

барзій), слів грецького (*анафема, апокаліпсис, акафист, литургия, ангел, антихрист, бсь, адъ*) і латинського (*корректор, ценсор, сакрамент*) походження.

Значна кількість абстрактних понять «Требника» свідчить про багатство української лексики. Використання саме цієї лексики сприяло найбільш точному і різносторонньому вираженню людських ідей та замислів, що свідчить про високий рівень розвитку української культури першої половини XVII століття. Просвітницька та реформаційна діяльність Петра Могили, «помазаного вже звичками доби Відродження» [2, 142], збагатила українську культуру європейськими набутками, а літературну мову – науково-термінологічним апаратом, що активно функціонує і сьогодні.

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Natalia Toma

THE «TREBNYK» BY PETRO MOHYLA IN THE CONTEXT OF CHURCH REFORMING AND AUTHOR'S CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY

In the article the place and importance of «Trebnik» by Petro Mohyla is developed in a process of church reformation, vocabulary of this book is analyzed and emphasized the presence of a large amount of abstract lexis in it, an attempt to classify this lexic is done.

Key words: abstract lexis, abstract meaning, term unit, system.

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ВНЕСОК ОМЕЛЯНА ПРИЦАКА У ВІРМENO-КИПЧАЦЬКІ СТУДІЇ

У статті досліджено процес становлення і розвиток наукових зацікавлень Омеляна Прицака, зокрема його інтерес до вірмено-кипчацьких студій і розглянуто його основні праці з цього питання.

Ключові слова: вірмено-кипчацькі студії, Омелян Прицак.

Omeljan Pritsak's scientific activity astounds both at its large range of interests and a creative invention. It is possible that nobody has a complete knowledge of all of his works belonging to Slavic, Byzantine and Altaic studies, treating of a multitude of peoples, languages and dialects. He was a genuine polyhistor, philologist and linguist. His personal bibliography amazes at its number of items and diversity of researched matters [9]. His scientific output, in spite of his often controversial opinions, has remained in its majority vivid and inspiring up to our days.

As far as Turkic studies are concerned, we are able to easily perceive some fields which were the nearest to him. So, being not an Ottomanist himself, he favoured the analysis of the oldest Turkic monuments of Orkhon, Ongin and Tola. Remarkable have been his merits in interpretation of Maḥmud Kasgarī's *Divan* and the Karakhanide period. But his most favoured studies were history and culture of the Huns-Hsiung-nu, Bulgars, Chuvash, Avars, Pechenegs, Cuman-Kipchaks, Khazars and their presumed descendents – Karaims. His achievements in this area are widely known. The main goal of present remarks is to emphasize Omeljan Pritsak's interests in a still insufficiently researched language, namely the Armeno-Kipchak.

The problem of the Armenian emigrants settled down in old Polish Kingdom, and of their languages as well, had to be familiar to him very early. Born in the vicinity of Sambor, a pupil of the secondary school at Tarnopil, a student graduated of John Casimir University of Lviv, Omeljan Pritsak learned the Ukraine history with the help of Ivan Kryp'jakevyc, a student of the eminent Myxajlo Hrussev's'kyj [8, 2]. The Armenian presence in Lviv was notorious to all cohabitants of the city and the knowledge of the existence of their extinguished Turkic language must have been early know to Omeljan Pritsak as a young Orientalist. In 1940, Omeljan Pritsak was during a few weeks in contact with Agafangel Efimovic Kryms'kyj, who, already in 1929, in his valuable study *Tjurki, yx movi ta literatury* [20] devoted a passage to Armeno-Kipchak. On the other hand, A. E. Kryms'kij's pupil, T. I Hrunin, devoted many of his energy and time to analyse the many voluminous Armeno-Kipchak acts of the Kamenets Armenian court. Omeljan Pritsak's attention might have been also drawn by some earlier communications on that language, appearing from 1802 on [2], for instance on those by H. I. Kucuk-Joannesov or by F. E. Kors [12]. It has been known that a turning point in the study

of that language were important papers published by three Turkologists: F. v. Kraelitz-Greifenhorst (1912) [11], J. Deny (1921) [4] and two by T. Kowalski (1927 and 1938) [10].

