

ADAM FAŁOWSKI
Jagiellonian University in Krakow
adam.falowski@uj.edu.pl

COMMENTS ON THE LEXIS OF AN EARLY 18TH C. MANUSCRIPT EAST SLAVIC DICTIONARY

Keywords: history of East Slavic lexicography, unknown early 18th c. manuscript dictionary, typology of East Slavic lexis

Abstract

The paper discusses a little known manuscript dictionary dating from the beginning of the 18th c. that is stored in the manuscript division of the Jagiellonian Library (Ms.Slav. Qu. 28 *Lexicon slavo-rutenicum*). In actual fact we are dealing with a trilingual (East) Slavic-Latin-German dictionary, which is unfinished (barely reaching the end of letter “o”), and consists of 746 pages in quarto format. The author is thought to be French polyglot and orientalist, Mathurin Veyssière de La Croze.

The primary objective of the paper is to discuss the typological-etymological and functional-stylistic typology of the East Slavic vocabulary included in the analysed lexicon. A preliminary overview of the Slavic lexis in the *Slavic-Ruthenian Lexicon* suggests that the dictionary of the past is worth publishing, so it would become available to a broader group studying the history of East Slavic languages.

The dictionary that is the subject of this paper can currently be found in the manuscript division of the Jagiellonian Library. It belongs to the Berlin Deposit, colloquially known as “The Berlinka,” i.e. a book collection which towards the end of WWII was moved from the Royal Library in Berlin (the former Preußische Staatsbibliothek) to Lower Silesia, before being taken to Cracow, where it has remained. Together with two other lexicons from a similar date (the first half of the 18th c.) it undoubtedly constitutes one of the most valuable and so far barely recognised written works of old East Slavic lexicography.

The three items are:

1. Ms.Slav.Fol. 17 Vocabularium slavonico-latinorum
2. Ms.Slav.Qu. 12 Russisch-lateinisch-deutsches Wörterbuch
3. Ms.Slav.Qu. 28 Lexicon slavo-rutenicum

A closer look at the manuscripts mentioned above establishes that the first two are copies of *The Slavic-Latin Dictionary (Leksykon sloveno-latyns'kyj)* by J. Slavynec'kyj and A. Korec'kyj-Satanovs'kyj, dating from the 17th c. (in LSL), which are known to Slavicists and are accessible to scholars through the edited versions by O. Horbač (1968) and V.V. Nimčuk (1973). The most interesting is the third dictionary, incorrectly known as *The Slavic-Ruthenian Lexicon (Lexicon slavo-rutenicum)*. In fact we are dealing with a trilingual (East) Slavic-Latin-German dictionary, which is unfinished (barely reaching the end of letter “o”), and consists of 746 pages in quarto format. These three lexicons were known known to Slavic philologists as early as the mid-19th c., although they have never become the subject of detailed studies. The first to mention them was a Russian bibliophile and philologist, S. Stroev, in his work “Описание памятников славяно-русской литературы, хранящихся в публичных библиотеках Германии и Франции” (Stroev 1841), and a few decades later scholars describing the Cyrillic collection of the Royal Library in Berlin, namely I. Jacimirskij (1921) and B. Conev (1937), made reference to them.

The only scholar to suggest who the author of the Slavic-Ruthenian Lexicon might be was Stroev.¹ The Russian bibliophile made his discovery across his trace by chance when studying a biography of Mathurin Veyssière de La Croze written by Jordan (*Historie de la vie et des ouvrages de Mr. La Croze, par Jordan, Amsterdam, 1741*). Stroev was riveted by the fact that towards the end of 1709 the subject of the biography completed a Slavic-Latin dictionary, which was to be found in the Berlin Library. Stroev wrote a letter about this to a certain St. Gelais, in which he informed him of the method used to collect the lexical material as well as and the lexicographic sources used.

Mathurin Veyssière de La Croze was born in Nantes (France) on 4 December, 1661. At the age of 14 he left for the Antilles at his own request, where his father was in the mercantile business. Over the course of two years he learnt to speak English, Spanish and Portuguese. On his return to Nantes he joined the Congregation of St. Maur in order to continue his education. However, in 1696 he was forced to leave the Congregation and indeed the country at great speed as among his papers a tract had been found that was anti-Catholic, a tract that he himself had copied. He reached Berlin via Paris and Basel towards the end of 1696, and found employment in the Royal Library. He worked there till his death, i.e. until 1739. It is unknown how and from whom he learnt Russian (the Russian Church language), nevertheless, he was considered for an expert in the language in Western Europe. Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz himself in his letters congratulated him on his progress in mastering the Slavic languages, and he even turned to Prince Boris Kurakin during his stay in Hannover with a request that the latter bring from Moscow examples of the Slavic languages used in the then Russian Empire (Stroev 1841: 115–119).

