

RUTHENIANS *versus* UKRAINIANS IN SERBIA AND HOW THEY ARE INTERWOVEN

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Slavic Research Center, Hokkaido University
Sapporo, 27 September 2010



- Olena Papuga has for the first time in history addressed the parliament of Serbia in her native language-Ruthenian in 2010.



The Constant Ruthenian Dilemma

“Each people has it’s constant dilemma. For Ruthenians it is the question - is Ukraine their native state or not?”

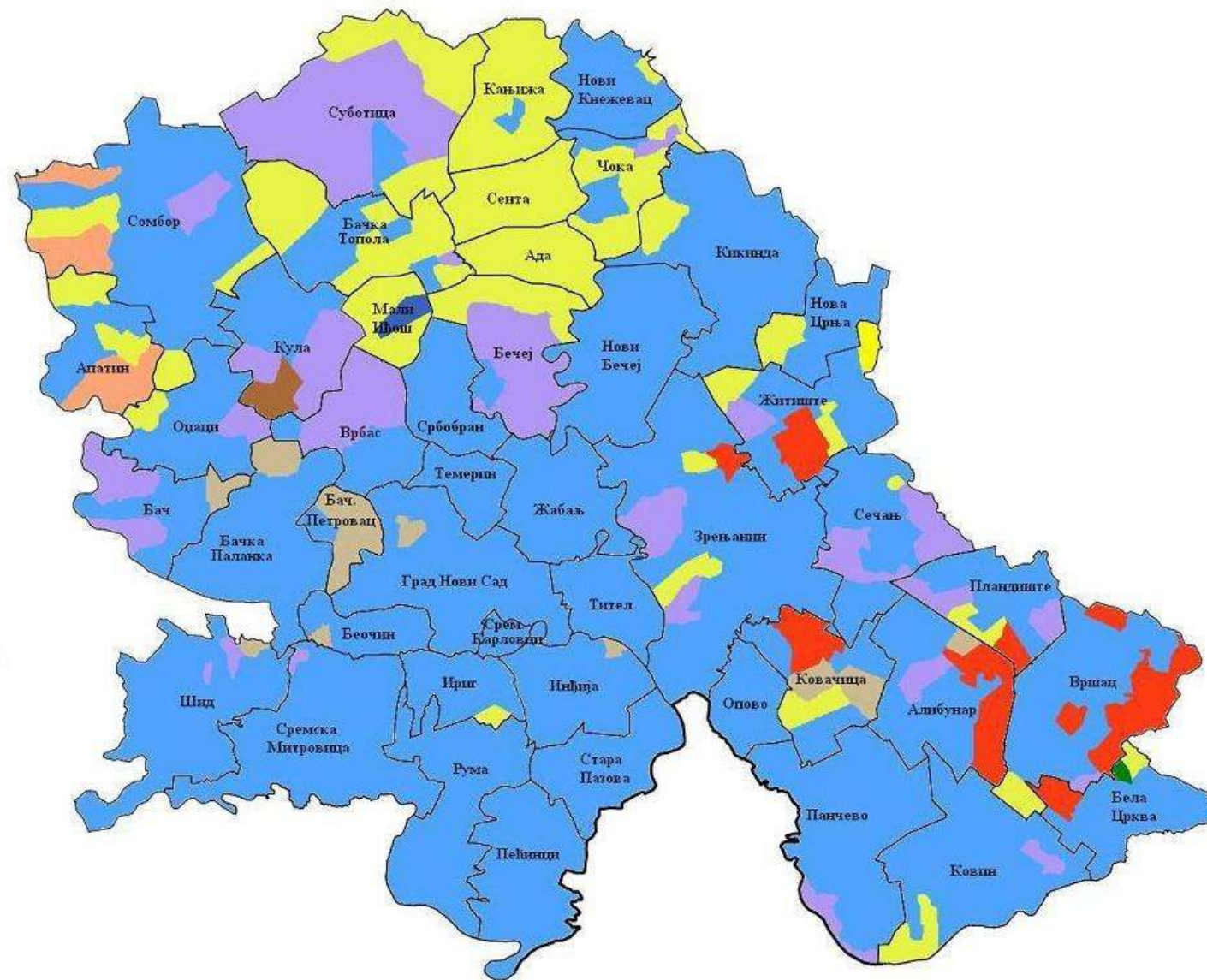
Ruthenians settled to Vojvodina 260 years ago, during the reign of Maria Thereza of Austria. Our national holyday is January, 17th - the day when the agreement about the settling of Ruthenians was signed. Ruthenians settled from the borders of present Ukraine, Poland and Slovakia.

There are different opinions about our relationship to Ukraine among Ruthenians. We have two societies – “Ruska Matka” and The Union of Ruthenians and Ukrainians of Vojvodina. They are fighting on this matter. The Union contends that Ukraine is our native state, while *Matka* claims it was the Habsburg monarchy – according to them, since it doesn’t exist anymore, we don’t have our native state at all,” - says Olena Papuga. Danas, 30. 08. 2010.

Earlier Approaches to the Question

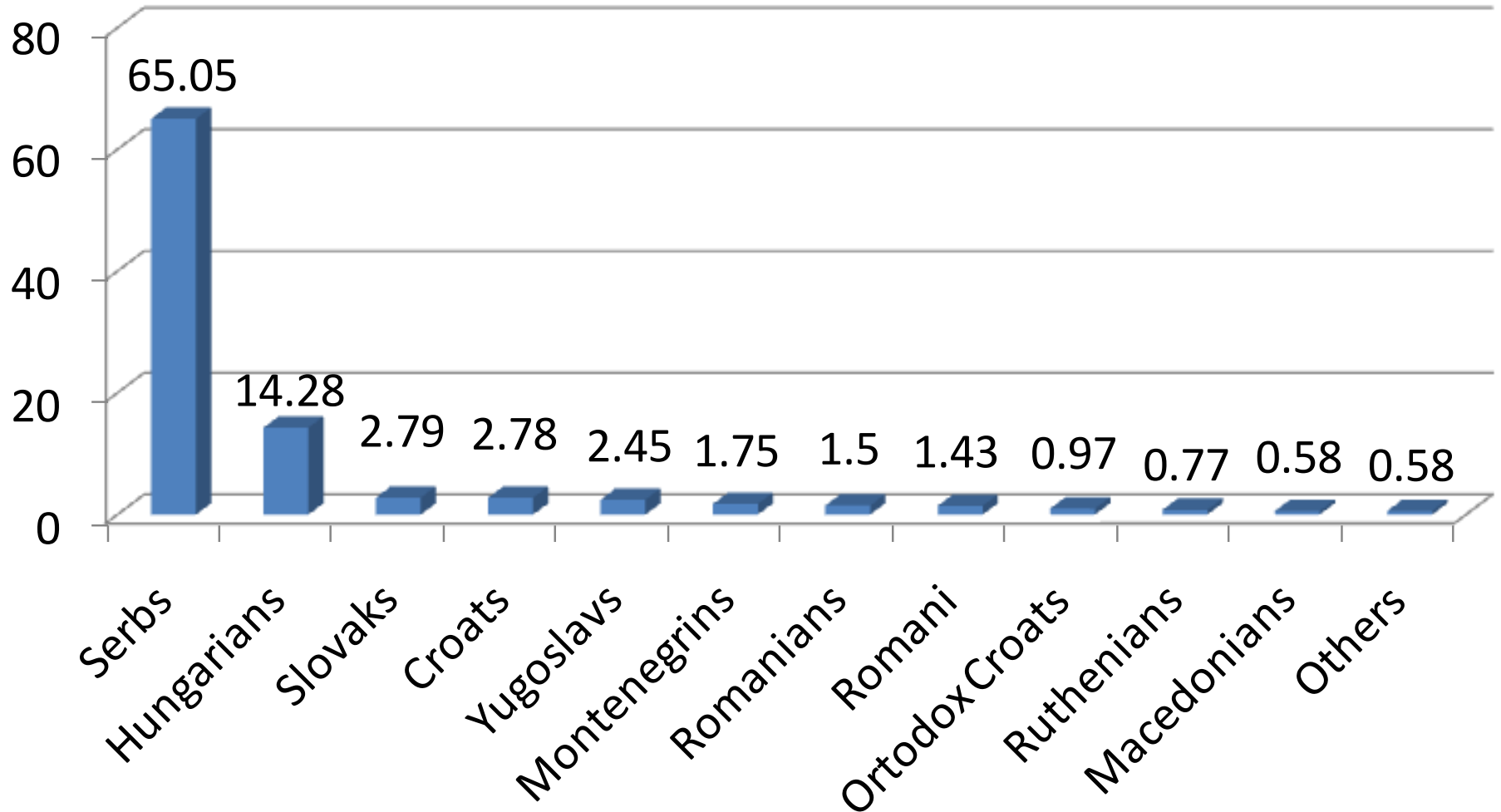
- Sabadosh Janko. *From the History of Struggle of Ukrainians (Ruthenians) for their National and Social Freedom and Unity, their Political, Economic and Cultural Development*, Doctoral dissertation, Belgrade university, Department of Law, 1970.
- РУМ'ЯНЦЕВ, Олег. *The Question of National Identity of Ruthenians and Ukrainians of Yugoslavija (1918 - 1991)*. Dottorato di ricerca in Studi Iberici, Anglo-americani e dell'Europa Orientale. Settore scientifico-disciplinare di afferenza: Universita ca' Foscari di Venezia, 2009.

