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FROM KAUNAS TO KIEV: WHY THE CONCEPTION OF BORDERS OF LITHUANIA AND UKRAINE WAS NOT IMPLEMENTED 1919-1920?

1918 On February 16, the politicians of the restored Republic of Lithuania drew the state borders according to the ethnographic principle. In this case drawn borders of the Lithuania state were to have common borders with Ukraine state. The purpose of this presentation is to answer the question why the conception of Lithuanian-Ukrainian borders was not implemented in 1919-1920?

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CLASSIFICATION OF GREEK AND LATIN LOANWORDS IN RUTHENIAN LANGUAGE XIV–XV CENTURIES

Ruthenian as an official language of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Principality of Moldavia in the XIV–XV century represented mostly in secular documentation (charters), correspondence, and very often in canonic books (V. Nimchuk). Like other languages in Europe, Ruthenian was under the constant influence of two Classical languages, associated with the East and West Christian Church – Greek and Latine. The method of classification of Latine and Greek loanwords according to the criteria of immediacy-indirectness and inheritance-acquisition was applied by A. Hreś in the study of L. Zyzania's Lexis (1596). This approach based on etymology is used to documents of early Ruthenian from south lands of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and from Moldavia as well. We can identify several "routes-chains" with intermediary languages, through which lexemes from Latin or Ancient (or Middle) Greek entered the Ruthenian texts. Even though Old East Slavic borrowed the Church and literary's lexicon mostly from Byzantine (Middle) Greek just in XI–XII century, it was proved that Greekisms and Latinisms were both inherited from OES to Ruthenian language and borrowed in the 14th and 15th centuries as well. Loanwords from Classical languages were borrowed directly and through one, two, or three intermediary languages. Talking about new borrowings most productive chains were: Ancient Greek – Latin – Old Czech – Old