¹ More on this subject – see Fałowski 2009.

The East Slavic vocabulary of the analysed lexicon is very diverse as regards its location, origin and stylistics, as can be deduced from the work of S. Stroev, Mathurin Veyssière de La Croze “выбирал слова для своего Лексикона из многих книг, печатных и рукописных” (Stroev 1841: 115–119). The French Orientalist and polyglot had at his disposal a considerable number of Cyrillic books belonging to the library in which he worked. It would in theory be possible to establish which books these were, although this would necessitate a long and arduous search. As regards the dictionaries which he did use, we can be sure that he accessed the *Slavic-Latin Dictionary* by J. Slavynec’kyj and A. Korec’kyj-Satanovs’kyj (LSL), as well as the *Latin Dictionary* by J. Slavynec’kyj (LL). There are grounds for assuming that he could have had access to the *Slavic-Ruthenian Lexicon* by P. Berynda (BER) and the *Slavic-Greek-Latin Lexicon* by F. Polikarpov (POLIK). There is, on the other hand, no definite evidence to link the lexicon under analysis and the *Nomenclator* by I. Kopievskij (NOM).

Thus, we can assume that the word register of the *Slavic-Ruthenian Lexicon* was determined by the books and dictionaries which its author had at his disposal and from which he wrote a list of East Slavic vocabulary. The basic criterion for lexis selection was the Cyrillic graphic form of the works. In fact, the question of distinguishing between Church Slavic vocabulary and Russian or West Ruthenian was not a question at all. In this way a rather peculiar Slavic-Ruthenian thesaurus came into being, definitely incomplete, yet constituting an interesting phenomenon in the history of East Slavic lexicography.

Currently this old manuscript of the East Slavic lexicography is being prepared for publication, which will allow a detailed and accurate elaboration of the vocabulary included in it. Even at this stage, however, it is possible to provisionally establish to what extent it will be able to broaden and complement our existing knowledge about the formation of the lexis of the Russian and West Ruthenian languages (especially Ukrainian). In order to achieve this, we shall try to present (albeit selectively) the most important chronological and etymological, as well as functional and stylistic, aspects of the vocabulary found in the *Slavic-Ruthenian Lexicon*. This necessitates a distinction between the following lexical subsets:

1. Russian Church vocabulary (Church Slavic vocabulary in East Slavic version)

This is undoubtedly the dominant group, abounding in, among others, compounds characteristic of Church Slavic language. These are noticeable particularly in the first part of the lexicon, cf. e.g. under „Б”: a) words with the prefix *без-*: 9a **безбрачнии** – caelebs – ungeheirat; 9b **безвласии** – depilis glabrio – kahl; 10b **безглавнии** – actphal(us) decollatus – enthaupt(e); 19b **безсластїе** – amaror taedium – Verdruß (in total 253 lexemes); b) compounds with the component *благо-*: 27b **благоблюденїе** – observantia – Beachtung; 28a **благовожденнии** – desideratus – verlangbar; 28b **благовозрастающии** – bene crescens – wohl wachsent; 31 b **благодарствєнность** – gratitudo – Danckbarkeit (416 lexemes in total); c) compounds with the component *бого-*: 51a **боговраждованїе** – inimitia Dei – Gottesfeindschaft;

55b **богосотворенный** – a Deo fact(us) – von Gott gemacht; 56a **богоугодіе** – Deo placendi cura – Gottgefälligkeit; 57a **богоявитель** – Deum manifestans – Gott eröfnend (92 lexemes in total).

