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UKRAINIAN AND RUSSIAN BORROWINGS IN POLISH OF THE PETTY NOBILITY VILLAGE OF DOROHAN IN ZHYTOMYR REGION

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Abstract. *The article presents Ukrainian and/or Russian borrowings used by Poles living in a small petty nobility village in Zhytomyr region in Ukraine in comparison with some other Polish dialects in the same territory. There are excerpted and analyzed 121 borrowed words divided into several thematic groups: “General notions” – e.g. budzień ‘workday’, nazad ‘back’, semia ‘family’; “Person and his characteristics” – e.g. durny ‘foolish, stupid, silly’, harny ‘nice, beautiful’, Kacap ‘of Russian nationality’, pjanica ‘drunkard’; “Activities and physical condition” – e.g. rozpowiadać ‘to tell’, wzuć się ‘to put on one’s shoes’, otdychiwać ‘to have a rest’; “Feelings, emotions and behaviour” – e.g. przezierać ‘to despise, disdain’, swarzyć się ‘to argue, quarrel’, wołnować się ‘to worry about’; “Food, dishes and kitchenware” – e.g. hreczka ‘buckwheat’, deruny ‘potato pancakes’, kastrulka ‘saucepan’; “State, administration and policy” – e.g. pensja ‘retirement’, partyjny ‘belonging to a party’, bryhadir ‘brigadier’.*

Among the borrowings words of Ukrainian origin prevail – there are 59 of them, i.e. about 49%; there are 42 lexical units of possible Ukrainian and/or Russian origin, i.e. about 35%, and 20 lexemes of strictly Russian origin, i.e. 16%.

The comparison with other Polish dialects in Ukraine showed that out of 121 analyzed words 91 words are known and used also in other neighbouring settlements, what constitutes 75%. The most similarities – 59 words, i.e. about 49%, have been noted with the petty nobility dialect of Siaberka and peasant Oleshkivtsi and Hrechany.

Keywords: *Polish in Ukraine, petty nobility, peasant, borrowing*

Introduction. The Polish language, brought to Ukraine in the 16th-19th c. from ethnic Poland and preserved until now, is an important and unique part of the mutual Polish-Ukrainian cultural heritage. Before the World War II, Polish in Ukraine was spoken in various places. Currently, the situation is changing: compact Polish-speaking areas became less frequent and even relic, especially in the area left to the river Zbruch that belonged to the Russian Empire already since the end of the 18th c.

Recent research and publications.

The research conducted so far on the Polish language in Ukraine has shown

that it reflects the local Poles' former state origin: peasant (*chłopi*) or petty nobility (*szlachta*). There have been published several monographic studies on phonetics and inflection system as well as on vocabulary of peasant dialects in Ukraine [cf. 5, p. 25–31], while the knowledge of Polish spoken by descendants of petty nobility is still scarce, limited to separate articles and one monograph on vocabulary of one dialect [14, p. 18–21]. Thus, it requires further theoretical and practical studying on a vast material basis from different places.

Dorohan is a Polish petty nobility village in Zhytomyr region, 68 km to the west of Zhytomyr. The phonetic and inflectional features of its Polish language were generally presented by Yulia Yavorska as part of her research on the language of several Polish dialects in that territory and further described by Ewa Dzięgiel along with the history of the village, founded probably at the end of the 18th – the beginning of the 19th c. [3]. There was also analyzed one thematic layer of Dorohan vocabulary concerning food and culinary in comparison with the corresponding vocabulary of some other Polish dialects in Ukraine [13]. The necessity of considering vocabulary, both borrowed and native, from the point of view of its functioning and thematic variation was repeatedly pointed out by Janusz Rieger [7; 8]. The first steps in this direction were made by Aleksandra Krawczyk[-Wieczorek] on the example of peasant dialect of Matskivtsi in Podilia [5; 9], Liudmyla Yanushevska and Oksana Zakhutska [4; 10; 12; 13], and Viktoriia Cherniak [2].