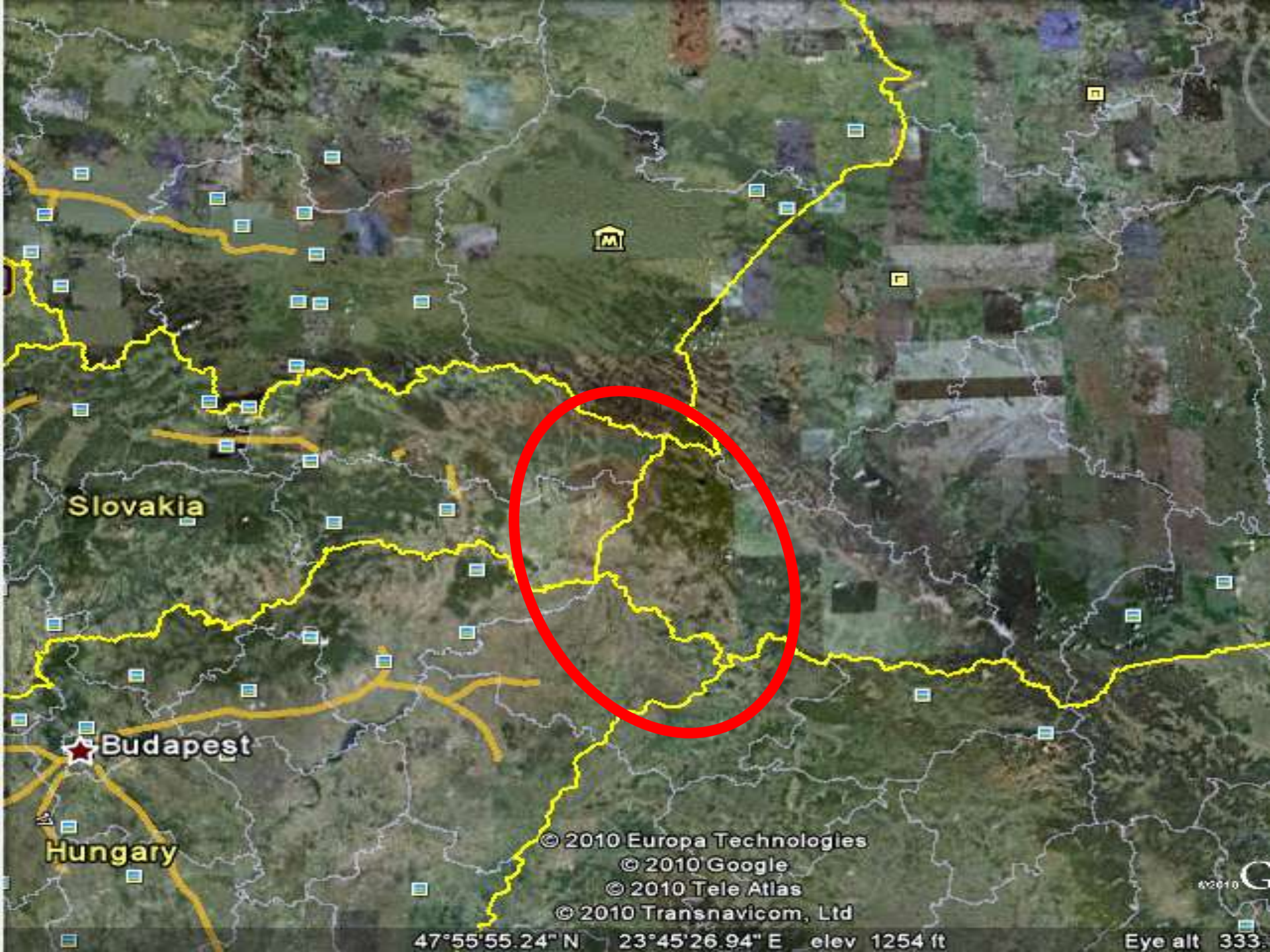
Национални састав Војводине по попису 2002. године на нивоу насеља



аутор Варјачић Владимир

Ethnic structure of Vojvodina





Slovakia

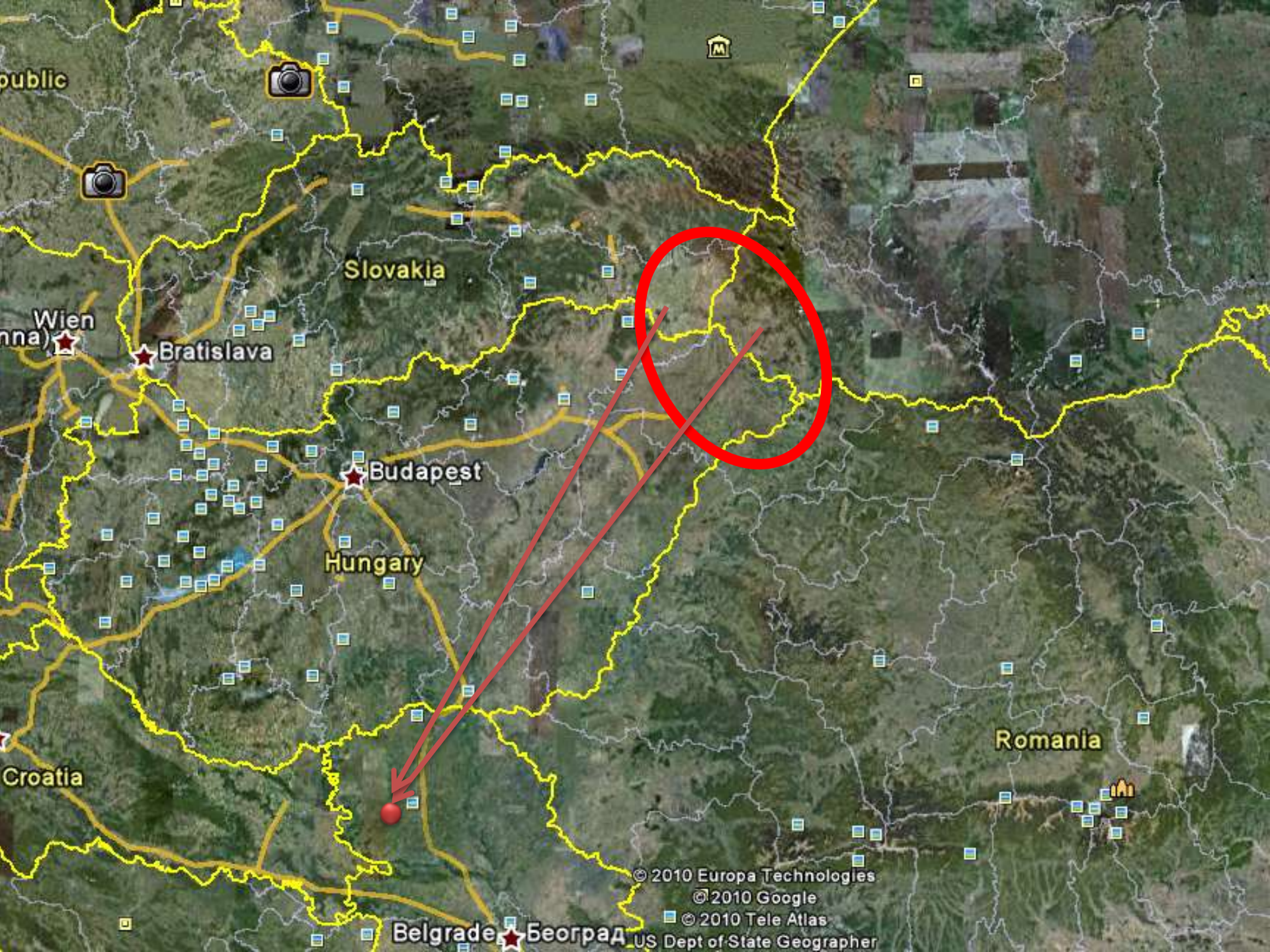
Budapest

Hungary

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47°55'55.24" N 23°45'26.94" E elev 1254 ft

