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**ITALIAN WORDS
IN THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE
OF THE 14TH–18TH CENTURIES**

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ABSTRACT

The article is dedicated to the functioning of Italian words in the Ukrainian language of the 14th-18th centuries. Special attention is paid to the adaptation and usage peculiarities of these words in texts of various genres and styles.

KEYWORDS

Ukrainian Language, linguistic identity, socio-onomastics, lexical and syntactic neologisms

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Connections with other languages influenced the formation of the lexical composition of the Ukrainian language throughout its history. They acquired special significance in those periods of language development when, interacting with neighboring Slavic and – through their mediation or directly – with Western European languages, the Ukrainian nation belonged to the civilizational space of contemporary Europe.

Among such contacts, of course, a significant place is occupied by ties with Italy, its language and culture. Having originated in the Middle Ages, these ties reached their greatest development in the new Ukrainian literary language, so it is not surprising that in our time Italianisms constitute one of the leading lexical groups in the everyday and highly specialized lexicon of Ukrainians (see Tyščenko 2009; Del Gaudio 2018; Del Gaudio 2019). However, despite the above, there are very few studies devoted to Ukrainian-Italian language contacts (it is noteworthy that the academic encyclopedia *Ukrainian Language* does not contain an article on these connections, although there are articles on the contacts of the Ukrainian language with some other Western European languages).

Among the available studies, the article by Salvatore del Gaudio *Italian Lexical Component in the Ukrainian Language* stands out, in which «the frequency and relative chronology of the penetration of Italianisms into the Ukrainian language are studied», and «special attention is focused on the problem of determining the main functional areas of use of Italian borrowings and methods of orthographic and grammatical integration of Italianisms into the system of the Ukrainian language» (Del Gaudio 2015: 112). Having analyzed the Italian vocabulary in the Ukrainian language according to chronological, functional and grammatical parameters, Professor del Gaudio described in sufficient detail the main linguistic and extralinguistic features of Italianisms, shedding light on some problematic issues related to this lexical group in the context of the history of the Ukrainian language. We must, however, state that, while working on compiling the *Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language of the 16th – first half of the 17th centuries* (hereinafter – SUM 16–17; the materials of the card index of this dictionary are hereinafter referred to as KSUM), in particular on its *electronic version* (ISUM), we noticed that materials of lexical card indexes of historical dictionaries and texts of Old Ukrainian monuments can also be involved in this analysis. Actually, the purpose of our article is to analyze the Italian vocabulary in the Ukrainian language of the 14th–18th centuries, focusing on the features of its functioning and the semantic transformations that Italianisms underwent in the monuments of different genres of that time; in determining the Italian origin of lexical units, we were guided by the data of the *Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language* and the *Dictionary of Foreign Words* edited by Oleksandr Melnychuk.

Italianisms appear in the Ukrainian language in the early Middle Ukrainian period of its development, which can be explained by the active development of trade between Italian city-states, their colonies and residents of Ukrainian lands (see Del Gaudio 2015: 114–115). Most often, such lexemes were found in oral speech and are rarely documented in written sources. For example, in the register of the *Dictionary of the Old Ukrainian Language of the 14th–15th centuries* (hereinafter – SSUM), compiled mostly on business writing texts, we recorded only two Italianisms:

ДУКАТЬ (it. *ducato*) ‘gold or silver coin’: мы Александръ воєвода [...] знаємо чини(м) [...] и(ж) есмы дали [...] бывшой жонѣ нашої [...] на ка(ж)дыи го(д) ше(с)тсо(т) золоты(х) дукато(в) (1421) (SSUM I, 330);

СОМА (it. *somma*) ‘unit of weight’: и дали есми а̄ кадилницюу от і̄ соми сребра (Putna, 1476) (SSUM II, 368).