The period after the World War II brought a new wave of interest in Armeno-Kipchak. In 1949, there appeared a detailed paper by E. Słuszkiewicz [19], in 1953 T. I. Hrunin published his «Pamjatniki polovetskogo jazyka XVI veka» [7] and, in 1967, Sudebnye akta Kamenets-Podol'skoj armjanskoj obsčiny [3]. In 1957, M. Lewicki and R. Kohnova published their «Version turque-kiptchak du «Code des lois» des Arméniens polonais» [13] and, in 1957, J. Deny published his Ephémérides [5].

At that epoch Omeljan Pritsak was a very active and renowned researcher, a holder of a postdoctoral degree from 1951 on the basis of his «Stammesnamen und Titulaturen der altaischen Völkern» [18] and an author of a dissertation, published in 1954, entitled «Die bulgarische Fürstenliste und die Sprache der Protobulgaren» [17], professor at the University of Göttingen. He was also a founder and editor of the old journal with a new title, namely «Ural-Altäische Jahrbücher», and a book series «Ural-Altäische Bibliothek». The invitation to contribute on a large scale to the *Philologiae Turcicae Fundamenta* [15] was for him a new challenge which he stood with full success. He made a presentation of ca. ten Turkic languages that is: Karaim, Karacaj and Balkar, New-Uigur, Altai-Turkic, Abakan- and Culym Turkic, Shor. Classified as belonging to the «Western Middle Turkic», Omeljan Pritsak's paper in German, entitled «Das Kipchakische», is divided into two parts: «Mamluk-Kiptschakisch» and «Armenisch-Kiptchakisch» [16, 74–81, 85–86; 81–85, 86–87].

It was accepted that the members of the Editorial Board were not obliged to agree in all points with the views expressed by individual contributors. Notwithstanding, the last «have been obliged, in a number of cases to cut or to condense the subject-matter, in order to keep within the limits proposed for the work» [16, XIII–XIV]. Quite important was a general indication put in front of the contributors: «Articles on particular languages provide only an «exposition of the elements of the language» and not a comprehensive grammar» [16, XIV]. At the same time the Editorial Committee was able to make clear the difference of the two notions as follows: «A grammar deals with everything which characterizes a particular language, with regard to its general grammar as far as it itself is concerned. It aims at completeness. Under an exposition of the «elements» the Editorial Committee understands on the contrary all which characterizes a particular language in relation to other languages...» [16, XIV]. It is true that we do not know O. Pritsak's personal opinion in regard to the above distinction but it is reasonable to suppose that it was acceptable to him. The linguistic material had to be presented in numbered segments as chapters, paragraphs, sub-paragraphs etc. A short specimen of a presented language in transcription should be given at the end of each article. All those formal frames, or restrictions, should be remembered while appreciating Omeljan Pritsak's texts in question. Now let's have a keener

look at his condensed article on Armeno-Kipchak [16, 74–81, 85–86; 81–85, 86–87].

At the beginning, O. Pritsak gives in seventeen lines a basic historical information on the Armenians emigrating from the 11th century on to Crimea under the pressure of the Seldjuks, on the old name of that peninsula called Armenia Magna, or Armenia Maritima, on main Armenian centres like Caffa, Solkhat and Sudak. Permanent contacts of the Armenian emigrants, mainly in commercial relations, with local Kipchak speaking inhabitants were main reason of the adoption by the Armenians of that language, consequently used also as official and ecclesiastical one (with keeping main Armenian terms). According to O. Pritsak, who makes twice reference to M. Hrusevs'kyj, a part of the Crimean Armenians accepted in 1280 invitation of the ruler Lion I to settle in West Ukraine (Westukraine / Königreich Galizien und Lodomerien). Then they have become known as «Polish Armenians». This delicate problem of the name O. Pritsak solved decisively, using hereafter the name of «Ukrainischen Armenier» (without inverted comma).

Then the author gives a list of Armeno-Kipchak manuscripts that – according to his knowledge – are 28 in number. He describes a stormy history of the Armeno-Kipchak juridical acts from Kamenets for the years 1559–1664, which were supposed to be burnt in 1944, and T. Hrunin's endeavours to publish them. He cites T. Hrunin's only one work (1953) since his *Dokumenty* had not yet appeared. O. Pritsak tries to briefly classify the existing manuscripts according to their contents (linguistic, juridical, religious, chronological), he mentions also the editions by M. Lewicki and R. Kohnova, by F. Kraelitz-Greifenhorst and by J. Deny. He informs also that, «...das Lexikographische Laboratorium der Polnischen Akademie der Wissenschaften setzt auch nach dem unerwarteten Tode Lewicki's seine Arbeit fort» [16, 82].

