

PECULIARITIES OF FUNCTIONING THE GOVERNMENT AND OFFICE LANGUAGE IN THE UKRAINIAN COSSACK-HETMAN STATE

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Stating the problem.

For the study of the history of the Ukrainian language, written business artifacts from different territories of Ukraine related to the daily activities of people, social and political life of the people are important. They reflect the linguistic phenomena of a certain period at the fullest, and therefore, they have repeatedly been the subject of research in works of the general theoretical and historical-linguistic nature.

According to scientists' views, finding out traditions and innovations in the composition of the ancient Ukrainian document, the elucidation of lexical-semantic and formal-grammatical stylistic means contribute to revealing the genetic basis of the official business style in the modern Ukrainian literary language.

Analysis of recent research and publications.

Business-official documents of the ancient Ukrainian literary language were the subject of numerous linguistic studies devoted to the study of the phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic features of artifacts, problems of historical dialectology and business stylistics (L. Dezhe, L. Kolomiyets', V. Nimchuk, M. Peshchak, V. Rozov, V. Rusanovs'ky, V. Yaroshenko, A. Yatsymirs'ky, etc.).

The general description of the ancient act was given in the works of A. Kachalkin

and M. Sverdlov. The issues of developing the style of business documents of the 14th–18th centuries were analysed in the works by V. Horobets', L. Humets'ka, M. Zhovtobryukh, U. Yedlins'ka, V. Peredriyenko, M. Peshchak, V. Rusanivs'ky.

For studying the form of “Kyiv Rus” letters, scholars use Czech, Polish, Latin diplomas of the 14th – 16th centuries, Ukrainian universals – Polish and Russian acts of the 17th – first half of the 18th century, involve the works of foreign researchers.

The aim of the article is to characterize the peculiarities of functioning the government-office language in the Ukrainian Cossack-Hetman state.

Presenting the main research material.

During the Hetmanate, the Ukrainian government and clerical language functioned not only in the internal but also in the external official communication with the Moscow authorities (B. Khmelnyts'ky's letters).

Government official and clerical documents record the live communication of numerous representatives of different territorial dialects and different social strata and groups (peasants, Cossacks, town citizens, Cossack military and administrative officials), provide material for chronologically consistent study of the system of the folk and speech language, its development and evolution of the official business style. The language and style of the official acts testify to the stability in office work, which is confirmed by the use of the same type of beginnings and endings, professional terms and phrases, compliance with the samples of legal codes and so on.

During the Russian domination, simultaneously with the Ukrainian language, the Russian language functioned in the office work, but in the 18th century it displaced Ukrainian and became the only official language.

The outstanding role in improving the business style of the Ukrainian literary language of the 17th–18th centuries and developing its usus, a kind of the universal language, which was distributed through universals and letters of Hetmans in most of the Ukrainian ethnic territory, belongs to the hetman's state institutions.

Business documentation of the Hetmanate was concentrated in offices. The issues of the tsarist government's relations with the Left Bank territory of Ukraine at various historical stages were dealt with by the offices of the Ambassadorial Order, the Malorossiya Collegium, the Chancellery of the Ministerial Board, and the Office of the Malorossiya Governor-General.

The General Military Chancellery issued important decrees and orders on current public administration issues. At the time of the military campaigns, the Marching General Military Chancellery was organised, Hetman K. Rozumovs'ky created the Hetman's Chancellery, the General Treasury Chancellery dealt with the income and expenditures of the population, and the Chancellery operated at the General Military Court.

In the General Military Chancellery of Ivan Mazepa (and later of Pylyp Orlyk) the office workers were the inhabitants of the then hetman's capital Baturyn, the natives and those who came from the other regions of Ukraine. The living environment had a significant impact on people from the hetman's entourage. According to the maps of the Ukrainian dialectologists, Baturyn is located in the areas of distribution of the left-bank Polissya dialects of the northern dialect of the Ukrainian language. Layers of the dialects of the south-eastern dialect of the Ukrainian language are sometimes noted in this territory.

Intensive genre and style development of the official business speech in the second half of the 17th – first half of the 18th century was associated with the expansion of its spheres of operation, the activities of the hierarchy of institutions of the government, the preservation of the rights and privileges of the Hetmanate, which was the largest in area and population autonomous state entity with its own administrative-territorial division, which included modern Chernihiv, Poltava, part of Kyiv, Sumy, Cherkasy and Bryansk regions.

In Hetmanate Ukraine, Hetman was assigned the highest military, political, administrative, financial and judicial power. The top of its administrative apparatus was the general military and administrative officials: general obozny (person, responsible for logistics), general judges, general clerk, etc., and the highest military-administrative Cossack governing body was the General Military Chancellery, which operated until the liquidation of the Hetmanate in 1764.

The Secretary (writing clerk) of the General Military Chancellery was called "Hetman's Chancellor", "Minister of the Interior Affairs"¹, his role in the political life of the country was significant. The General Secretary kept records, was responsible for the domestic and international affairs.