At the same time, it is worth adding that some lexemes borrowed through the mediation of the Italian language, for example, *кошт*, *скринька* etc., do not have the mark it. and Italian equivalents in the etymological zone of the articles of this dictionary. The quantitative representation of Italian words in the mentioned dictionary, and therefore in the Ukrainian language of the XIV–XV centuries, was also influenced by the fact that in Ukrainian historical dictionaries it is mostly not distinguished between Italianisms and Latinisms, so Italian lexemes are often marked as Latin in origin; at the same time, no less problematic is the fact that Italian vocabulary often came through other languages, mainly Old Polish and Old Czech, which also «blurs» its clear marking in historical dictionaries¹. Among the

¹ It is likewise challenging to delineate cases in which words were borrowed directly from Italian from those in which Italian functioned as an intermediary language. Certain lexical items discussed in this article (for instance, *арсеналь*, *дарда*, *скринька*)

«first Italianisms» we primarily come across lexemes related to the sphere of trade: *ДУКАТЬ*, *КОШТЬ*, *СКРИНЬКА*, *СОЛДЬ*. It is quite noticeable that these words are recorded in monuments written in various Ukrainian lands, and therefore, we can state that Italianisms were already widespread – albeit in small numbers – in most of the Ukrainian lands of that time.

With the spread of the Renaissance and the Reformation in Ukrainian territories, contacts between the Italian and Old Ukrainian languages became more active. In particular, this was due to the intensification of cultural interactions and the gradual penetration of new everyday practices into the lives of the urban population in particular. This process can be clearly traced in the example of medieval Lviv, a city at the crossroads of trade routes, open to intercultural contacts (Isajevyč 2006). As Roman Lozynskyj notes, «for some period, quite a few Italians lived in medieval Lviv. Most of them were merchants who traded in Italian-made fabrics [...] Several prominent architects of Lviv were also of Italian origin» (Lozynskyj 2005: 87–88). Such an ethnocultural situation, typical for Ukrainian cities of that time, affected interlinguistic contacts, as a result of which new names of clothing and footwear, architectural, musical, craft and other terms, as well as names of persons, entered the Ukrainian language. In particular, the following lexemes are attested in the texts of the specified period:

БАЛЯСЫ (it. *balaustrò*) ‘balusters’: узяли [...] балясы ку охандоству замку покупленныє (Zhytomyr, 1590) (SUM 16–17 II, 16);

БАНИТЬ, **БАНІТЬ** (it. *bandito*) ‘exile’: помененый Кидройть зо всихъ панствъ выволанъ и вѣчнымъ банитомъ естъ (Lublin, 1597) (SUM 16–17 II, 16);

БАНКЕТЪ, **БАНКИТЬ**, **БЕНКЕТЪ** (it. *banchetto*) ‘banquet’: знать, же не ездять на банькеты, ани на опилства, не на фальше, ани на здрады (Vilna, 1599) (SUM 16–17 II, 18);

БАРИЛО (it. *barile*) ‘barrel’: В той час [...] было [...] в пивниці [...] барил пят (Volodymyr, 1568); взели [...] слуги [...] у себестияна [...] горелки барило (Lutsk, 1595) (SUM 16–17 II, 23);

БИРЕТЬ (it. *berretta*) ‘beret’: Але ѿбе(р) ихъ мае(т) бы(ти) зна(ч)ны(и), ша(п)ки або биреты жо(л)тыє (1566) (SUM 16–17 II, 84);

БУРАТИКЪ (it. *buratto*) ‘patterned decorative fabric’: патрхилев два буратику злоткового (Lutsk, 1621) (SUM 16–17 III, 97);

ГАЛЯРА (it. *galera*) ‘galley’: двѣ тысячи кгаляр альбо вкрѣтовъ га(р)маты водной на моры кгрє(ц)ко(м) (згинѣло) (SUM 16–17 VII, 125);

ЖУПАНЪ, **ЖЕПАНЪ** (it. *giuppone*) ‘outerwear decorated with fur’: жупа(н) пахолико(в) блаки(т)ны(и) лу(н)ски(и) [...] побра(л) (Kyiv, 1501) (SUM 16–17 IX, 181);