2. Greek-Latin borrowings

Particularly noteworthy are the most recent borrowings, usually underscored by the author of the lexicon, e.g. 1a **аврихалкъ** – aurichalcum – Meßing; 3a **арбутъ** – arbutus memecylum – Holtzapfel; 3b **арсеникъ** – arsenicum – Gift; **артерія** – arteria – Geäder; 75b **валеріанъ** – valeriana h. – Baldrian; 84b **верга** – bacul(us) virga – Stock Ruthe; 239a **динаръ** – denarius – Groschen; 239b **дискось** – discus orbis – Teller; **діаболь** – diabolus – Teufel; **діадима** – diadema – Königszierath; 240a **діалектика** – dialectica; **діалогъ** – dialogus – Gespräch; **діюсь** – deus Diespiter – Gott; 271a **евнухъ** – eunuchus – Verschnittener; 277b **економъ** – oeconom(us) – Haushalter; 385b **имвросіа** – ambrosia – Götterkost Himmelbrot; 410b **карбункуль** – carbunculus – Carbunkelstein; **кардиналь** – cardinalis – Cardinal; **каркинъ** – cancer – Krebs; 411b **каталогъ** – catalog(us) registrum – Register; 414a **кентръ** – centrum – Mittelpunkt; 415b **кинсонъ** – centum – Zinsen; 417a **китись** – cytissus – Geißklee; 479a **литеа** – litania – Lietaney; 499a **мандрагора** – mandragora – Alraun; 545b **навклиръ** – nauclerus – Schifspatron.

3. Polonisms and Western European words.

Cf. e.g. 6b **бажантъ** – phasian(us) – Fasan; 7b **барва** – fulgor nitor – Glantz; 8a **батъ** – navicula – Both, cf. Pol. *bat* ‘a kind of barge’ (BAÑ I: 36); 10a **безвстыду** – impudenter – unverschämt; 15a **безнагани** – incontaminatus – unbefleckt; 18a **безприганы** – immaculatus – incontaminat(us) – rein; 21b **безубору** – imparatus – unfertig; 24b **белкочу** – bilbio bullio – aufkochen; 27a **бирить** – petasuncul(us) – Biret Hütlein, cf. Pol. *biret*; 68a **буда** – tugurium – Bude; 70a **бурштинъ** – glessum succinum – Bernstein; **бута** – arrogantia superbia – Hochmut; 79a **ведлугъ** – iuxta secundum – nach; 83b **венгеръ** – hungar(us) – Unger; 152a **вречка** – cerevisia nova – Würze, cf. Pol. *brzeczka* ‘must, honey mash’ (BR 44); 192b **гершъ** – olus atrum – schwarze Kohl, cf. Pol. *gierz*, Old Pol. *gier*, *gir*, *girz*, Germ. *Giersch* ‘Aegopodium podagraria L.’ (ESUM I: 497); 198b **гльвнїя** – verutum – Wurfspieß, cf. Pol. *glewja*, *glawja* ‘sword’, Lat. *glavia*, *glaiuus* from *gladius* ‘ditto’ (BR 142); 211b **грабаръ** – lacunarius – Teichgräber; 227b **дарда** – lancea hasta – Spieß, cf. Pol. *dard(a)* ‘spear, javelin,’ Ital. *dardo*, French *darde* (BR 85); 257b **драица** – imposter – Betrieger, cf. Pol. *zdrajca*; 263a **дунчикъ** – danus – Dänmercker, cf. Pol. *Duńczyk*; 320a **залога** – thorax – Wam(m)s, cf. Pol. *zaloga* ‘ornamented corset’ (MSZP 372); 320b **залѣтра** – nitrum – Salpeter; 346a **зегаръ** – horologium solariu(m) – Seger; 409b **каплунъ** – capro capus – ein Capaun; 410b **карабинъ** – sclopus – Kar[a]biner; **карацена** – arma squamata lorica – Pantzer; **карбъ** – incisio talliatura

– Kerb; **карбую** – incido – kerben einschneiden; **карета** – benna carpentum – Karette Qutsche; 411a **кардамонъ** – cardamomum – Cardemunu(m); **карловатиі** – nanus pumil(us) – niedrig; 411b **катафалкъ** – mausolaeum – königlich Begräbnuß; 414a **келишекъ** – calicul(us) pecillum cyathus – Becherlein; **келня** – trulla – Schmier Kelle; **кернозъ** – verres – Eber Schwein; 421b **клямка** – obex repagulum vectis – Schlagbaum; **клямра** – ansa ferrea harpagon – Klammer; 499b **марципанъ** – panis marti(us) pasta regia – Martzipan; **маршалекъ** – mareschallus – Marsch; 501a **мата** – storea – Matte.

