

Borrowings in the Ukrainian literary language and Galician dialect

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There are no facts of borrowing from the Italian language to the Galician dialect in Ukraine. This phenomenon bases the novelty of the topic. The objective of the research is to explore and scientifically prove the existence of borrowing from the Italian language to the Galician dialect. The result is to confirm the hypothesis of the existence of borrowing from Italian language to the Ukrainian Galician dialect.

Key words – borrowings, Italian, Galician dialect, Ukrainian language, Italian, Lviv, Ukraine, Ukrainian people, etymology.

I. Introduction

The objective of borrowings in different languages is particularly relevant with the active development of the Internet, which enables the emergence of new borrowings in different languages. Moreover, now many Ukrainian people are working all around the world, a lot of them are working in Italy. And once the Italians just went to Lviv, which led to the emergence of borrowings in Galician dialect, which is widely used in Lviv and Lviv's region. Therefore, borrowings presents in the Galician dialect from Italian.

II. The history of origination of borrowings from the Italian language to the Galician dialect

Borrowings exist both in the own Ukrainian language (literary) and in the Ukrainian dialects.

Lviv is the biggest representative of the Galician dialect.

There are a huge number of borrowings from the Polish and German in the Galician dialect. This is explained by the short range to the border with Poland and historical influence of Poland, Austria, Austro-Hungary and Germany at the Lviv.

There are also borrowings from Hebrew, Arabic, Spanish and Italian languages.

There is a logical question: why did appear borrowings from the Italian language in the Galician dialect? The roots of the answer are going up to 16-17 centuries.

In the "Ukrainian Historical Journal" the historian Mariana Nyshpor writes that the prime location, economic development of Lviv and population to attract Italians, and they wanted to live there. On the other hand talented architects, artists, builders and wealthy merchants were needed in Lviv. [4]

Moreover Lviv developed through links with the Black Sea trade factories of Genova.

Religion also influenced at a constant influx of Italians in Lviv. Catholicism was widespread in Lviv. So there was communication directly with the Vatican. [5]

There were a lot of Italians in Lviv, so the new variant of oath appeared. If you took it you were named "the citizens of Lviv".

Italians, unlike other nationalities, who created their own community, just poured into the life of the city. For this they entered in the worker shops and married.

These steps gave them the opportunity to work in Lviv and live a stable life.

For example, the famous and one of the richest merchants John Baptist de Albori had the right to a warehouse and a shop in the Market Square. A son of Zahar Ca stelli, Thomas, was the architect of the family Ostrozs'kyh.

Most Italians tried to marry with the Lviv's girls from wealthy families.

Almost all well-known architects and merchants had their own houses, called "stone buildings" ("kamyanzy"). [4]

Among the rich stone decor of Lviv two arms that are reminiscent of the old contacts of Lviv with Italy have survived. This is winged Lion of St. Mark, that is a symbol of Venice from the 17th century, that is decorated the building on the Market Square in which lived consul of Venice Antonio Massari (by the way, next just settled escape from Florence Ubaldini Ian della Rippa). And, an epy family coat of arms of clan Duke Sforza from Milan, which belonged Queen of Poland Bona, is seen on the plate of the 16th century between the Polish nobility coats of arms [5]

Unfortunately, since the mid-17th century. Italians began to return home. It happened because of the war of Bohdan Khmelnytsky and changes of the economic conjuncture. [4]

But for almost 150 years of active life of Italians in Lviv remained unforgettable trails of the Italian culture. Exactly, Lviv architecture, some general moments of lifestyle and Italian borrowings in Galician dialect.

III. The example of Italian borrowings in the Galician dialect

Most borrowings from the Italian language in the Galician dialect are oral and they are assimilated. For example:

Акомодуватися – to get accustomed (to), to get used (to), to adjust; verb perfective and imperfective; borrowing from the Italian language accomodarsi, direct, oral, assimilation.

Алярмувати – alarm; verb imperfective; borrowing from the Italian allarmare, not direct (from French to the Italian, from the Italian to the Galician dialect), oral, assimilation

Вакація – vacation; noun; Italian borrowing vacanza, not direct (from Latin vacantia to the Italian, from the Italian to the Galician dialect), oral, assimilation.

Гратулювати – to salute; verb; Italian borrowing congratularsi, not direct (from Latin con-gratular to the Italian, from the Italian to the Galician dialect), oral, assimilation.

Дедикувати – devote; verb; Italian borrowing dedicare, not direct (from Latin dedicare to the Italian, from the Italian to Galician dialect), oral, assimilation.