ЖУПИЦА (it. *giuppa*) ‘vest’: бодрин твой, Яцко Патрикѣевич з отаманом Гнойницким [...] побрали [...] жѣпицѣ Лунскѣю со срѣбромъ (Vilna, 1546) (SUM 16–17 IX, 181);

КАВАЛЕРЪ (it. *cavalliere*) ‘knight, cavalier’: Славнымъ та въ томъ вршакѣ, оучини(л) Рицеремъ, Корогви его бы(с) былъ мощнымъ Кавалеремъ (SUM 16–17 XIV, 4);

КАВАЛКАТОРЪ, **КАЛВАКАТОРЪ** (it. *cavalcata*) ‘horseman’: а потомъ ѿ(д) оумѣтного кава(л)катора и до войны способнымъ ставаеъ (Vilna, 1627) (SUM 16–17 XIV, 4);

КАНАВАЦЪ, **КАНАВАЦА** (it. *canavaccio*) ‘silk or cotton striped fabric’: Канавцу наробленого едвабного локоть сорокъ (1596) (KST²);

КАПСА (it. *capsa*) ‘wallet’: Чпа(г): кишена [...] ка(п)са (Kyiv, 1627) (SUM 16–17 XIV, 45)

КАРЕТА, **КАРИТА**, **КАРѢТА** (it. *carretto*) ‘carriage’: къ тому карета новая безъ ланцуховъ и безъ попоны, рыдванъ старый съ попоною лихою (Lutsk, 1576) (SUM 16–17 XIV, 53);

КАРМАЗИНЪ (it. *carmesino*) ‘dark red cloth’: оксамиту всякого простого отъ локтя грошей два; от кармазину атласу от локтя грошей три (Vilna, 1568–1573) (SUM 16–17 XIV, 54);

КАССА (it. *cassa*) ‘treasury’: Шафаро(в) вбрали дво(х) [...] до ка(с)си це(р)ковной (Lviv, 1644) (SUM 16–17 XIV, 59);

are identified as Italianisms, as Ukrainian adopted them directly from Italian rather than from Arabic, German, or another source language.

² Here and further, the materials of the card index of the *Historical Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language* edited by Yevhen Tymchenko are referred to as KST.

КАЦИЯ (it. *cazza*) ‘censer’: є(д)на кация сръбрьнаа позлотистаа важить $\frac{3}{4}$ гриве(н) сръбра (Lviv, 1579) (SUM 16–17 XIV, 66);

КАШТАЛЯНЬ, КАШТЕЛЯНЬ (it. *castellano*) ‘bailiff’: По немь панова(л) сн̄ь его кна(з) ян̄шь кашталань краковскій (Ostroh, 1509–1633) (SUM 16–17 XIV, 68);

КОЛДРА (it. *coltre*) ‘blanket’: Ко(л)дра кита(и)ковая че(р)леная (1571) (SUM 16–17 XIV, 173);

МАРЦИПАНЬ, МАРЦЕПАНЬ (it. *marzapane*) ‘marzipan’: Оува(ж)те (ж) добро ли є(ст) злото и(з) ржею м̄шено, не шкодливь ли є(ст) марьципань с тр̄тизоною приправны(и), добра ли мл(с)тын(я) ш(т) р̄рки грабленіа (Ostroh, 1599) (SUM 16–17 XVII, 57);

МАШКАРА (it. *maschera*) ‘mask, masquerade’: Слыши, чловече добрый хто жь кольвекь (Бо ижесь машкарою лице свое закрыль, трудно тебе познати) (Volodymyr, 1598–1599) (SUM 16–17 XVII, 84);

ПАЛАЦЬ (it. *palazzo*) ‘palace’: Тоть палаць г(с)дрьски(и) почать справова(н) быти за бискѹпа л̄цького небожьчика (Lutsk, 1552); Мешкане, палаць, дано намь недалеко замку его милости (Rome, 1595) (KSUM);

ПАНТОФЛЯ (it. *pantofola*) ‘slipper’: Выстѹпць: Бачмаги, або Пантофлѣ (Kyiv, 1627) (KSUM);