4. General Russian vocabulary

Cf. e.g. 24b **берегъ** – littus – ripa – Ufer; 25a **береза** – betula – Bircke; 49a **блядка** – meretrix scortu(m) – Huhre, **блядунъ** – scortator – Huhrer; 58b **болото** – caenum lutum – Moraß Sumpf; **боль** – cruciatus dolor – Schmerz; **болезнь** – aegritudo – Kranckheit; 59b **борода** – barba – Barth; **борба** – bellum lucta – Kampf; 61a **бочка** – cadus vas – Faß; **боюся** – metuo timeo vereor – befürchte; 71a **быстрыи** – celer rapidus – schnell; 165b **выблядокъ** – furto genit(us) spuri(us) – Hurensohn; 180a **выхоль** – mus aquaticus – Waßermaus; 181b **вѣдьма** – lamia saga laena – Hexe Verführerin; 188b **вязига** – nerv(us) piscium – Fischadern; 189b **гагара** – gracul(us) monedula – Dohle; 266b **дышло** – temo – Deichsel; 313b **задница** – anus nates podex – der Hinterste Ars; 482b **лодышка** – crus – Schienbein; 676a **обѣзiana** – callitrix simia – Affe; 681b **овинъ** – area – Tenne Darre; 693a **оглобли** – pertica temo – Schlittenstang(en) Deichsel; 696a **олади оладки** – artologan(us) – Pflintz(en); 717b **отокъ** – hydrops – Waßersucht; 722a **очень** – nimi nimium valde – sehr all zu viel; 737b **о(т)пускъ** – dimissio venia – Urlaub Erlaubung.

5. Russian dialect vocabulary

Cf. e.g. 4b **атапри** – aperi – mach auf; 5b **бабъ** – milvus – Weihe; 6b **баика** – ineptiae – Fratzen; 6b **баиникъ** – blatero congerro – Schwätzer; 7a **балтунъ** – homo nauci – Schurck liederlicher Gesell; 7a **балушка** – rixa altercatio – Hader Zanik; 7a **балушникъ** – rixator altercator – Haderer Zäncker; 17b **безпомхи** – innocu(us) insons – unschuldig; 17b **безпоруху** – indemniss – schadloß; 25a **берсень** – uva crispa – Stachelbeer; 60a **борозна** – sulc(us) lira – Furch; 61a **ботникъ** – funda rete sagena tragula – Fischernetz Kratzhamen; 67a **брухатая** – gravida – schwangere Fraw; 67a **брухатю** – praegnans sum – schwanger seyn; 69a **букавка** – crepitaculum – Klapbüche; 70a – **бусель** – ciconia – Storch; 70a **бухаръ** – porrum cepe – Zwibel; 135a **воробецъ** – passer – Sperling; 135a **ворогую** – auguror hariolor vaticinor – weißagen; 138a **воспа** – vari – Bocken; 167a **выга** – ripa – Uffer; 181b **вѣдунка** – lamia saga laena – Hexe Verführerin; 197b **глотъ** – rapa – räuberisch; 222a **гумна** – veteraria – Lumpen; 239a **дикуша** – fago triticum erisimum – wilder Weitzen; 251a **доможиры** – dii penetrales; 266b **дыхло** – temo – Deichsel; 292a **жира**