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Slovakia

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Romania

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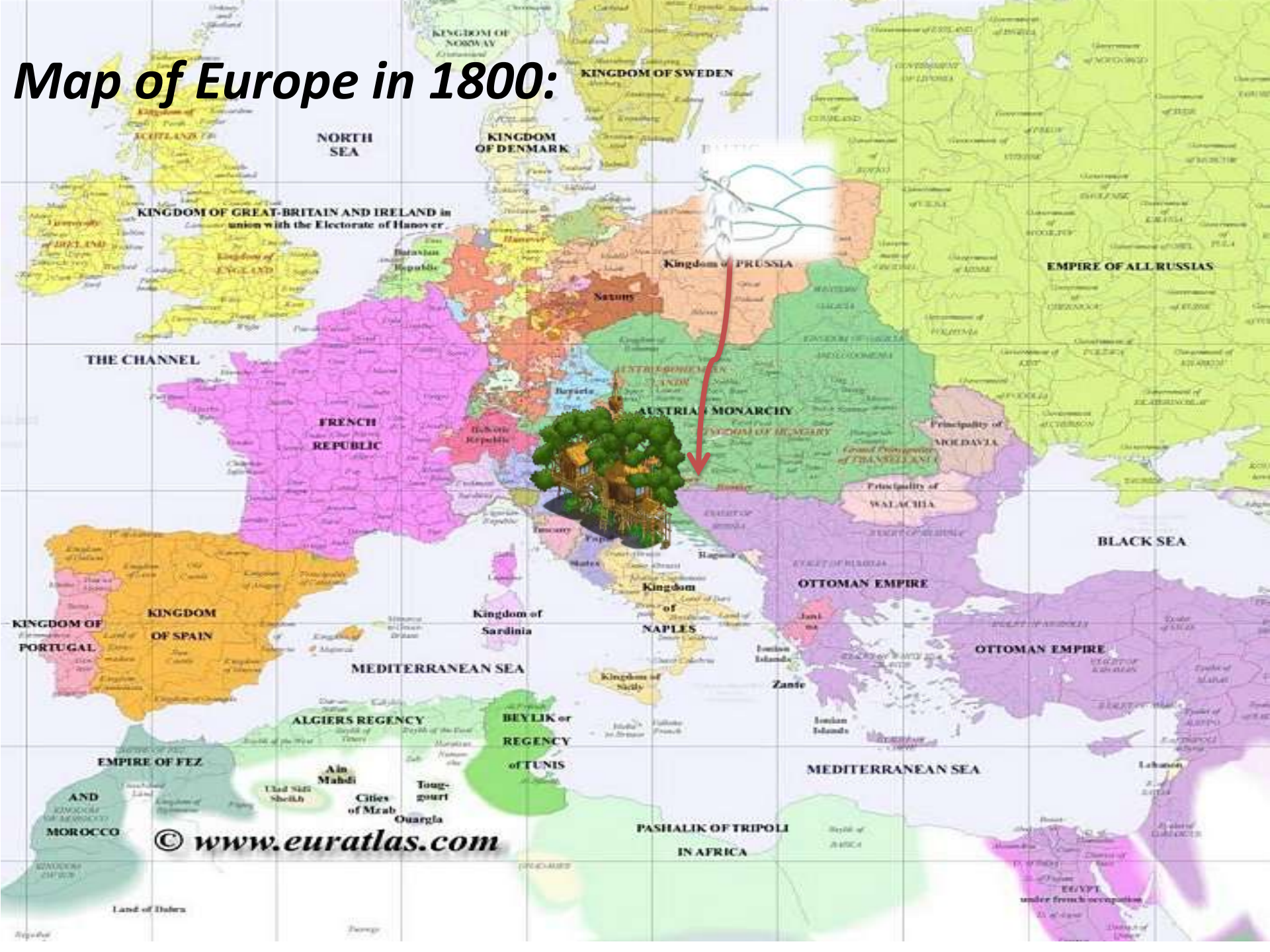
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Belgrade, Белград

US Dept of State Geographer

Map of Europe in 1800:



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Folk song

Господи милосердний, на нас подивися,
куди мої рідні брати порозходилися.
Один пішов лугом, лугом, другий пішов крайом,
третій пішов серединам, та зістав капральом.
Перший тужить, нарікає, десь там у Банаті,
ні землиці, ні хатинки, а подерті шати.
Другий застряг десь у Бачкі, так же мізерія,
то робота, то хорота, гірка урбарія.
Третій краде дні у Бога там у Надь Королі,
ніде щастя на чужині, ніде нема долі .

*Банат (Banat, Vojvodina),

*Бачка (Bachka, Vojvodina)

*Надь Король (Nagy Karolyu - Sagei, Romania),



17 January 1761

- The first sizeable Ukrainian enclave was formed by “Bačvanski Rusnaci” [Bačva Rusyns], Ruthenians who settled in Serbia
- The agreement was signed to settle 200 Greek Catholic Ruthenian families from upper Hungary - known as Gornjica - in Ruski Krstur.
- 1763, another group of 150 Ruthenian families arrived in the village of Kucura.

Gornjica

Upper Hungary
(present Ukraine-Slovakia-Hungary
triangle)



Ruski Krstur



The Uniate church in Ruski Krstur. Cathedral of Apostolic Exarchate of Serbia (1784)

Ruth of Ruthenians?

- There is an interesting hypothesis that the Vojvodina Ruthenians may have sprung from the Zaporog Cossacks

In 1785, the Zaporog Cossacks indeed addressed a petition to the Austrian government to allow them to settle on the Austrian border.

- There is no convincing evidence to show that the Vojvodina Ruthenians originated from the Zaporogs
Ruthenian folklore preserves not the slightest trace of a Kozak memory (РАМАЧ 2007: 49; ДУЛИЧЕНКО 2009: 335-339)

Djura Vislavski, a Ruthenian from the Banat

- “Kerestur and Kucura were settled in the fourth year of the reign of Maria Theresa, i.e. in 1744, and populated by people from the Tatras, Spishka, Maromarosh and Makow. And many came from Galicia. My grandfather was from Galicia, from the river Vistula, which is why he acquired the surname Vislavski” (*Ruthenians in the Banat*, ЗОРЯ 1880: 30).

20TH CENTURY (PRO UKRAINIAN)

- VOJVODINA COLONIES IN THE VILLAGES OF RUSKI KRSTUR AND KOCUR AND IN NOVI SAD BECAME THE CENTRES OF RUTHENIAN CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE.
- *PROSVITA* SOCIETY (РУСКЕ НАРОДНЕ ПРОСВИТНЕ ДРУШТВО - РНПД) WAS FOUNDED IN NOVI SAD
- *Ruski Kalendar* (1921-1940, 21 issues in all)
- *Ruski Novini* (1924-1941)
- *Naša Zagratka* (1937-1941)
- in the Ruthenian (Bačva-Srem) dialect of Ukrainian

Gavril Kostelnik (1886 - 1948)

- ▣ *A Grammar of the Speech of Bačva-Srem (Граматика бачванскосримскей бешеди), 1923*
- ▣ **This work influenced the development of the language of Ruthenian publications.**
- ▣ *From my Village (З мойого валала)* – the collecting of poems published in 1904, in the Ukrainian town of Zhovkva, marked the dawn of a Ruthenian literary tradition



KPSJR (anti Ukrainian fraction)



- Some Ruthenians came out against the pro-Ukrainian course taken by *Prosvita* and gathered around the Cultural-Educational League of South-Slav Ruthenians (Културно-просветни савез јужнословенских Русина - КПСЈР) formed in Vrbas in 1933
- “Заря” (1934-1936) → “Русска правда” → “Русска заря”
- Comparing the cultural contribution made by activists of the Ruthenian *Prosvita* and the later League, researchers stress the great credit due to the former in constituting the literary life of Ruthenians in Yugoslavia, while the latter produced the first literary works in Ruthenian in the spirit of Socialist Realism (ТАМАШ 1997: 72).

1948 Resolution of 3rd Informbiro [Cominform]



- Ruthenians began to fear that the Ukrainian name and the use of elements of contemporary Ukrainian culture might be equated with harbouring sympathy for the Soviet Ukraine and the USSR
- Cultural-Educational League of South-Slav Ruthenians, which supported the separatism of the Ruthenian minority, received the support of the Socialist Yugoslav government.