Acts and documents of the General Military Chancellery, regimental administration and judiciary, Cossacks Hundreds governments, town governments, universals, etc. were written in simple Ukrainian, understandable to all the strata of the population. Of course, the live oral language was not used

1 Словарь живого народного письменного и актового языка русских южан Российской и Австро-Венгерской империи / сост. Ф. Пискунов. Киев, 1882. С. 50.

in its pure form in the office work, but it was its important component, which was always combined with the bookish one. The traditional clerical language often contained the elements from the Russian.

During the Hetman's era there were positive changes in office work, namely: a hierarchy of specialists working with documents was formed (senior clerks, writing clerks, shepherd's apprentices, protocol clerks, registrars, copyists, interpreters, local clerics); the professional level of registration of documents was improved; formal features of documents and technology of their preparing, processing, storage were established; the functional hierarchy of documents and a certain pattern between the type of document and its composition, etc. were established².

At the beginning of the 18th century, under the influence of the Western European models of office work the internationalization of documents began. Mandatory registration was introduced, the status of details was fixed, and letters (collections of sample letters) appeared, arranged according to specific typical situations.

The Sample Collection of Letters of 1712, authored by the priest Danylo Hyрман and probably his son Mosiy, submitted specimens intended for use in church and secular affairs. The writing clerks followed the generally accepted patterns of drawing up documents.

The appearance of Sample Collection of Letters provided a high degree of standardization of business language, contributed to the final consolidation of the titles of documents.

Most nominations of business documentation of the 17th –18th centuries were multifunctional. Not only any official documents that had legal force, recorded certain facts were called as acts, but also books for recording documents of town government, court cases etc.

The prolonged multifunctionality in naming documents indicated a weak expression of style-forming elements in their structure. For example, the word "protocol" was used in the early 18th century to indicate any act book, registers, notebooks, private diaries, as well as individual acts (administrative, judicial protocols), which were prototypes of modern protocols³. Probably, that is why until recently the business and official documentation of the 17th – 18th centuries

2 Кушнерук С. П. Документная лингвистика (русский деловой текст) : учебное пособие. Волгоград : Издательство Волгоградского государственного университета, 1999. С. 36–37.

3 Ділова документація Гетьманщини XVIII ст. : зб. док. / упоряд., авт. передм. та комент. В. Й. Горобець ; відп. ред. Л. А. Дубровіна. Київ : Наукова думка, 1993. С. 248–249.

was not subject to differentiation in scientific researches, but was considered as a whole unity, and the problem of classification of documents of the era is complex.

In the classifications of S. Kashtanov and L. Pushkaryova the historical or legal aspects are decisive. To create an optimal classification of the Ukrainian acts, according to V. Horobets', research is needed in the field of business and official style genres, based on the species attributes of the acts, taking into account their connection with the social sphere of office work and functional status⁴.

For business documents the relatively significant features are the ones that can be used as a basis for classification: by the method of recording information, content, nomination, degree of complexity and features of the organization of the text, origin, purpose, and so on.

Researcher V. Horobets' believes that common to historical and linguistic classifications should be the division of acts into official-business and private-business. Within these groups, the scientist offers to classify documents by the functional purpose and socio-legal status.

The Ukrainian scientists S. Hlushchak, O. Dyyak, S. Shevchuk, M. Zubkov believe that the content of the document, in particular the relationship of the information recorded in the document to the subject or direction of activity, is the most important classification feature. On this basis, V. Panashenko divides the Acts of the 17th – 18th centuries into 4 groups: 1) judicial; 2) acts of purchase and sale; 3) wills, gifts; 4) other acts of current cases – complaints, requests⁵. In our opinion, this classification is primitive enough and needs to be expanded, while the principles of nomination of its individual groups are homogeneous.

Differentiation of genre forms of the official business style of the modern Ukrainian literary language is traditionally carried out taking into account both extralingual and linguistic factors. This approach involves the separation of three backgrounds: legislative, diplomatic and administrative-clerical. This division should be applied to documents of the Hetman period. After all, among them different documents can be divided into papers of diplomatic (agreement, pact), legislative (decree, act, universal, article, privilege, paragraph, decision, diploma, manifesto) and administrative and clerical (order, instruction, memorandum, receipt, certificate, summons), "Search", etc.) nature, although some of the genre varieties may be multifunctional.

4 Горобець В. Й. Проблеми жанрово-стилістичної атрибуції актових джерел XVIII ст. Рукописна та книжкова спадщина України : Археографічні дослідження унікальних архівних та бібліотечних фондів. 1994. Вип. 2. С. 73.

5 Панашенко В. В. Палеографія українського скоропису другої половини XVII ст. (На матеріалах Лівобережної України). Київ : Наукова думка, 1974. С. 33.

Thus, the multifunctionality and syncretism of the documents of the 17th–18th centuries complicate the genre and style differentiation of the official business style. It is important to use different criteria for the classification of documentation, as a significant number of documents of transitional varieties by individual characteristics can not be attributed to any of the defined groups.

Conclusions.