– pascha – Wende; 293a **жолбакъ** – gangrena – Krebs; 293b **жрачь** – balatro epulo comedo – Schlummerfresser; 321a **замеледить** – moror commoror – sich aufhalten; 337a **заякъ** – capra fera – Gemie; 405a **казарокъ** – avis siberica – ein siberischer Vogel; 406a **калаузъ** – conductor – ein Wegweiser; 410b **карбасъ** – navicula – Schifen; 411b **каршъ карчь** – caudex – Stamm; 411b **катагара** – ergastulum tugurium casa – Hütte; 411b **катуны** – mulieres tartaricae – Tartarinnen; 419a **клекъ** – mustum – Most; 421a **клуша** – cuculuscornix – Guckuck; 461a **кума** – catin(us) – Napf; 461a **кумичка** – patella – Schiſſelchen; 461b **кумоха** – febris – Fieber; 464a **куръ чечени(т)ся** – gallus cantat – der Hahn krähet; 467b **ларъ конура** – fovea – Grube; 469a **латка** – hebes – ein Tiegel; 482b **лодога рыба** – alosa – ein kleiner Seefisch; 482b **лодышка** – crus – Schienbein; 487b **лужбина** – testa cortex – Chale; 487b **лузга** – squama – Schuppen; 487b **лузги** – palpebrae valvolus; 487b **лузги очнїе** – Augenlieder Vorhanglette; 489b **лупуха** – intertrigo – der Wolff; 495b **мадеж** – lichen – Zittermahl; 496b **маля** – famulus – Diener; 507b **меледнїи** – tardus lent(us) – langsam; 507b **меледно** – lente tarde – langsam; 507b **меледной человекъ** – cessator cunctator – saumseliger Mensch; 507b **меледити** – cesso cunctor – saumig seyn verweilen; 509a **мерзлякъ** – stiria – Eiſzapff; 514a **мжа** – immorata quies – Ruhe; 514a **мжачка игра** – myinda – der blinden Kuh; 515a **мигиръ** – sepia tipula – Waſſerspinnne; 531b **морховати** – rugosus – runtzlich(en); 532b **мохна** – iuba coma – Mähne; 540b **мытъ** – diarrhaea dysenteria – Ruhr; 540b **мытюся** – diarrhaea laboro – an der Ruhr kranck liege(n); 543a **мятка мятба** – turbo editio – Aufruhr; 550a **надебе** – convenit decet – es gebührt sich; 551a **надраги** – femuralia caligae – Hos(en) Underhos(en); 555b **накляпыи** – curvus recurvus – krum gebücket; 560b **напарїя** – tereba – Bohrer; 566a **нарогъ** – vomis – Pflugschar; 567b **нарты** – vehiculum sibericum trahea canibus vecta – Hundeschlitten; 571b **наслега неслегъ** – diversorium – Herberge; 589a **недлячего** – frustrat – umbsonst; 596b **некакъ** – minime nequaquam – mit nichten; 618b **несамω** – non admodu(m); 630b **нечни нични нешкни** – tace – halts Maul; 631a **нешце(о)** – fortasse vix – kaum vielleicht; 635b **нишкомъ дѣлати** – tacite agere – still schweigend handel; 648b **облѣзіана** – simia – Affe; 653a **обора** – funis – Steick Seil; 656a **обротъ** – capistrum fiscella – Kapzaum Maulkorb; 656a **обротити** – fraenum impono capistro – zäumen; 664b **овець** – vervex – Ramm; 669b **осва** – insectum – Ungeziefer; 681b **овинъ** – area – Tenne Darre; 685a **ωгурияюся** – efferor ferocio – verwildern; 685b **ωгурливи** – efferus ferax opiniator – eigensinnig; 686a **ωдвѣрокъ** – limen – Thürschwelle; 688a **ωдробью** – pertimesco extimesco – sich fürchten; 688b **ωду(ы)шка** – anhelitus astma dasia – das Keichen; 697b **ωловина** – sicera potus inebrians – starck Getränck gemachter Wein; 704a **ωполоникъ** – trulla tudos – Stößel; 706b **ωрало** – aratrum – Pflug; 712b **ωслопъ** – bombardata – Büchse; 713b **ωсолодка** – unifolium – ein Blat; 714a **ωстава** – foenum cordum – Grumt; 717b **ωтокъ** – hydrops – Waſſersucht; 718a **ωтокъ** – insula – Insul; 719b **ωхапка** – a(m)plexatio – Umbarmung; 719b **ωхапляю** – amplexor – umbarmen; 719b **ωхлопїя ωхлопокъ** – stupa – Flachswerck; 721a **ωчепъ** – pertica longurio – Stang Brunschwenkel; 722a **ωчосъ** – scabies – Krätze Räude; 723a **ωщепокъ ωщепки** – segmenta – Spähne;

730а **ω(т)кашни(т)ся** – *dissentio* – nicht miteinstim(men); 731а **ω(т)кутываю** – *revelo* – eröffnen; 735b **ω(т)пахиваю** – *detrudo* – herunterstoßen.²