(САБАДОШ 1971: 23; РУМ'ЯНЦЕВ 2009)

RUTHENIANS IN SERBIA

- Ruthenians in Serbia
- press and publishing house, *Ruske Slovo* (<http://www.ruskeslovo.com/>)
- Ruthenian department at the government textbook office
- the bureau for culture, radio and TV programmes.



Culture

- Radio programmes in Ruthenian have been broadcast since October 1966
- *Шветлосц* (1952-1954, 1966-present)
- *Pionirska Zagratka*
- In Vojvodina, Ruthenian is one of six official languages
- Education through the language is provided all the way from pre-school through three primary schools, one secondary (the only one in the world to teach in Ruthenian), and a section for Ruthenian Studies at the Philosophy Department of Novi Sad University





Education



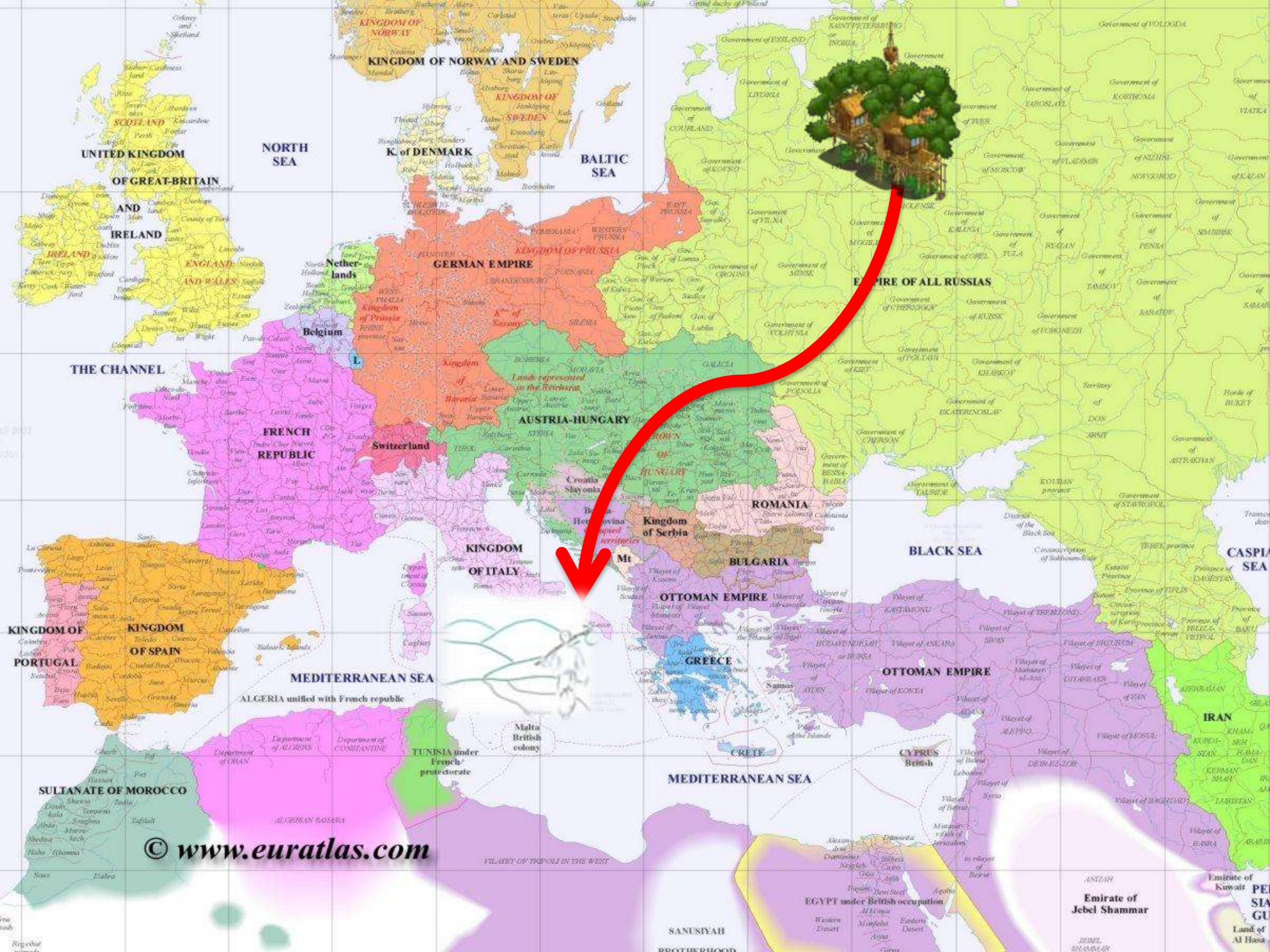
- Ruthenian was introduced as a discipline in 1972
- Chair of Ruthenian language and literature established in 1983
- Since 1981-82, twenty-eight students have graduated
- One has acquired a master's degree
- Two have PhDs
- A history of Ruthenian literature, a history of Ruski Krstur, the life and work of Gavriilo Kostelnik, a history of the Ruthenians, a grammar of the Ruthenian Language by Julijan Ramač, a Ruthenian-Serbian dictionary ...



Second wave (1890-1901) from Galicia

- Bosnia-Herzegovina and Galicia, as parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, found themselves in the same state
- The main administrative centre for the Ukrainian colony was in Prnjavor; later Banja Luka, Čelinac
- The authorities called them Ruthenians, they called themselves Ukrainians and the local population called them Galicians” (НЕБЕСНИЈ 2005).





NORTH SEA

BALTIC SEA

BLACK SEA

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

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UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT-BRITAIN

KINGDOM OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN

EMPIRE OF ALL RUSSIAS

GERMAN EMPIRE

KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA

FRENCH REPUBLIC

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

KINGDOM OF ITALY

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

KINGDOM OF PORTUGAL

KINGDOM OF SPAIN

SULTANATE OF MOROCCO

IRAN

Emirate of Jebel Shammar

EGYPT under British occupation

SANUSIYAH PROTECTORATE

Ukrainian settlers in Bosnia (Now Republika Srpska)





- The first national reading room opened in Prnjavor in 1909.
- **Prosvita Society** was founded and requested the central organization in **Lviv** to register it as one of its branches (ТЕРЛЮК 1996: 35-37)
- By the end of 1914, *Prosvita* was represented in all places of Ukrainian emigration in Bosnia.
- Kvitka-Osnovjanenko: *Сватання на Гончарівці*, was performed in 1919 in Prnjavor.
- *Верховинці* in 1921.
- *Prosvita* published the first issue of its magazine in Ukrainian: *Ridne Slovo*, which continued to appear until 1941 and from 1934 until 1941 the illustrated annual almanac.

After WW I and WW II



- The Ukrainians did not meet with much encouragement from the authorities in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, nor subsequently from Socialist Yugoslavia, due to fears of that the minority might form a bridge with the Soviet Ukraine. (САБАДОШ 1971: 23)

VOJVODINA SOCIETY OF UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND CULTURE IN 1989

- *Ukrajinske Slovo*, published since 1996 
- *Ridne Slovo* and the children's magazine: *Solovejko*
- Since the 1990s, there has been an increase in the number of those choosing to study Ukrainian as an optional subject in schools in Vojvodina
- 1991 Ukrainian Studies were introduced as a subject at the Philology Department of Belgrade University 
<http://www.ukrajinistika.edu.rs>
- In 2001, this became the Chair of Ukrainian Language and Literature

РІДНЕ СЛОВО

УКРАЇНСЬКА МОВА В ШКОЛАХ ІНДЖІЇ

У двох основних школах Інджії з грудня місяця розпочалося викладання української мови для дітей, які виявили бажання вивчати українську мову. Цей предмет введено у двох школах Інджії: в Основній школі ім. Душана Єрковича і Основній школі ім. Йована Поповича. В обох школах уроки української мови відвідує по 14 дітей різного шкільного віку - від першого до восьмого класу. Викладає українську мову Здравка Дрляча, яка навчалася у Білгородському університеті на кафедрі української мови. Діти зацікавлені у вивченні української мови і радо відвідують ці уроки.



РІДНЕ СЛОВО



Рік: 6

Номер:61

31 липень 2010 р.

Српски

ЗАТВЕРДЖЕНА НАЦІОНАЛЬНА РАДА УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ МЕНШИНИ



Конститутивне засідання Національної ради української національної меншини відбулося

Ukrainian at Belgrade University



- Since 1991. Ukrainian Studies have been written, anthologies of Ukrainian poetry and contemporary stories have been edited and translated
- a student magazine in Ukrainian, *Vikno*, comes out regularly <http://www.ukrajnistika.edu.rs/preuzimanje/pdf/casopis/2.pdf>
- Ukrainian is gaining an equal footing in Serbia as a Slavic discipline



Украјинистика

група за украјински језик и књижевност
филолошког факултета у Београду



- » [Језик](#)
- » [Књижевност](#)
- » [Распоред](#)
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- » [Хор](#)
- » [Драмска секција](#)

Ласкаво просимо

Украјински језик и књижевност предаје се на Катедри за славистику Филолошког факултета Београдског универзитета као други словенски језик од 1991. године. Први предавач био је истакнути слависта, дугогодишњи наставник Катедре за славистику, Богдан Терзић током 1991/92. школске године....