The score of the article was a characterisation of Armeno-Kipchak based on the ground of main published texts and observations of earlier researchers. While analyzing grammatical phenomena the author often adduced parallel forms of the Karaim. His short survey comprises at first the rules of transliteration and phonetics. O. Pritsak's opinion was that the vocal harmony, as far as -ö and -ü are concerned, had been replaced by a kind of consonant harmony as proved by the word of k'ora 'after, according to'. Then comes the morphology (with its productive nomina with -v and -ov endings, two Infinitives, numerous Converbia and Future Tense in -sar) then the syntax, being totally influenced by the Slavic syntax and characterized by the reversed Genitive construction, a free place for the Predicate. Armeno-Kipchak vocabulary was characterized as possessing numerous loanwords: Arabo-Persian, Slavic and Armenian. The grammatical survey was followed by two fragments of Armeno-Kipchak juridical texts (15 lines all together). The first one presents the beginning of the Psalm 30 published by F. Kraelitz-Greifenhorst in 1912 while the second a fragment of a formal record of the Kamenets-Podolsk Court of Justice of 1559, published by T. I. Hrunin in 1953.

In the first case, O Pritsak modernized the transliteration in few points ($j > y$; $y > \ddot{r}$; $\zeta > \varsigma$) in the second, he replaced the Cyrillic signs with Roman characters and added a German translation. Both texts have been followed by a concise list of Slavic and Armenian loanwords.

A good choice of grammatical elements used to characterize a little known tongue, their clear presentation and, before all others, the treating of Armeno-Kipchak as an autonomous, rightful and important member of the Turkic languages family decided of the value and usefulness of O. Pritsak's handy article, adapted to the type of a reference book like *Fundamenta*.

Speaking about O. Pritsak's isolated but important written contribution to Armeno-Kipchak studies one must add that he also took interest in new publications concerning them. In addition, he presented them and rightly evaluated, in reviews and short notes regularly published in «Ural-Altäische Jahrbücher», directed by himself. He devoted such a note to J. Deny's «Ephémérides», which had been published as the fourth volume of the «Ural-Altäische Bibliothek».

Of course, the immense progress of human science has not also omitted the knowledge of Armeno-Kipchak. A speedy development of many-sided studies on that language that followed the appearance of the article in question made that a good portion of information it contains demands at present corrections and a thorough supplementation. A series of publications by Ö. Schütz, J. Dashkevyc, sir G. Clauson, I. A. Abdullin, I. Vászary and the undersigned have considerably enlarged the field of observation. A regular publication of Armeno-Kipchak texts on a large scale, never known before, started a few years ago by A. Harkavets, opens new prospects for a future larger group of researchers [1].

To finish let me add that Omeljan Pritsak supported Armeno-Kipchak studies also on a practical and organisational level. Giving a series of lectures in Cracow, Warsaw and Poznań in 1959 [14] he showed, as we already know, a special interest in the rebirth of those studies in Polish Academy of Sciences. As a result, a scholarship was awarded to the undersigned by the Societas Uralo-Altaiica which enabled him a research sejour in France and England and starting personal contact and a fruitful collaboration with Jean Deny in Gerardmer [21].

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Edward Tryjarski

OMELJAN PRITSAK'S CONTRIBUTION TO ARMENO-KIPCHAK STUDIES

The article deals with the process of becoming and development of Omeljan Pritsak's scientific interests, including his interest to Armeno-Kipchak studies. His main works on this subject are analyzed.

Key words: Armeno-Kipchak studies, Omeljan Pritsak.

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ЕНЕРГЕТИЧНА БЕЗПЕКА УКРАЇНА В КОНТЕКСТІ МІЖНАРОДНО-ПРАВОВОГО РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ ТРАНСПОРТУВАННЯ НАФТИ

Розглядається проблема енергетичної безпеки України на основі правового аналізу міжнародних документів щодо транспортування нафти. Значна увага приділяється Чорноморсько-Каспійському регіоні, досліджується питання енергетичної незалежності та енергетичної ефективності, а також проблема диверсифікації джерел постачання нафти шляхом створення міжнародних транспортних коридорів на основі міжнародного співробітництва окремих держав (зокрема, Україна, Азербайджан, Грузія, Туреччина, країни Європейського Союзу та інші) у цій сфері.

Ключові слова: енергетична безпека, транспортування нафти, Чорноморсько-Каспійський регіон, диверсифікація, міжнародні договори.