САЯНЬ, СОЯНЬ (it. *saione*) ‘outerwear for wealthy women’: Саянь китайчаныи съ кнафлями позолотистыми (mid-16th century) (KSUM);

СУТАННА (it. *sottana*) ‘cassock’: виделемь тежь рану на руце правой оглоблю битую вышей локтя спухлую, кривавую, синюю всю руку и сутанну пошарпаную (Lutsk, 1622) (KSUM);

ФАЦЕЛИТЬ (it. *fazzoletto*) ‘shawl’: Главотажь: Б̄ндаликъ, Фацелить, х̄стка (Kyiv, 1627) (KSUM);

ШТАМБА, ШТАНБА (it. *stampa*) ‘stamp; metal type’: Также и штамбу ш(т) р̄ркь євре(и)скіи искупити, юже застави(л) ѳеодорь москвити(н) (Lviv, 1589) (KSUM).

The specified lexemes mostly belong to the names of realities, but some of them acquired a metaphorical meaning in the composition of stable word combinations. This is most noticeably evidenced by the lexeme *палаць*, which in the literary texts of the first half of the 17th century. was used with the attributives *в̄чний*, *небесный*, etc: Щожь ꙗ теперь чинити маю? Южь вазней моих побралъ, запевне знаю. В̄чные палаци мои попсоваль. И все пекло сплюндроваль; И вышедши з него оуклонь м̄ вчинили. Ш пр(с)тый Вертепе, коштовный палацѣ (Lviv, 1616); По тыхъ земныхъ тр̄дахъ и працахъ Вытхни собѣ въ горныхъ палаць. Которыхъ єсь собѣ пожадалъ: Добрыми д̄лы ихъ набываль (Kyiv, 1622); хто той: котрый ваши с̄мненъ п̄стоваль. Дорогѣ до Небесныхъ Палацовѣ тороваль (Lutsk, 1628); Ты з̄ Нб(с)ныхъ палацовѣ, Самъ на стр̄теніе наше исходишь (Chernihiv, 1646) (KSUM). It is interesting that in this case the splendor, luxury of the palace in religious texts was contrasted with the poverty of the nativity scene in which Jesus Christ was born: Христос бог [...] во вертепе, а не в замку или палацу ся родит, во яслех скотских, а не на ложках или одрах коштовных (1598); Въ убогомъ вертепѣ Христа треба шукати, а не въ цесарскихъ любь королевскихъ палацахъ, въ подлыхъ пелюшкахъ, а не в шарлатѣ, лакнучого и прагнучого (Kyiv, 1621) (KSUM).

It is important to emphasize that already at the end of the 16th century. Italianisms began to enter folk phraseology, which is clearly visible in the following lines: Ой ты мужу необачный! Зроби жонѣ бенкетъ смачный: Змажь ю лоемь з̄ дхлого хорта, Ачей зженешь з шкуры чорта (Lutsk, 1575) (SUM 16–17 II, 18). Such processes demonstrate that the mentioned Italianisms at that time had already adapted quite well to the lexical system of the Ukrainian language; the same is evidenced by the gradual onymization of the mentioned words, in particular the transition to surnames: Ивань Баракъ (1649) (SUM 16–17 II, 19), Аньдр̄ѣй Барыло (1649) (SUM 16–17 II, 23); Кирикь Д̄ска (SUM 16–17 VIII, 225), etc.

Adaptation processes, of course, also covered the grammatical level. This is especially clearly visible in the example of the lexeme *фаворь*, which already in the middle of the 17th century. had a derivative lexeme *фаворовати*, although at the beginning of the same century it was sometimes used as a barbarism: пан владыка Володимерский, будучи фаворь кнежати Чорторыскому, декретъ свой духовный ку кривде цорки моее выдал (Volodymyr, 1619); и преречоный отецъ Файлукевичь

[...] доминиканомъ киевскимъ фавороваль и рады додаваль онымъ (Lutsk, 1650) (KSUM); it is interesting that this word was already at the end of the 16th century. was obviously unclear to readers, so on the shores of the *Апокриосис* of Christopher Philalethes it is explained that it is about attachment: при неї такъ стоишь. же лапанье фаворѡвъ (прихи(л)ностей – on the shores) албо якого вышшого счаста [...] ѡ(т) неє в̄м̄ не ѡ(т)разитъ (Ostroh, 1598–1599) (KSUM).