6. West Ruthenian (Ukrainian, Belarusian) vocabulary

The primary source are in principle the 17th c. West Ruthenian dictionaries (BER; LL; LSL). Cf. e.g. 197а **глипаю** – *circumspicio* – glupen umbhersehen; **глипаніе** – *circumspectio* – das Glup(en), cf. Глипаніе: Поглядане. Ты инамо глипаеши, и ино бесѣдуеши (BER 25), глипаніе, е(ж) есть сѣмо и онамо позираніе. Circumspectio, Глипаю. Circumspitio (LSL 21), Ukr. dial. глипати ‘поглядати’ (ESUM I: 525); 325b **заплютіе** – *platea vicul(us)* – Gaße, cf. Ukr. dial. запліте ‘поле, яке лежить за тином’ (ESUM IV, 441); 355b **знечѣя** – *ex improviso* – unvermute(t), cf. Ukr. dial. знечая ‘знанацька’ (ESUM VI: 286); 356а **зныдѣваю** – *marcesco torpesco taedet* – *verdrießlich* oder *schlap* werden, cf. Ukr. знидіти розм. 1. Втратити силу, здоров'я, стати кволим; захиріти (про людей). // Стати чахлим; зав'янути, зачахнути (про рослини). 2. Ослабнути, занепасти (WTSSUM 378); **знюзнїи** – *vehens* – *fahrend*, **знюздникъ** – *auriga vector* – Fuhrman, cf. Сну(з)никъ ѳздный. Eques (LSL 105); 435b **копысаю копысуу** – *fodico fodio exascio* – *aufhacken aufgraben*, cf. Копысаю: Копая землю копытомъ (BER 54), Копысаю. Fodio teram vngula (LSL 46); **копысть** – *spatha lignea* – Schippe, por. Копысть. Spatha lignea (LSL 46), Ukr. dial. копысть ‘клиноподібний зуб у ралі’ (ESUM II: 567); копыстка – *spathula* – Spatchen, cf. Ukr. dial. копыстка ‘дерев'яна лопатка для розмішування тіста’, копыстник ‘тс.’ (ESUM II: 567); 530а **моловка рыба** – *aruo*, cf. аруа, моло(в) ка рыба (LL 27v), Ukr. dial. мулька ‘дрібна рибка Г; молодий приплід риб Ж; (іхт.) гольян, *Phoxinus rivularis* Ж’, мулівка, мулявица, мулявка ‘тс.’ (ESUM III: 533); 667b **окнина** – *abyssus* – *Abgrund*, cf. Бездна, Безодня, пропасть(ь), глубокость, мнѣзство многое вѣдъ, окнина (BER 6), Ukr. вікно ‘ополонка в кризі; місце в болоті, не заросле водоростями; місце, де вирує вода’, вікнина ‘чисте місце в болоті’, вікновина ‘тс.’, dial. вікнина ‘замулена глибока яма під водою’ Me (ESUM I: 398); 681b **ωгавность** – *ignominia contumelia* – *Schmach*; **ωгавнїи** – *ignominiosus* – *schmachlich*, cf. Ukr. dial. огавний ‘великий, сильний Г; набридливий, обтяжливий, страхітливий, незграбний, величезний, огидний ВеЛ’, Old Russ. огавити ‘потривожити’, огавие ‘досада, неспокій’ (ESUM IV: 152); 700а **ωмышеніе** – *erratum* – *Verseh(en) Irthum*; **ωмышенился** – *reccavit errat* – *er hat sich geirret verstoß(en)*, cf. Ukr. dial. обмиснутися, ом'яснутися ‘помилитися’ Г, Ж, омиснутися ВеБ, омиснитися О ‘тс.’ (ESUM IV: 139; 189); 701b **ωпачина** – *remus* – *Ruder Patsche*, cf. Гребло: Весло, опачина (BER 28), Ukr. dial. опачина ‘весло СУМ; правильне весло Л, Ж; весло на гребному судні Г; кермо на плотах О; велике весло Пі, Ж’, Bielorus. dial. апачына ‘пристосування для керування

² The above-mentioned group of words has been the subject of a few studies in which their ranges in Russian dialects were presented in detail (see Fałowski 2012a, 2012b, 2012c).

плотом', пачына 'весло' (ESUM IV: 197); 704а **шполоникъ** – trulla tudos – Stößel, cf. trulla, шполоникъ, сосу(д) ви(н)ны(й), вапило (LL 302v), ополоникъ, Половник (?) (ср. укр. ополоник 'разливательная ложка') (1682 – SRJ 13: 29), Ukr. полоник 'велика ложка для насыпания стравы', ополоник 'тс.', dial. полонік 'совок для вичерпування води з човна' Ник, сполонік, сполік, шполік 'тс.' Ник, Russ. половник, уполовник, Belar. палонік, апалонік, Old Ruth. уполовьникъ, м. испол 'ківш для вичерпування води з човна' (ESUM IV: 499).