[опширније](#) »»

Теме

- [Програм наставе према болоњској деклар.](#)

- [Супрот са украјинским ритмиком](#)

Издвјамо

- » [Библиотека *\[допуњено\]*](#)
- » [Распоред за 2007/08](#)
- » [Хроника](#)
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- » [Примери испита](#)

Галерија

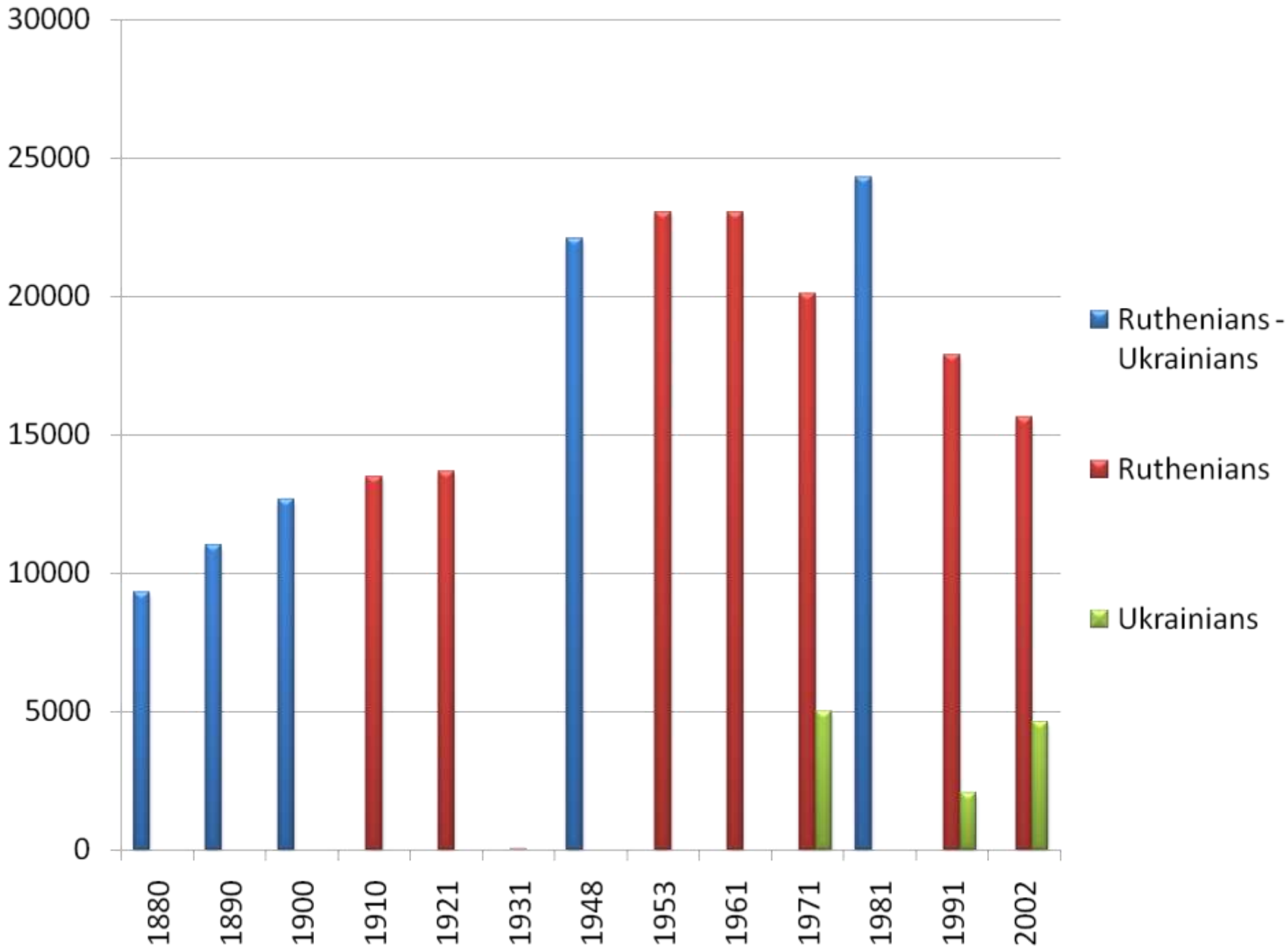
Ruthenian-Ukrainian – Real or False Dilemma?

year of a census	Ruthenians-Ukrainians	Ruthenians	Ukrainians	% of the population of Vojvodina		most populous ethnicity in Vojvodina	
1880	9299			0,8%		7	
1890	11.022			0,8		7	
1900	12.663			0,9		7	
1910		13.479		0,9		7	
1921		13.664		0,9		7	
1931		21.000		1		7	
1948	22.083			1,3		8	
1953		23.038		1,4		7	
1961		23.038		1,4		7	
1971		20.109	5.006	1	0,3	7	
1981	24.306			1,2		7	
1991		17.889	2.057	0,9	0,1	10	15
2002		15.626	4.635	0,77	0,23	10	12

Sources: 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1941: Hungarian census data (mother/native tongue), 1921, 1931: Yugoslav census data (mother /native tongue), 1948, 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991: Yugoslav census data (ethnicity), 1941: combined Hungarian (in Bácska 1941) and Yugoslav (in Banat and Syrmia/ Szerémség/Srem 1931) census data// www.hungarian-history.hu/lib/hmcb/Tab21.htm;

See also:

1. Đurić, Ćurčić, Kicošev. [The Ethnic Structure of the Population in Vojvodina// www.rastko.rs/istorija/srbi-balkan/djuric-curcic-kicosev-vojvodina.html](http://www.rastko.rs/istorija/srbi-balkan/djuric-curcic-kicosev-vojvodina.html)
2. www.arhiva.srbija.gov.rs
3. www.kczr.org/download/tekstovi/miroslav_samardzic_tranzicija_i_manjine_u_vojvodini.
4. *A Magyar korona orszagainak, 1910.* Magyar Statisztikai Közlemenyek, evi, Nepszamlalasa, Budapest, 1912.
5. Definitivni rezultati popisa stanovništva 1921. Opšta državna statistika, Sarajevo, 1932.
6. Popisi stanovništva iz 1953., 1971. Belgrade: SZS.
7. Prvi rezultati popisa stanovništva... iz 1991. Statistički britten 206, Novi Sad,, 1991.



Real or false?

- A 1970 conference on the traditional culture of Vojvodina Ruthenians and Ukrainians noted that the problem of having to decide between being **Ruthenian or Ukrainian** was a false dilemma.
- In **Austro-Hungary**, and after its demise in **Czechoslovakia**, there was a faction that promoted the idea of a **separate Ruthenian or Rusyn nation**.

This faction was supported by ruling Hungarian circles and the Czech government (САБАДОШ 1971: 7)

Julijan Tamaš, says: “Unfortunately, the former SFRY and today Serbia and Montenegro, arbitrated in the final separation of the Ruthenians from the Ukrainians, which is historically unjustified.



Political manipulation

- ◉ “The Canadian Professor Magocsi forms societies of Ruthenians and Ruthenian sympathizers
This is how he stokes populist national feeling, but in a mini-mini version, since the majority of Ruthenians do not know the facts of their own history, he tries to turn the Ruthenian majority who do not know against the minority who do know the historical facts...” (TAMAŠ 2005).
- ◉ The dilemma was evidently artificially created in order to propagate ideas in vogue in the countries in which the Ruthenian/Ukrainians had previously lived.

Origin of Ethnonyms

Jagic and Ibersberg

- 1915 a group of Ruthenian members of parliament from Austrian Galicia asked the Austrian parliament to change the then official terms Ruthyns, Ruthenian to Ukrainians and Ukrainian.

The opinion was sought of two professors at Vienna University, Hans Ibersberg and Vatroslav Jagić

“On the Ukrainian language and the term Ukrainians “



“Both appellations ‘Ruthyns’ and ‘Ukrainians’ are equally correct, with the very important difference that the former, because of historical events in the late 18th century, was used only for that part of Little Russia which belonged to Austria, while the latter is well founded, politically and geographically, as far as Little Russians living in Russia are concerned”.

(ЯГИЧ 1961: 288-296).