During this period, Italianisms belonging to military vocabulary also acquire great importance, given the permanent armed conflicts and wars that covered the Ukrainian lands:

АРМАТА, ГАРМАТА (it. *armata*) ‘cannon’: и где хто мо(г) а(р)мату, врѣжїя, и добра всѣ zostавивши ѣтекли (mid-17th century) (SUM 16–17 I, 127);

БАШТА, БАКСТА, БАКШТА (it. *bastia*) ‘tower’: А што пишешъ до насъ, ижъ ты [...] вжо еси две баксты накрыль и житницу поставиль (1551) (SUM 16–17 II, 32);

ГВАРДИЯ, КВАРДИЯ (it. *guardia*) ‘guard’: па(н) Павел Монвид Доростайский..., з немалою кгвардиєю слуг своихъ власныхъ там же до Любча приехалъ (Lutsk, 1604); а его милост пан Тишкевичъ [...] однихъ в справе при пехоте своей zostавиль, а самъ з квардиєю на конехъ въехалъ въ брону (Lutsk, 1627) (SUM 16–17 VII, 132–133);

ГРАНАТА, ГРАНАТЪ (it. *granata*) ‘grenade’: убито гранатомъ воеводу (late 17th century) (KST);

ДАРДА (it. *dardo*) ‘spear on a wooden handle’: способившы собе до предъ се взятого умыслу и учинку ихъ мешань и [...] также сепачовъ [...] всѣхъ зъ оружемъ розмаитымъ вахтарскимъ, то есть зъ шефелинами, зъ усписами, зъ дардами... безъборонного чоловѣка [...] збили (Volodymyr, 1598) (SUM 16–17 VII, 173);

МУШКЕТОВЪНИЦА (it. *moschetto*) ‘musket’: тамъ въ замку чоловека килка на смерть збили, стрелбы еє милости панее Маршалковое: мушкетовъницъ шесть, гаковницъ пять (Zhytomyr, 1618) (SUM 16–17 XVIII, 174–175);

МУШКЕТЪ (it. *moschetto*) ‘musket’: которые то при(н)ципалове [...] спо(л)не и є(д)носта(и)не [...] з великою гарьматою, з дѣлами з гако(в)ницами [...] з мѣшкетами сага(и)даками [...] а з и(н)шими бронами во(и)не належачими [...] до за(м)кѣ припѣ(с)тили (Zhytomyr, 1609) (SUM 16–17 XVIII, 175);

ПИСТОЛЕТЪ (it. *pistola*) ‘pistol’: речи(и) немало [...] презъ пана Чешьковского [...] суть побраные и кгвальтовне погрѣбленые, а меновите [...], письтолетовъ пару за золотыхъ тридцеть (Volodymyr, 1627) (KSUM);

ПУЙНАЛЬ (it. *pugnale*) ‘poniard’: Ся [...] съ пуйналми на королѣ помазанци Божїи порывають (Ostroh, 1598–1599) (KSUM);

ФОРТЕЦА (it. *fortezza*) ‘fortress’: гигантъ [...] адъ темный внѣве(ч) силне згрѣхотавши Всѣ мощныи фортеци зъ землею зровнавши Вазней долго триманы(х) с пащекъ выривають (Lviv, 1631) (KSUM).