The purpose of this article is to present Polish vocabulary of Dorohan from the perspective of Ukrainian and Russian borrowings that inevitably appear in various thematic scopes in comparison with other Polish dialects in Ukraine. Such a description will become the next step in studying Polish vocabulary of descendants of petty nobility in Ukraine and will benefit to making its generalized vision in the future.

Data and methods. The material for this analysis was extracted from the texts recorded in Dorohan in 2002-2003 by A. Krawczyk[-Wieczorek], Marta Gugala and Genowefa Tymbrowska within the dialectical research conducted under the supervision of Prof. J. Rieger. This is

a total of more than 10 hours of recordings (over 200 pages of typescript) from five respondents: KS22, MJ27, SB32, HR42, and JS49 (the digits indicate the year of birth).

The borrowings are presented thematically in comparison with corresponding vocabulary of neighbouring inhabitants of Siaberka (abbreviation: Siab) [11] and respondents of the petty nobility origin from Sataniv on the Zbruch River (abbreviation: Sat) [6] as well as with the vocabulary used in some peasant villages: in Oleshkivtsi and Hrechany based on the vocabulary by Iwona Cechosz-Felczyk (abbreviations: Oleshk, Hrech) [1], and in nearby Matskivtsi following A. Krawczyk[-Wieczorek] (abbreviation: Matsk) [5]. Within the defined thematic groups, words are given alphabetically, mostly in the basic form. Nouns, recorded only in plural, are given unchanged, similarly are described diminutives. Nouns (including diminutives) inevitably prevail, with a few adjectives and verbs.

Results. There have been excerpted 121 Ukrainian and/or Russian borrowings, including a few archaic, regional, and dialect Polish words that have parallels in contemporary Ukrainian and Russian (marked with an asterisk *). The lexemes are provisionally divided into several thematic groups; the division is dictated by the available material and some of its aspects can be developed and completed.

General notions [13]

- budzień** ‘workday’, Ukr./Rus. *б/уде/нь* ▲ Siab; Oleshk
bukwa ‘letter’, Ukr./Rus. *б/уква* ▲ Sat; Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk
chibla ‘unless, except’, Ukr. *х/іб/а* ▲ no record
chutko ‘quickly, soon’, Ukr. *х/л/ь/т/к/о* ▲ no record

kilko 'how many, a few', Ukr. dial. *кілько* ▲ Siab; Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk

koncze 'for certain; very, extremely', Ukr. *конче* ▲ no record

kudly 'where', Ukr. *куди* ▲ Siab

nazad* 'back', Ukr./Rus. *назад* ▲ Siab; Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk

nikudy 'nowhere', Ukr. *нікуди* ▲ Siab

odczynięty 'open', Ukr. *відчинений* ▲ Oleshk

posydeńki 'get-together', Ukr. *посиденьки* ▲ no record

semia 'family', Ukr. dial. *сем'я* (lit. *сім'я*, cf. Rus. *семья*) ▲ Siab; Sat; Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk

tudly 'there', Ukr. *туди* ▲ Siab; Hrech

Person and his characteristics [25]

chaziajka 'housewife; hostess', Ukr. *хазяйка*, Rus. *хозяйка* ▲ Sat; Oleshk *chadzajka*, Hrech, Matsk

doglądzony 'taken care of; well-attended', cf. Ukr. *доглянутий* ▲ no record

durny 'foolish, stupid, silly', Ukr. *дурний* ▲ Oleshk, Matsk

dziatki* dim. 'children', cf. Ukr. *дітки*, Rus. *детки* ▲ Siab

gładki 'stout, fat', Ukr. *гладкий* ▲ Oleshk

harny, dim. **harniuni** 'nice, beautiful', Ukr. *гарний*, dim. dial. *гарніюній* ▲ Sat

Kacap 'of Russian nationality', Ukr. *кацап* ▲ no record

krepki 'sound, strong', Ukr. pot. *крепкий*, Rus. *крепкий* ▲ Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk

ludzina 'person', Ukr. *людина* ▲ Siab; Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk

mołodycia, **mołodyca** 'young married woman', Ukr. *молодиця* ▲ Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk

nierodny 'unrelated', Rus. *неродной* ▲ Oleshk

łopytny 'experienced', Rus. *опытный* ▲ no record

ɓjanica 'drunkard', Rus. *пьяница* ▲ Siab; Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk

Polaczka 'Polish woman', Ukr./Rus. *полячка* ▲ Sat; Oleshk, Matsk

poprawić się 'to put on weight', Ukr. *поправитися*, Rus. *поправиться* ▲ no record

posłuchniany 'obedient', Ukr. *послухняний* ▲ no record

przyпытalski 'open-hearted, polite', cf. Ukr. *припитливий* ▲ no record

pusty 'light-headed, thoughtless', Ukr. *пустий* ▲ no record

robotiaszczy 'hard-working', Ukr. *роботящий*, Rus. *работящий* ▲ no record

sierjozny 'serious', Ukr. *серйозний*, Rus. *серьёзный* ▲ no record

spletnica 'gossip, newsmonger', Rus. *сплетница* ▲ Sat

splucha 'sleepyhead', Ukr. *сплюха* ▲ no record

uczony 'learned, erudite', Rus. *учёный* ▲ Siab

wzrosły 'adult, grown-up', Rus. *взрослый* ▲ Siab; Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk

zameżny 'wealthy, affluent', Ukr. *заможний* ▲ Hrech *zamożny*

Activities and physical condition [12]

dawić się 'to choke', Ukr. *давитися*, Rus. *давиться* ▲ Siab; Hrech

nahodować dk 'to feed', Ukr. *нагодувати* ▲ Oleshk, Hrech

nakormić dk 'to feed', Ukr. *накормити* ▲ no record

obidać ndk 'to have lunch/dinner', Ukr. *обідати*, cf. Rus. *обедать* ▲ no record

otdychiwać 'to have a rest', Rus. *отдыхать*, Ukr. pot. *віддохати* ▲ Sat

porozkidać 'to scatter, throw', Ukr. *порозкидати* ▲ no record

rozpluszczyć 'to open one's eyes', Ukr. *розпліющити* ▲ no record
rozповідаć 'to tell', Ukr. *розповідати* ▲ Siab; Sat; Oleshk, Hrech

śniadać* ndk / **pośniadać** dk 'to have breakfast', Ukr. *снідати* ▲ Oleshk, Hrech

spożywać 'to eat, consume', Ukr. *споживати* ▲ Siab; Sat

wieczerać* 'to have supper', Ukr. *вечеряти* ▲ Oleshk, Hrech

wzuć się 'to put on one's shoes', Ukr. *взутися* ▲ Oleshk

Feelings, emotions and behavior [13]

bażać 'to want, wish', Ukr. *бажати* ▲ Siab; Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk

drużyć 'to be friends', Ukr. *дружити*, Rus. *дружить* ▲ no record

myrzyć się 'to reconcile; to leave peacefully', Ukr. *миритися*, Rus. *мириться* ▲ Siab *mirzyć się*

naśmiewać się 'to mock', Ukr. *насміватися*, Rus. *насмехаться* ▲ no record

niedowolny 'dissatisfied, displeased', Ukr. *пот. недовольний*, Rus. *недовольный* ▲ no record

przezierać 'to despise, hold in contempt; disdain', Rus. *презирать* ▲ Sat

spletni 'rumours', Rus. *сплетни* ▲ Matsk

swarzyć się 'to argue, quarrel', Ukr. *сваритися* ▲ Siab; Oleshk, Matsk

turbować się 'to worry about, feel disturbed', Ukr. *турбуватися* ▲ Oleshk

uważać 'to respect, honour', Rus. *уважать* ▲ Sat; Oleshk

wołnować się 'to worry about, feel disturbed', Rus. *волноваться* ▲ Siab (cf. Hrech *wołnienie*)

zabocić się 'to take care of, look after', Rus. *заботиться* ▲ no record

znuszczać się 'to mock at; humiliate', Ukr. *знущатися* ▲ Oleshk, Hrech

Food, dishes and kitchenware [34]

