that do not have any corresponding „home” editions, as e. g. the nautical dictionary by W. J. Stepankowsky (New York 1953), air-pilot dictionary by I. Il'nyč'kyj-Zankovyč (Berlin 1939), exile lexis by J. B. Rudnyckyj (Ottawa 1981), and similar.

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