Such words often acquired new meanings as a result of metaphorical-metonymic transfers. For example, the lexeme (*г*)армата, in addition to the main meaning, also denoted weapons in general (потреба ли во всемъ селе на одного чоловѣка гостя [...] кгвалтомъ зъ арматою [...] находити (Volodymyr, 1594) and retained the original «Italian» meaning of ‘army’ (Гетманъ запорозский зъ гарматою стануль въ Бѣлой Церкви (1630) (SUM 16–17 I, 127)). It is worth noting that in some cases such meanings could undergo figurative reinterpretation, due to the stylistic specificity of the text. In particular, in the dramatic work of Joannikiy Volkovych *Reflections on the Passion of Christ, Our Savior* (1631) we come across a passage «Радѣйся чловече жесь есть воупрѣженный, Такъ славными арматы мощно оузброєнны(и)», in which the word *армата* denotes the spiritual power of a person, not a weapon.

Most of the above-mentioned italianisms have become part of the Ukrainian language and are still actively functioning in it, however, some of them have been lost today or are rarely used:

ДИКЦИОНАРЪ (it. *dizionario*) ‘dictionary’: Далє(м) [...] деся(т) граматы(к) и к̄ книжо(к) ѡ во(с)пытании ча(д) [...] За(с) далє(м) [...] книгѣ [...] ди(к)цивна(р) (Lviv, 1616) (SUM 16–17 VIII, 18);

КОРТЕЗІА (it. *cortesia*) ‘flattery’: Не въ словахъ тылькѡ и кортезіа(х) позвѣрховныхъ, але въ самой речи скѣткомъ показѹючи якъ Ап(с)ль наѹчаетъ (Kyiv, 1648) (SUM 16–17 XV, 38).

From the first third of the 17th century, the mentioned thematic groups of italianisms in the Ukrainian language were replenished with lexical units, at the same time new thematic groups, for example botanical names, developed. The italianisms that appeared in the Ukrainian language during this period include:

АГРЕСТЪ (it. *agresto*) ‘gooseberry’: Писаль въ Почепъ [...] о агрестѣ красномъ (mid-18th century) (KST);

АРСЕНАЛЬ (it. *arsenale*) ‘arsenal’: Арсеналь изрядый, въ немъ же иноцы хранятъ своя корабли и ладии (mid-18th century) (KST);

БАЛДАХИНЪ (it. *baldacchino*) ‘baldachin’: За тѣломъ же везень балдахинъ, жалобю оббитій, шестма коньми, въ чорній капи убранними (early 18th century) (KST);

БАСИСТІЙ (it. *basso*) ‘bass singer’: чернецъ гортаню басысть (early 18th century) (KST);

БАСТІОНЪ (it. *bastione*) ‘bastion’: а на той сторонѣ стѣни здѣланъ триангуломъ бастіонъ каменный (1726) (KST);

КАМФОРА (it. *canfora*) ‘camphor’: врачеве глѹть что камфора є(ст) нѣкаа смола текѹщая и(з) [...] древа (SUM 16–17 XIV, 34);

КОМПАНИЯ (it. *compagnia*) ‘company’: Прийшовши до компанїи не питай, о чомъ розмовляти (mid-18th century) (KST);

ПОМАРАНЧА (it. *pomarančia*) ‘orange’: Взяли зъ мѣстца того [...] помаранчій (mid-18th century) (KST);

САЛАТА (it. *salata*) ‘lettuce; salad’: И буду ѣсть масо... з полевою салатою (1656) (KST);

ФАЦЯТА (it. *facciata*) ‘facade’: Передній щитъ фаятами майстеръ повинень дати хороший на моць и на позоръ оздобный (late 17th century) (KST).

In conclusion, we must state that the history of Italian words in the Ukrainian language in the 14th–18th centuries. is closely connected with civilizational influences and relationships between Western Europe and the Ukrainian lands of that time. Gradually urbanizing according to the European model, Ukrainian cities became part of the European cultural space, and therefore open to numerous interlingual contacts. Connections with the Italian language were quite important at that time, as they made it possible to enrich various thematic groups in the Ukrainian language, in particular, we are talking about economic, architectural, craft, culinary and other terms; however, it is no less important that, intensifying during the 16th–17th centuries, these processes laid a good foundation for the active entry and functioning of numerous Italianisms in the new Ukrainian literary language, moreover, we are not talking about special vocabulary, but about Italianisms as part of the national vocabulary of the Ukrainian language.

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