Researchers of the history of language repeatedly emphasized the complexity of the language situation in the 17th–18th in the Ukrainian lands. Its specific feature is the parallel functioning of several varieties of literary language, the use of which was due to the sphere of public life.

The governmental and clerical language of the Ukrainian Cossack-Hetman state records the live speech of the representatives of different territorial dialects and social strata at all language levels, preserves material for chronologically consistent study of the system of the live speech, its development and the evolution of official business style. The language and style of the documents of the offices of the Hetmanate testify to the stability in office work, the development of business writing forms, compliance with the samples of legal codes, and so on.

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5. Словарь живого народного письменного и актового языка русских южан Российской и Австро-Венгерской империи / сост. Ф. Пискунов. Киев, 1882. 304 с.

Author's resume.

The search for the origins of modern problems of language policy in Ukraine and the best ways to solve them encourages the analysis of the state-building processes and the history of the Ukrainian language. Linguists and political scientists, in particular W. von Humboldt, H. Steinthal, K. Vossler, F. de Saussure, E. Sapir, B. Whorf, V. Vynohradov, O. Potebnya, L. Mats'ko, L. Nikol's'ky, O. Kuts', I. Lopushyns'ky, I. Plotnyts'ka and others repeatedly emphasized the decisive role of language in state-building.

Artifacts of the Ukrainian literary language of the 17th–18th centuries, in particular examples of business and official writing, record elements of the live oral speech at all language levels, which further influenced the formation of the norms of the new Ukrainian literary language, initiated a new official business speech. Developed business writing forms, specific terminology were inherited by modern documentation.

Systematically arranged and published act books of the 17th–18th centuries, universals and documents of B. Khmelnyts'ky, I. Mazepa, business documentation of the Hetmanate of the 17th century, artifacts of the business official language of Volyn' and the Dnieper region of the 17th century, business and vernacular of the 18th century testify that the Ukrainian government-office language functioned not only in the internal, but also in the external official communication. It covered the spheres of socio-political, socio-economic life of the people, legal relations, public administration, court, business relations and others. However, not all published documents can be researched from the linguistic point of view, as they are not presented systematically, with some changes in the graphic system of the document. Therefore, for the historical and stylistic analysis it is best to use handwritten original sources. Comprehensive linguistic study of the written artifacts of the 17th–18th centuries on different time and different territorial source base will complement the theoretical developments in the fields of the historical stylistics, history of the Ukrainian language, linguistic source studies, diplomacy, etc.

Zyciorys autora.

Poszukiwanie genezy współczesnych problemów polityki językowej w Ukrainie i najlepszych sposobów ich rozwiązywania skłania do analizy procesów państwowotwórczych i historii rozwoju języka ukraińskiego. Decydująca rola języka w tworzeniu państwa była wielokrotnie podkreślana w pracach takich lingwistów, politologów, jak m.in. W. von Humboldt, H. Steinthal, K. Vossler, F. de Saussure, E. Sapir, B. Whorf, V. Vinogradov, O. Potebnia, L. Matsko, L. Nikolski, O. Kuts, I. Lopushynsky, I. Plotnytska.

Zabytki ukraińskiego języka literackiego XVII-XVIII wieku, w szczególności teksty piśmiennictwa urzędowego, zawierają elementy żywego języka ludowego na wszystkich poziomach językowych, które w przyszłości miały wpływ na kształtowanie norm nowego ukraińskiego języka literackiego oraz zapoczątkowały nową mowę urzędowo-biznesową.

Uporządkowane i wydane księgi aktowe z XVII-XVIII wieku, uniwersalia i dokumenty B. Chmielnickiego, I. Mazepy, dokumentacja urzędowa Hetmańszczyzny z XVII wieku, zabytki języka urzędowego Wołynia i Naddnieprza z XVII wieku, języka urzędowego i potocznego języka ludowego z XVIII wieku świadczą o tym, że ukraiński język urzędowo-kancelaryjny funkcjonował nie tylko w komunikacji wewnętrznej, ale również zewnętrznej. Obejmowała ona sferę społeczno-politycznego i społeczno-gospodarczego życia narodu, stosunków prawnych, administracji publicznej, sądownictwa, stosunków gospodarczych itd. Jednak nie wszystkie opublikowane dokumenty mogą zostać zbadane pod kątem lingwistycznym, ponieważ są one prezentowane niesystematycznie, z pewnymi zmianami w systemie graficznym dokumentu. W związku z tym, w celu przeprowadzenia analizy historyczno-stylistycznej najlepiej jest korzystać z oryginalnych tekstów odręcznych. Wszechstronne badanie lingwistyczne zabytków piśmiennictwa z XVII-XVIII wieku przeprowadzone na bazie źródeł pochodzących z różnych okresów oraz obszarów terytorialnych uzupełni opracowania teoretyczne z zakresu stylistyki historycznej, historii języka ukraińskiego, źródłoznawstwa lingwistycznego, dyplomacji itp.

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Culture in the spiritual life of Slavic nations

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