charcze pl 'food', Ukr. *сг харч*, pl *харчі* ▲ Siab

chlibyna 'a loaf of bread', Ukr. *хлібина* ▲ no record

chłódek 'jellied minced meat', cf. Ukr. *холодець*, Rus. *холодец* ▲ Siab (cf. Sat Ukr. *cholodec*, *cholodiec*, *studzień*, Matsk Ukr. dial. *drahla*)

czaj 'tea', Ukr./Rus. *чай* ▲ Siab; Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk

czerpaczek dim. 'ladle', Ukr./Rus. dim. *черпачок* ▲ Siab; Oleshk, Hrech

deruny 'potato pancakes', Ukr. *дєрун/и* (Ip *дєр/ун*) ▲ Siab; Hrech

hreczanny 'buckwheat', Ukr. *гречаний* ▲ Siab; Sat; Oleshk, Hrech

hreczka 'buckwheat', Ukr. *гречка* ▲ Siab; Sat; Oleshk, Hrech

kartofla 'potatoes', Ukr. dial. *карт/офля* ▲ Siab; Sat; Oleshk, Hrech

kartoszka 'potatoes', Rus. *карт/ошка* ▲ Hrech

kastrulka dim. 'saucepan', Ukr. dim. *кастр/улька* ▲ Siab; Sat; Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk

kisły 'sour milk', Ukr. *к/ислий*, Rus. *к/ислый* ▲ Siab; Hrech

kopczony 'bloated', Ukr. *к/опчєний*, Rus. *к/опчєнный* ▲ Siab; Hrech Rus. *карцзону*

krużka 'cup', Rus. *к/ружка* ▲ Hrech

kukuruza 'maize, corn', Rus. *кукур/уза* ▲ Siab; Sat; Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk

mysnik 'dresser', Ukr. *м/исник* ▲ Siab

pampuszki pl 'pancakes', Ukr. *пампушк/и*, Rus. *памп/ушки* ▲ Siab; Oleshk

pasznia 'crop', Ukr. *пашн/я* ▲ Siab

plyta 'kitchen range, cooker', Ukr. *плит/а* ▲ Siab; Oleshk, Matsk

plytka 'electric stove', Ukr. *плитка*
 ▲ Siab; Oleshk **posuda** 'tableware, dishes', Rus. *посуда*, cf. Ukr. *посуд* ▲ Siab; Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk
pszono 'millet meal', Ukr. *пшон'о* ▲ Siab; Oleshk, Hrech
rys 'rice', Ukr. *рис* ▲ Siab; Hrech, Matsk
skibka 'a piece of bread', Ukr. *ск'ибка* ▲ Siab; Hrech
sup 'soup', Ukr./Rus. *суп* ▲ Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk
śniadanek 'breakfast', Ukr. *сніданок* ▲ Siab; Oleshk, Hrech (along with *śniadanie*)
tariika 'plate', Ukr. *тарілка* ▲ Oleshk Rus. *тарелка*
tuchly 'rotten, bad', Ukr. *т'ухлий*, Rus. *т'ухлый* ▲ Siab; Hrech
tuszonka 'tinned stewed meat', Ukr. *тушонка*, Rus. *тушёнка* ▲ Siab; Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk
uksus 'vinegar', Rus. *уксус* ▲ Hrech
wermyszal 'spaghetti', Ukr. *вермишель* ▲ Hrech Rus. *wiermiszel*
wkusny 'delicious, tasty', Rus. *вкусный* ▲ Hrech, Matsk
zyr 'fat', Ukr./Rus. *жир* ▲ Siab; Sat; Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk
zyrny 'fatty', Ukr. *ж'ирний*, Rus. *ж'ирный* ▲ Siab; Sat; Oleshk, Hrech
State, administration and policy [24]
batkiwszczyna 'fatherland', Ukr. *батьківщина* ▲ Oleshk, Hrech
brygadirowa 'here: brigadier's wife', Ukr./Rus. *бригадирова* ▲ no record
bryhadir 'brigadier', Ukr./Rus. *бригадир* ▲ Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk
glodowka, holodowka 'famine of 1946', Ukr./Rus. *голодовка* ▲ Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk
kolektyw 'collective farm', Ukr. *коллектив* ▲ Siab; Oleshk, Hrech
kolhosp 'collective farm', Ukr. *колгосп* ▲ Sat; Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk

kooperacja 'village shop', Ukr. dial. *кооперація* ▲ no record
manaszka, monaszka 'nun', Rus. *монашка* ▲ Matsk
maszyna 'car', Ukr./Rus. *машина*
 ▲ Siab; Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk
matuszka 'priest's wife', Ukr./Rus. *матушка* ▲ no record
modistka 'milliner, modiste', Rus. *модистка* ▲ no record
partiejny '(belonging to) party', Ukr. *партійний*, Rus. *партийный* ▲ no record
passport 'passport, ID card', Ukr./Rus. *паспорт* ▲ Siab; Sat; Oleshk, Matsk
patron 'cartridge', Ukr./Rus. *патрон* ▲ no record
pensja 'pension', Ukr. *пенсія* ▲ Siab; Sat; Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk
razwiedka 'reconnaissance', Rus. *разведка* ▲ no record
represiwac 'to subject to repression', Ukr. *репресувати*, Rus. *репрессировать* ▲ Siab; Matsk
sawiecka wlast 'Soviet government', Rus. *советская власть* ▲ Siab; Sat; Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk
silrada 'rural council', Ukr. *сільська рада* ▲ Siab; Sat; Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk
soldat 'soldier', Ukr./Rus. *солдат* ▲ Siab; Sat; Oleshk, Hrech
stancija 'station', Ukr. *станція*, Rus. *станция* ▲ Siab; Sat; Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk
turma 'prison', Ukr. *тюрма*, Rus. *тюрьма* ▲ Siab; Sat; Oleshk
towarniak 'goods wagon', Ukr./Rus. *товарняк* ▲ Oleshk, Hrech, Matsk
zbery 'meeting, gathering', Ukr. *збори* ▲ Siab; Oleshk, Hrech
 The analyzed lexical borrowings (121 units) are presented thematically. "General notions" group is not numerous (13); borrowings here denote time, space and direction – e.g. *budzień, kudły, nikudy*,

nazad, as well as words like *semia* and *posydeńki*.

“Person and his characteristics” group is twice bigger (25); it includes borrowings connected with people and their personalities – e.g. *chazajka*, *ludzina*, *mołodycia*, *uczony*, as well as characteristics based on one’s nationality – e.g. *Kacap*, *Polaczka*, appearance – e.g. *gładki*, *krepki*, *harny*, *doglądzony*, traits of character – e.g. *durny*, *przyпытalski*, *sierjozny*, *pusty*, and habits – e.g. *pjanica*, *spl’etnica*, *splucha*, etc. Here nouns and adjectives prevail (9 and 15 words) with only one verb *poprawić się* noted.

“Activities and physical condition” group (12) presents a few borrowings naming people’s everyday actions – e.g. *rozpowiadać*, *spożywać*, *wzuć się*, and physical condition – e.g. *dawić się*, *oddychiwać*, etc. All of them are verbs.

“Feelings, emotions and behaviour” group (13) contains mostly verbs, but for one noun and one adjective, denoting a person’s emotional state and behavior – e.g. *bażać*, *drużyć*, *myrzyć się*, *przeziierać*, *swarzyć się*, *wołnować się*, *niedowolny*, *spletni*, etc.

“Food, dishes and kitchenware” group is the most numerous one (34); includes borrowings denoting food and food products – e.g. *hreczka*, *kartofla*, *kukuruza*, *pasznia*, dishes and their ingredients – e.g. *chłódek*, *deruny*, *pampuszki*, *tuszonka*, as well as names of kitchenware used in people’s everyday life – e.g. *czerpaczek*, *kastrulka*, *krużka*, *mysnik*.