Ivan Franko



Ivan Franko

- “Officially, they sometimes called this people *Russen* (Ruthenians), sometimes *gens ruthenia*, sometimes *Rusniaken* (Rusnaki), Ukrainians scholars, however, called themselves the people of Rus’ , Little Russia or Slavs”

The great Ukrainian writer and slavist,
Ruthenian by origin (1856 - 1916)

GAVRIL KOSTELNIK – THE AUTHOR OF THE FIRST GRAMMAR OF THE RUTHENIAN SPEECH

- ✘ *Why did I Become an Ukrainian?*
- ✘ “The Ukraine-Ukrainian is another, more recent name for the people of Little Russia and their country and is linked to the definition of Little Russians - our people.
- ✘ “Our older name [is] Rus’ (the country), Ruthenian (the old Rusič) or Rusyn.
- ✘ “The name ‘Ukraine’ denotes the Kiev and Poltava region at the time when they were part of Poland and represented the end, the border of the Poles. Before our people acquired the name Ruthenian they had not one but various tribal names – Poljani, Tiverci, Dulibi etc.

RUSNAKY

“Russians call the Ruthenians Little Russians, in the late 19th century they called themselves Ukrainians. That appellation they have taken to continue the tradition of Cossack’s Ukraine... Polish scholars still use the appellation Ruthenians because that word has been used with that meaning for centuries...

Their territory stretches from East Carpathians to Don, from rivers San and Bug to Caucasus, from Black and Azov sea to the river Pripjat.

Carpathian Ruthenians, like all highlanders are divided to smaller branches: Lemkos, Boykos, Hutsuls.

Some groups of Lemkos call themselves Horn’aky. Ruthenian language group in Yaslon district calls themselves Mixed People.

A whole group of Lemkos, together with the Mixed People call themselves Rusnaky” (FISCHER 1928: 24)

ADAM FISCHER

RUSINI



WYDAWNICTWO
ZAKŁADU NAROD. IM. OSSOLIŃSKICH
LWÓW — WARSZAWA — KRAKÓW

1 9 2 8

STUDY OF LEMKO SPEECH IVAN VERHRATSKI (1907)

ЗВІРНИК ФІЛІОЛОГІЧНОЇ СЕКЦІЇ
НАУКОВОГО ТОВАРИСТВА ІМЕНИ ШЕВЧЕНКА
Т. V.

ПРО
ГОВОР ГАЛИЦЬКИХ ЛЕМКІВ.

Іван Верхратський.

БІБЛІОТЕКА
ІМЕНИ ШЕВЧЕНКА

У Львові, 1907.

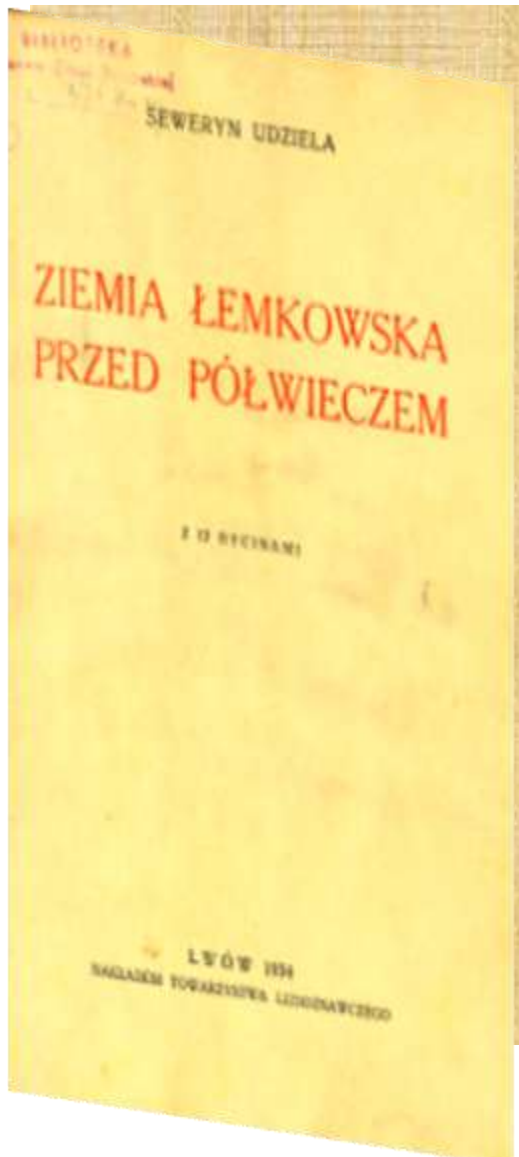
Видання Товариства

І СЕКЦІЇ НАУКОВОГО ТОВАРИСТВА ІМЕНИ ШЕВЧЕНКА
Видання І. Верхратського

Як вже в горі замічено, говор лемківський оказує найбільше вплив словацький, подекуди також вплив мазурський, котрий то послідний однакж взагалі єсть невеликий. Окрім того бесіда лемківська приняла також декотрі вирази неславянські і так пр. з німецького: кермеш, фара, файка, фраір, фраірка, маюр, шлябан, шпаргет, люштвувати, райфа, шолтыс або солтыс, рехт, фрішно..., з мадярського: газда, сейка, бізувати, фелелувати, дуган, югас..., з румунського: вакыля, ватра, дьїл, дьїлок (в значеню лыс, гора лысом поросла)... з латинського: онір, провіденция, сігнарка, гіритувати, бестыя, фетір, фасня (passio)... з французького: парада, парадный, ремунда... і др. (латинські і французькі вирази посередно переняті з польського або з німецького). В термінольоїї для вираженя ріжних понятій в відношенях житя публичного і державного проявлює ся вплив німецький з давнійших часів, котрий тепер поводи уступає впливови польському.

Часть граматична говора лемківського оголошена була в Archiv für slavische Philologie her. v. V. Jagić XIV. B. pag. 587—612, відтак XV. B. pag. 46—73 і B. XVI. pag. 1—41. Тодї подав я лишень материял зібраний мною р. 1890. в 15 місцевостях. Понеже однакж відтак я подорожував по Лемківщині для дальших студій діялектольогічних еще три рази і проте тепер розпоряджаю знадобами далеко богатшими, бо зібраними в 52 місцевостях, я давню свою статтю переробив і доповнив а до А. т. в. граматичної

STUDY OF LEMKY'S ETNOLOGY SEWERYN UDZIELA (1934)



10. OPOWIADANIA

Zwidki to powstała taja posłowicia: „Zroblu ti toje, jak czort na lisku wylize“

Krywe.

Oden atec umerajuczy liszyw w spadku swojemu synowi motuz i każe jemu, czto jesły dobre gazdowati bude, to może sia dorobiti welikoho majetku. On ne nadumujuczyś dowho po smerti otca, bere motuz, wytinaje sobi dobru liskowu paliciu i ide wo świt. Perejzow ciłyj świt, byw tam nawit, hde czarnokniźniki witry wyrablajut, no, nihde szczastia zo swoim motuzom znajti ne mih. Otżeż zajszow do pekła.

Tut poczynaje swoim motuzom mirjati zemlu i każe czortim, kitri z ciekawostiu i zadiwlenjem na neho diwiłi sia, czto Hospod Boh prisław jeho, cztoby cerkow w pekli postawiw. Nalakanı toju wisteju czortı dałi jemu za toj motuz konia, wiz i pownyj wiz zołota. Szczęśliwyj, czto maje tolko hroszej, power-taje domoj. No, czortim stało žal tolko hroszej i posłali odnoho czorta, sztoby dohaniaw jeho, a nakoły dożene, hroszy jemu odebraw. Biżyt czort, czto może a uzriwszy jeho, swiszcze i kriczył, cztob zażdaw. Zatrımw nasz szczęsływeć konia i źde na czorta Prihodit czort i każe hroszy oddati. No, on mu howorit:



Як дядько чорта дурич і діжку грошей від нього здобув



ув собі бідний чоловік, не мав звідки жити, бо не було в нього ні землі, ні худоби. Пішов якомсь він у ліс лико дерти. А чорт угледів. Приходить до нього й питає:

- Що ти робиш?
- Деру лико!
- Нащо?

- Буду плести сітки та ловити дідьків!
- То й мене зловиш?
- А ти ж думав, що як? От тільки не стережися!
- Не лови мене, я тобі дам бочку грошей!
- Занеси ж мені додому.

Чорт узяв і заніс. Питається:

- Коли будеш ловити?
- Взавтра.

Ось на другий день приходить чорт, а мужик уже плете мотуззя.

- Що ти робиш?— знову питає.
- А бач, плету сітки на старих дідьків, а молодих і так половлю!
- А коли будеш ловити?
- Взавтра, бо, бач, ще сіті не готові!