7. Unrecognised vocabulary

These are lexemes which it has not been possible to identify at the present stage of the research. The reason for such a state of affairs can be attributed to the fact that they have often been very distorted or abbreviated in an irregular way in the course of their excerption, which was then compounded when the author of the lexicon copied them. It is surprising that identical Latin lexemes appear in the previously mentioned 17th c. West Ruthenian dictionaries, yet, we find completely different Slavic equivalents next to them. Cf. e.g. 45b **блезъ** – macula – Flecken; **блезный** – [macu]los(us) – fleckig; 61а **варадомай** – carrus – Karren, cf. Russ. вородун тул. (вередить?) одноколка, двуколка, таратайка, брыкушка, беда, двуколая тележка, кабриолет (ДАHL I: 243), вородун, одноколка. Венев. Тул., 1850. (SRNG V: 109); 79а **ведекъ** – labes ruina – Fall Fehler, cf. labes, labecula, паденіе, врета (= вреска), порокъ, губите(л)ство, скве(р)на (LL 170v); 148а **вракъ** – arbustum – Knack Gesträuch, cf. arbusta, хвра(с)тіе, лѣ(с) – (LL 28v), метесыlos, хвра(с)тие (LL 187); 181b **вѣверъ** – bitumen Judenleim; cf. bitumen, кле(й), живица (LL 41), 217b **гронъ** – pruina – der Reiff, cf. Слана: Серень, роса зме(р)злая, слота. Слань: слота (BER 116); Слана. серень. Роса смерзлая. Pruina (LSL 103), pruina, слана, мра(з), слан(ъ) – (LL 245v); 283b **жебъзній** – purulent(us) – eiterig underkötig, cf. purulent(us), ропя(с)тни(й) – (LSL 248); 339а **зброи** – marsupium – Tasche, cf. marsupiu(m), ковчежець, мѣшокъ, мо(ш)на (LL 184); 385b **имскъ** – lasciv(us) petulans procaх proterv(us) – leichtfertig; **крутякъ** – gallus indic(us), cf. Czech *krůta*, *krůtí* 'ditto', Germ. dial. *Grutte*, from the German *Truthahn* (REJ 316); 539b **мыка птица** – gavia – Kibitz, cf. gauia, ли(с)ка птица (LL 136v); 539b **мыка қвѣръ** – gazela – Zibetkatze Muscuthier, cf. gazela, мишка, пижмо (LL 137); 588b **недворкою** – serio – ernsteich, cf. Тщивых, бе(з) жарту (BER 135), serio, тщивѣ (LL 274); 633а **ниготъ** – murena – Lampret, cf. муга(е)на, угоръ мо(р)ски(й) риба (LL 194); 640а **носса** – struthio camelus – Vogel Strauß, cf. strut[h]iocamel(us), стру(с) – (LL 283v); 656b **обротница рыба** – latus – der Breitfisch, cf. latus, широки(й), проста(н)ны(й); latus, бокъ, бедро (LL 173v); 669а **оргава** – specula – Warte, cf. specula, стражница, тве(р)жа (LL 280); 680а **шболокъ** – aries – Maubrecher, cf. aries, ове(н) – (LL 30); 721а **шцищеніе** – superliminare – Oberschwel Feston(en), cf. superliminare, надпражие, наддверие (LSL 289v).

The overview of the Slavic lexis in the *Slavic-Ruthenian Lexicon* presented above suggests that the dictionary is worth publishing in order to make it more readily

accessible to those interested in the history of East Slavic. Particularly significant for historical lexicology are subgroups 5 (Russian dialect vocabulary) and 6 (West Ruthenian vocabulary). The latter is especially important is, if we take into consideration the limited West Ruthenian lexicography (Belarusian, Ukrainian) in the 18th c. The text provides new data concerning the penetration of Polonisms and Western European words into the Ruthenian languages. It also demonstrates the derivational richness of the East Slavic lexis, particularly with regard to Ruthenian Church Slavic language, as the entries in the lexicon are arranged not only in alphabetical order, but also in groups that bring together entire word families within one entry. Thus, it constitutes an excellent source for word formation studies. The dictionary is also tangible proof of the Western European interest in the exotic and enigmatic 18th c. Slavic East, its languages and culture.