“State, administration and policy” group (24) presents borrowings related to authorities and their activities, including historic ones – e.g. *pensja*, *pasport*, *kołhosp*, *kolektyw*, *partiejny*, *sawiecka włas’*, *zборы*; also names of professions and military notions can be

found here – e.g. *bryhadir*, *modistka*, *sołdat*, *patron*.

Among the borrowings words of Ukrainian origin prevail – there are 59 of them, i.e. about 49%; there are 42 lexical units of possible Ukrainian and/or Russian origin, i.e. about 35%, and 20 lexemes of strictly Russian origin, i.e. 16%.

The comparison with other Polish dialects in Ukraine showed that out of 121 Ukrainian and/or Russian borrowings noted in Dorohan 91 words appear also in other Polish places in the same territory, what constitutes 75%. The most parallels have been found with the neighbouring petty nobility Siaberka – 59 words and peasant Oleshkivtsi and Hrechany – 59 and 58 words, i.e. about 49% correspondingly. Fewer similarities have been noted between respondents from the petty nobility from Sataniv – 27 words, i.e. 22%, and peasant Matskivtsi – 38 words, i.e. 31%. The existence of “newer” borrowings in the vocabulary of Dorohan may be explained by their latest provenance and growing Ukrainian and/or Russian influences.

Conclusions and discussion. The article presents a not described before borrowed vocabulary of the petty nobility dialect of Dorohan in comparison with other Polish dialects in Ukraine. The analyzed linguistic material can become the basis for further cultural, ethnographic or anthropological research in the conditions of irreversible disappearance of Polish in the former South-Eastern Poland.

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УКРАЇНСЬКІ ТА РОСІЙСЬКІ ЗАПОЗИЧЕННЯ У ПОЛЬСЬКІЙ МОВІ ДРІБНОШЛЯХЕТСЬКОГО СЕЛА ДОРОГАНЬ НА ЖИТОМИРЩИНІ

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Анотація. У статті представлено українські та/або російські запозичення, вживані у польській мові мешканців невеликого дрібношляхетського села Дорогань у Житомирській області, у порівнянні з лексикою деяких сусідніх польських говірок в Україні. Проаналізовано 121 запозичення, які поділено на кілька тематичних груп: «Загальні поняття» – напр. *budzień* ◇ укр. будень, *paźad* ◇ укр. наз'ад, *semia* ◇ укр. сім'я; «Людина та її характеристики» – напр. *durny* ◇ укр. дурний, *harny* ◇ укр. гарний, *Kasap* ◇ укр. кац'ап, *pjanica* ◇ укр. п'яниця, рос. п'яниця; «Дії та фізичний стан» – напр. *rozpowiadać* ◇ укр. розповідати, *wziąć się* ◇ укр. вз'утися, *oddychiwać* ◇ рос. отдых'ать, укр. розм. одих'ати; «Почуття, емоції та поведінка» – напр. *przeziwać* ◇ рос. презир'ать, *swarzyć się* ◇ укр. свар'итися, *wołnować się* ◇ рос. волнов'аться; «Їжа, продукти харчування та посуд» – напр. *hreczka* ◇ укр. гречка, *deruny* ◇ укр. дерун'и, *kastrulka* ◇ укр. каструлька; «Держава, адміністрація та політика» – напр. *pensja* ◇ укр. пенсія, *partiejny* ◇ укр. партійний, рос. партийный, *bryhadir* ◇ укр./рос. бригад'ир.

Серед запозичень переважають українізми – 59 лексичних одиниць, тобто близько 49 %; 42 лексичні одиниці, тобто близько 35 %, можуть походити як з української, так і з російської мов; 20 лексичних одиниць, тобто 16 %, запозичено з російської мови.

Порівняння з іншими польськими діалектами в Україні показало, що з 121 запозичення 91 слово використовується також в інших сусідніх територіях, що становить 75%. Найбільше подібностей – 59 слів, тобто близько 49%, було відзначено з сусіднім дрібношляхетським селом Сяберка та холопськими селами Олешківці і Гречани, що знаходяться поблизу Хмельницького.

Ключові слова: польська мова в Україні, дрібна шляхта, холоп («селянин»), запозичення