І так цілий тиждень мужик чорта водив. Бачить чорт, що його обдурено, і каже:



ENCYCLOPÆDIA
Britannica

„Ruthenians are any of those Ukrainians who were formerly Polish or Austrian and Austro-Hungarian subjects. The name is a Latinized form of the word Russian, but the Ruthenians are Ukrainians who, by accidents of history in the late Middle Ages, were absorbed into the territory of Lithuania, which in turn was united with Poland. The term Little Russians has also been applied to them. The upper-class Ruthenians in Galicia, Bukovina, and the Carpathian mountains were assimilated into the conquering nations, whose language and Roman Catholic faith they adopted“

LINGUISTIC ASPECT



- mechanisms of inter-language contact
- bilingualism, multilingualism, all forms of interference, learning a language, losing a language, transition from one language to another under the influence of a dominant or prestigious language, language planning etc.
- Uriel Weinreich (WEINREICH 1953) Contact Linguistics
- *The Norwegian Language in America: A Study in Bilingual Behavior* (HAUGEN 1969)
- *Languages in Contact: Findings and Problems* (WEINREICH 1953)

MIXED LANGUAGE?

- **Antoine Meillet** “Certain linguists talk of mixed languages. This is an expression... which is unsuitable, because it conjures up the idea that such a language would be the result of the mixing of two languages placed in equal conditions and that one could never tell whether a language is the continuation of a language A or a language B...” (MEILLET 1921: 83)



Kostelnik



- Kostelnik thus presents the language of Vačva Ruthenians as a Ukrainian substrate with integrated elements of Polish and Slovak adstrata.
- *Граматика бачвансько-рускей бешеди* (Grammar of the Vačva-Russian Speech), published in Ruski Krstur in 1923

- *Корінь нашої бешеди*, pointing to the presence of Ukrainian substrate in Krstur speech which, in the opinion of the prominent Ukrainian linguist Oleksa Horbach, belongs to the “mixed Ukrainian-Eastern Slovak speeches of the Zemplin-Uzh type. (ГОРБАЧ 1961)



Sobolevsky, Hnatiuk, Pasternek

- 1898, Hnatiuk's study *Ruthenian Settlements in Bačka*.
- 1898, Sobolevsky published a review of Hnatiuk's study *Не русские, а словаки* (Not Russians but Slovaks, СОБОЛЕВСКИЙ 1898).
- Alexander Sobolevsky's opinion that the Bačka Ruthenians were Slovaks continued to be developed by F. Pastrnek at Prague University.



- *Словаки чи русини?* (1901)
Hnatiuk provided a review of the literature on Bačka Ruthenians from Šafarik on, and indicating the inaccuracies in Sobolevsky and Pastrnek's argument.
- Frantiček Tichý

Hnatiuk



- Hnatiuk concludes: “The greatest support for the theory of the Slovak origin of Ruthenians comes from the language, which is very Slovakized, but is still not Slovak;
- There are no traces of an historical or literary Slovak tradition among the Bačva Ruthenians; if they had originated from the Slovaks, some trace of this would certainly have remained” (ГНАТЮК1901: 39).

PRO AND CONTRA

Pro Slovak:

- A. Sobolevski, F.Pastrnek, J.Pata, O.Broch, V.Francev, S.Czambel, F. Tichý, J.Lishka...

Pro Ukrainian:

- V.Hnatjuk, H.Kosteljnik, M.M.Kochish, O.Horbach, H.H.Nadj, J.J.Dzendzelivsky, P.P.Chuchka, M.Mushinka, Lj.Belej, E.Baric...

“Ruthenian language should be studied together with Ukrainian language at Slavic departments, as its historical and contemporary special branch” (Barić 2007: 337).

West or East Slavic?

- West Slavic characteristics (according to Sven Gustavsson 1983: 24)

1. the retention of the Proto-Slav groups *gv, kv*, unlike the Eastern-Slav *zv, cv* (*гвизда, квеце* // *звізда, цвіт*)
2. absence of the epenthetic *л* following softening of the bilabials (*составени, конопи*)
3. the development of Proto-Slavic groups **tort, *tolt, *tert, *telt* to *trat, tlat, tret, tlet* (*глава, крава, страна, прах, брег, врецено*)
4. the change *x > ш* in the second and third palatalizations: *вше завше*
5. the retention of the Proto-Slavic groups *dl, tl*: *шидло, сядло, мидло*;

- East Slavic characteristics of Ruthenian

1. changes *ь > е, ъ > о*: *пес, меч, сон, мох*;
2. the development of primary unaccented Proto-Slavic groups with reduced phonemes after sonants, such as **trъt, tlъt, trьt, tlьt* into the combinations *up, pu, lu* (*тривац, дриляц, диргац, хрибет, блиха, слиза*);
3. the development of *e* into *o* following a sibilant and before the next hard consonant (*чоло, пчоло*);
4. retention of the prothetic phoneme *в*, specifically in pronominal forms: *вон, вона, воно, вони*;
5. the existence of the prothetic phoneme *й*: Ruthenian conj *як*, Slovak *ак, ако*, Ukrainian *як*;
6. the development of *ie* from the Proto-Slavic long vowels *i, e* into *i*: *били, дідо, виньчане, рика, квитнуц, квице* итд.
7. the development of *ьl > в*: *вовк*, but *волна*

West Slavic characteristics of the Ruthenian and contra arguments:

1. the retention of the Proto-Slav groups *gv*, *kv*, unlike the Eastern-Slav *zv*, *cv* (*звезда*, *квѣцѣ* // *звізда*, *цвіт*)
2. the development of Proto-Slavic groups **tort*, **tolt*, **tert*, **telt* to *trat*, *tlat*, *tret*, *tlet* (*глава*, *крава*, *страна*, *прах*, *брег*, *врецено*)
3. absence of the epenthetic *л* following softening of the bilabials (*составени*, *конопи*)
1. the existence of Ukrainian and Belarusian group *kv*: *квітка*, *квітнути*, *квітучий*, *кветка*;
2. the presence of *torot*, *tolot*, *teret* forms in Barchava-Ruthenian: *соловей*, *жайворонок*, *норов*, *смерека*, *черев*, *череп*, *чересло*, *черешня*... ;
3. the existence of some parallel forms with epenthetic *л*: *граблї*

AMONG THE UKRAINIAN CHARACTERISTICS OF RUTHENIAN SPEECH, KOSTELNIK INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING:
(КОСТЕЛЬНИК 1975: 185–189).

▶ At phonetic level:

- ▶ retention of the prothetic phoneme **В**, specifically in pronominal forms: **ВОН, ВОНА, ВОНО, ВОНИ**;
- ▶ the existence of the prothetic phoneme **Й**: Ruthenian conj **ЯК**, Slovak **ак, ако**, Ukrainian **ЯК**;
- ▶ the development of **ie** from the Proto-Slavic long vowels **i, e** into **i**: **били, дідо, виньчанє, рика, квитнуц, квице** ИТД.

Kostelnik

▶ At morphological level:

1) suffix – *ого, ому* in the genitive and dative singular of the masculine and neuter of adjectives and pronouns: *його, йому, доброго, єдного*.

▶ At lexical level:

- ▶ the existence of the comparative conjunction *і*, in contrast to the Slovak *a*;
- ▶ change of *и* into *у* in forms of the auxiliary verb: *бути (був, була)*., in contrast to Slovak and Polish forms: *bol, bola, był, była*;

▶ At syntax level:

dropping of auxiliary verbs in compound noun predicates:
вони добри людзе, як вам то мало etc.