Інтенція – intention; noun; borrowing from the Italian *intenzione*, not direct (from Latin *intentionem* to the Italian, from the Italian to the Galician dialect), oral, assimilation.

Карафка – decanters; noun, borrowing from the Italian language *intenzione*, not direct (from Arabic *garafa* to Spanish, from Spanish *garaffa* to the Italian, from the Italian *caraffa* to Polish, from Polish *karafka* to Galician dialect), oral, assimilation. [2]

Каляфбор – cauliflower; noun, borrowing from the Italian language *cauliflore*, not direct (from Latin *caulis eflorem* to the Italian, from the Italian *cauliflore* to the Galician dialect), oral, assimilation.

Конто – account; noun, borrowing from the Italian language *conto*, not direct (from Latin *computus* to the Italian, from the Italian to the Galician dialect), oral, actually borrowing.

Креденс – sideboard, cupboard for dishes; noun, borrowing from the Italian language *credenza*, direct, oral, assimilation.

Локаль – restaurant; noun, borrowing from the Italian language *locale*, not direct (from Latin *locum* to the Italian, from the Italian to Galician dialect), oral, assimilation.

Мантель – coat; noun, borrowing from the Italian language *mantello*, not direct (from Latin *mantellum* to the Italian, from the Italian to Galician dialect), oral, assimilation.

Матура – maturity; noun, borrowing from the Italian language *maturum*, direct, oral, assimilation.

Оказія – opportunity; noun, borrowing from the Italian language *occasione*, not direct (from Latin *occasionem* to the Italian, from the Italian to the Galician dialect), oral, assimilation.

Ондуляція – hair-wave; noun, borrowing from the Italian language *ondulazione*, not direct (from Latin *undulare* to the Italian, from the Italian *ondulazione* to Galician dialect), oral, assimilation.

Опінія – opinion; noun, borrowing from the Italian language *opinione*, not direct (from Latin *opinari* to the Italian, from the Italian to Galician dialect), oral, actually borrowing.

Оферта – proposal; noun, borrowing from the Italian language *offerta*, direct, oral, actually borrowing.

Пантофля – soft bedroom slippers, usually without heels; noun, borrowing from the Italian language *pantofola*, not direct (loan translation, (caique) from the ancient Greek to the Italian *pantofola*, from the Italian to French, from French *pantoufle* to German, from German *pantoffel* to Polish, from Polish *pantofel* to the Galician dialect), oral, assimilation. [1]

Пательня – frying pan; noun, borrowing from the Italian *padella*, not direct (from Latin *patella* to the Italian and French, from the Italian *padella* to Polish, from Polish *patelnia* to the Galician dialect), oral, assimilation.

Помпа (помпка – «як помпка до ровера») – pump; noun, borrowing from the Italian language *pompa*, not direct (from Latin *pompa* to the Italian, from the Italian to Polish, from Polish *pompa* to Galician dialect), oral, assimilation.

Фармація – pharmacy; noun, borrowing from the Italian language *farmacia*, not direct (from Greek

pharmakeia to the Italian, from the Italian *farmacia* to the Galician dialect), oral, assimilation. [3]

Фест – holiday; noun, borrowing from the Italian language *fiesta*, not direct (from Latin *fiesta* to the Italian, from the Italian *fiesta* to Galician dialect), oral, assimilation.

Шкапа – shoe; noun, borrowing from the Italian language *scarpa*, not direct (from Latin *scalp* to the Italian, English, French, German, from the Italian *scarpa* to the Galician dialect), oral, assimilation. [2]

Conclusions

The next conclusions are based on the followings researches:

1. Phenomenon of borrowing is widespread in modern languages. This phenomenon updates language and prevents it from death.
2. Borrowings divided into different types on several gradations in the Ukrainian language.
3. Borrowing from the Italian language in Ukrainian is primarily concerned with the music and legal spheres. This is mainly nouns, bookish loan words and actually borrowed. Borrowed verbs from Italian in Ukrainian almost never occur.
4. Are also loan words from Italian in the Galician dialect. There are not a lot compared to the Polish and German borrowing. These words began to appear in the Galician dialect from 16-17 centuries, when Italians actively populated Lviv. Loan words exist in our day, but now Ukrainian workers import them when they are actively returning from Italy to home.
5. The structure borrowing from Italian in Galician dialect is quite different from Italian borrowing in the Ukrainian language. In general they are mostly oral and assimilated. Some of them get to the Galician dialect spang, but also there are most of them what have a long way to change. Moreover, in Galician dialect are borrowed verbs, which you will not find in the Ukrainian language.

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