References

- BAŃ = Bańkowski A. 2000. *Etymologiczny słownik języka polskiego*. [vol. 1–2]. Warszawa.
- BER = Nimčuk V.V. (ed.). 1961. *Leksykon slovenoros'kyj Pamby Beryndy*. Kyjiv.
- BR = Brückner A. 1927. *Słownik etymologiczny języka polskiego*. Kraków.
- DAHL = Dal' V. 1978–1980. *Tolkovyj slovar' živogo velikoruskogo jazyka*. [vol. 1–4]. Moskva.
- ESUM = 1982–2012. *Etymolohičnyj slovnyk ukrajins'koji movy*. [vol. 1–6]. Kyjiv.
- LL = Nimčuk V.V. 1973. *Leksykon latyns'kyj Je. Slavyneć'koho*. – Nimčuk V.V. (ed.). *Leksykon latyns'kyj Je. Slavyneć'koho. Leksykon sloveno-latyns'kyj Je. Slavyneć'koho ta A. Korec'koho-Satanovs'koho*. Kyjiv: 60–420.
- LSL = Nimčuk V.V. 1973. *Leksykon sloveno-latyns'kyj Je. Slavyneć'koho ta A. Korec'koho-Satanovs'koho*. – Nimčuk V.V. (ed.). *Leksykon latyns'kyj Je. Slavyneć'koho. Leksykon sloveno-latyns'kyj Je. Slavyneć'koho ta A. Korec'koho-Satanovs'koho*. Kyjiv: 421–540.
- MSZP = Wysocka F. (ed.). 2003. *Mały słownik zaginionej polszczyzny*. Kraków.
- NOM = Kopievskij I. 1700. *Nomenklator na russkom, latinskom i nemeckom jazykach*. Amsterdam.
- POLIK = Keipert H. (ed.). 1988. *F. Polikarpov. Leksykon trejazyčnyj. Dictionarium trilingue. Moskva 1704*. [= *Specimina Philologiae Slavicae* 79]. München.
- REJ = Rejzek J. 2001. *Český etymologický slovník*. Leda.
- SRJ = 1987. *Slovar' russkogo jazyka XI–XVII vv*. [vol. 13]. Moskva.
- SRNG = 1970. *Slovar' russkich narodnych govorov*. [vol. 5]. Moskva, Leningrad.
- WTSSUM = Busel V.T. (ed.). 2001. *Velykyj tlumačnyj slovnyk sučasnoji ukrajins'koji movy*. Kyjiv.
- Conev B. 1937. *Slavjanski rǎkopisi v Berlinskata dǎržavna biblioteka*. [= *Sbornik na bǎlgarskata akademija na naukite* 31]. Sofija.
- Fałowski A. 2009. *O trzech zabytych rukopisnych pamjatnikach vostočnoslavjanskoj leksikografii XVIII veka*. – Bertolissi S., Salvatore R. (eds.). *Forma formans. Studi in onore di Boris Uspenskij*. [vol. 1]. Napoli: 199–207.
- Fałowski A. 2012a [forthcoming]. *Wschodniosłowiańska leksyka dialektalna w rękopiśmiennym słowniku (Lexicon slavo-rutenicum) z początku XVIII w.*
- Fałowski A. 2012b [forthcoming]. *Maloizvestnyj rukopisnyj vostočnoslavjanskij slovar' XVIII veka*.
- Fałowski A. 2012c [forthcoming]. *Nieznany rękopiśmienny słownik wschodniosłowiański (Lexicon slavo-rutenicum) z początku XVIII w.*

- Horbač O. 1968. *Peršyj rukopysnyj ukrajins'ko-latyns'kyj slovnyk Arsenija Korec'koho Satanovs'koho ta Jepifanija Slavynećkoho*. Rym.
- Jacimirskij A.I. 1921. *Opisanie južno-slavjanskich i russkich rukopisej zagraničnych bibliotek*. [vol. 1 = *Sbornik otdelenija russkogo jazyka i slovesnosti Rossijskoj Akademii Nauk* 98]. Petrograd.
- Nimčuk V.V. (ed.). 1973. *Leksykon latyns'kyj Je. Slavynećkoho. Leksykon sloveno-latyns'kyj Je. Slavynećkoho ta A. Korec'koho-Satanovs'koho*. Kyiv.
- Stroev S. 1841. *Opisanie pamjatnikov slavjano-russkoj literatury, chranjaščichsja v publičnych bibliotekach Germanii i Francii*. Moskva.