- As we see, Kostelnik does not provide a complete list of the Ukrainian characteristics of Ruthenian speech. In fact, nothing has been said about the
- At phonetic level
- changes ь > е, ъ > о: *пес, сон, мох*
- development of primary unaccented Proto-Slavic groups with reduced phonemes after sonants, such as **trъt*, **tlъt*, **trьt*, **tlьt*, into the combinations *up, pu, li* (*тривац, друляц, дургац, хрибет, гурму, блиха, слиза, кирвави*)
- *лъ > в : вовк*
- *е > о after ж, ч, ш: мачоха, облачок*

Nothing has been said about the:

- At morphological level:
- the absence of gender differentiation in the nominative plural of adjectives and pronouns (*тому добри дзеци*), in contrast to the Polish, Slovak and Serbian
- suffix **-а/-у** in the Genitive singular of masculine nouns: *коня, плуга, стола, динара, атома, квадрата; меду, шнігу, цименту, болю, жалю, гніву, страху, крику, краю, парку, гаю, Београда, Нового Саду;*
- suffix **-ові/-еві** in the Dative singular of animated masculine nouns: *орлови, псови, сушедови, пайташови, коньови, but столу;*

- suffix *-ами* in the Instrumental plural of all nouns: *лєсами, дражками, полями*;
- suffix *-ми* in the Instrumental plural of some nouns (the same as in the Ukrainian): *коньми, людзми, дверми, дзецми*;
- short forms of modal adjectives: *годен, рад*;
- double stems of pronominal forms *теб-/тоб-; себ-/соб-*;
- the using of the pronominal form *себе* as a particle in initial and final formulas of tales: *Жили себе дїдо и баба; Жили себе и тєраз кєд не помарли*;
- suffix *-ат-* in plural forms of neuter nouns: *качата, качатох, качатом, качата, качата, качатми, качатох*;
- diminutive forms with the suffix *-ат-к(о)*, like: *качатко, жвератко*

Kostelnik examines Polish influences on Ruthenian speech, citing the following as indicative:

○ At phonetic level:

1. A stable accent always on the antepenultimate syllable;
2. Lingua-dentals *m*, *ð* change to *ц*, *дз*: *робиц*, *знац*, *шпивац*, *шмерц*, *треци*, *штварцина*
3. Nasalised front vowels changed to a front vowel [e]: *курче*, *каче*, (but pl. *качата*, *курчата* as in the Ukrainian - Lj.P.);
4. Soften alveolar sibilants: *шмерц*, *швиня*, *жима*, *жем*;
5. Palatalisation of the alveolars *н*, *л* before front Proto-Slavic vowels:
гушеніца, *терліца*, *аловнік*, *католік*;
6. Hard sonant syllabic *p* becomes *ap*: *гарло*, *марква*, *витарти*;
7. Retention of the Proto-Slavic groups *dl*, *tl*: *шидло*, *садло*, *мидло*;
8. Unvoiced *k* becomes voiced *г*: *лігац*, *ліг*, *варгоч*, *мозгу*.

➤ At morphological level:

- Alternating *k* and *ц* before front vowel *и*: *Руснаци, Поляци, Словаци.*

➤ At morphological level:

- Absence of final non-syllabic *i* in adjectival suffixes: *добри, красни, святу;*
- Suffixes - *ем, -ім* in first person singular of the present tense: *-дзем, знам, відзим, шпивам;*
- Suffix *-ть* disappears in third person singular and plural of the present tense: *ходзи-ходза, роби-робя.*

•At lexical level:

1. Adverbial borrowings: *шицко, ютро, кельо, вельо, тельо, вец, вецей, шак, нігдзе, нігда, кеди, теди, заш;*
2. Borrowing of certain verbs: *руцац, волац;*
3. Dependent conjunction *же* instead of Ukrainian *що*: *гварим, же пойдзем.*
4. Some noun borrowings (*чулка, вечурня, кравенца*) as indicated by the phoneme *у* instead of the former Ukrainian *о* from the Old Russian *е*; nasalized *є*.

FROM SLOVAK CHARACTERISTICS, KOSTELNIK SELECTS

❖ At phonetic level:

- ❖ Development of Proto-Slavic groups **tort*, **tolt*, **tert*, **telt* to *trat*, *tlat*, *tret*, *tlet* (глава, крава, страна, прах, брег, врецено)

It's also Gustasson's argument supporting his thesis about Bachva-Ruthenian as West Slavic language (Густавсон 1983: 24)

The presence of *torot*, *tolot*, *teret* forms in Bachva-Ruthenian : соловеи, жайворонок, норов, смерека, черево, череп, чересло, черешня... - Lj.P.

Rutenians in Slovakia use forms with *torot*, *tolot*, *teret* - робота, молода, голова, берег etc. (see texts in *Najnowsze dzieje języków słowiańskich*, Русыньскый язык, ed. P. Magocsi, Opole, 2004, pp.393-424)

West or South Slavic features?

We could speak here about South Slavic *trat*, *tlat*, *tret*, *tlet* characteristic of Ruthenian as well (глава, крава, страна, прах, брег, врецено)

- ❖ Unvoiced glottal-fricative x becomes the voiced pharyngeal ɣ: ɣoч instead xoч;

FROM SLOVAK CHARACTERISTICS, KOSTELNIK SELECTS

❖ At morphological level:

- ❖ Formation of the first personal singular in the perfect using auxiliary verbs *сом, ши*: *сом, ши* (*читал сом, читал ши*)
- ❖ But with the pronominal form without auxiliary verb - *я читал, ти читал, вон читал, ми читали, ви читали, вони читали* - Lj.P. ;
- ❖ Formation of the active verbal adjective with *-лъ* (*ведол, кладол, предол, могол* in the masculine gender with verbs whose infinitive stem is a consonant.
- ❖ But *однес, одвез, упек, виплет, мог, дар, тар, умар* - Lj.P.

❖ At lexical level:

- ❖ Numerous borrowings of lexemes: *шугай, шумни, шварни, яраби, татош, роваш, вера, гибай, охабиц, пачиц ше, нашивиц, дудрец, удобни, зармуток, бочкац.*

The “*Our Speech*” article

- The description of the relationship of Ruthenian speech to the Ukrainian language:
- **“My brother has greatly changed, but he is mine”**
(КОСТЕЉНИК 1975:196).

ДЗЕ СПАДА НАША БЕШЕДА

(КОСТЕЉНИК 1975: 199-207)

Slovak influence

1. The development of *ie* from Proto-Slavic long *i, e* into *e*: *шмели, чловек, венџ, дзецко*
2. Change of nasalized front vowels into *e*: *бич ше, целѣ, цернѣ, гаче*.
3. The suffix *-ох* in the Genitive plural (*людох*), which he previously considered an authentic Ruthenian form arising from a wish to avoid homonyms in short possessive adjective forms such as *-ов* (*хлопов калап*) in the masculine, and in forms of the Genitive plural of masculine nouns: *хлопов, столов, дубов* .
4. The suffix *-у* in the instrumental singular of feminine nouns: (*зос жену, зос хижу*). Must be compared with forms *з жінкоў, мноў, тобоў* from west Ukrainian speeches - Lj.P. ;
5. The suffix *-ме* in verb forms in the first person plural of the present tense: *робиме, идземе, шпиваме* .

we should also include here

- development of Proto-Slav groups $dj, tj, kt > dz, c$ (*медзи, ноц, боляци*)
- the retention of the Proto-Slav initial *ie* (*єшень, єлень*);
- the retention of the Proto-Slav groups *gv, kv*, unlike the Eastern-Slav *zv, cv* (*гвизда, квеце // звізда, цвіт, but Ukr. квіт, квітнути*)
- contractions such as *бац ше, шац* (*боятися, сятити*)
- absence of the epenthetic *л* following softening of the bilabials (*составени, конопи, but граблі*)
- regressive assimilation according to the voicing of the consonant at the end of a word or syllable before the sonants *м, н, л, р* (*були зме, брад ми гутори*)
- absence of the prothetic consonants *г, й, в* (*око, ухо, ігелка*)

BORROWINGS FROM THE SERBIAN LANGUAGE IN RUTHENIAN SPEECH (КОСТЕЉНИК 1975: 207-315.)


- analytical form of the infinitive *да + презент* in conditional sentences, where the meaning is imperative-optative and the mood is the unreal conditional (*гварел да му дам*).
- prefix and suffix forms such as *год (яки год), кой (койяки, койхто* etc.)
- not only words were taken over, but also grammatical forms: “Certain Serbian words have become so customary in our speech that we are no longer capable of omitting or changing them, even though they introduce new forms into our speech” (КОСТЕЉНИК 1975: 247)
- **Ukrainian base and Serbian affix** (for instance *одховац* from the Serbian *одгојити* and Ukrainian *виховати*) or a **Serbian base and Ukrainian affix** (*пошлидок* from the Serbian *последица* and Ukrainian *наслідок*)

Kostelnik letter to Alexey Shahmatov and Yuri Bindas


- contaminated suffixes of the locative singular of masculine nouns which appeared under the influence of Serbian: *на гробу, у Загребу*
- borrowings from the Serbian written language, (*u* denoting a high front vowel *i*, before which there is a hard variant of the phoneme)



- “Do not adhere to the Croatian-Serbian extreme phonetics, because you will distance yourselves too much from the Ukrainian and Ruthenian” (КОСТЕЛЬНИК 1975: 338)
- Ruthenian teachers of Srem in 1950 in which the principle “write as you hear it” was abandoned and voiced consonants were written in front of unvoiced (З НАШОГО ПРАВОПИСА 1951: 53).

- ▶ “Our speech really can help us to recognise all Slavic languages” (КОСТЕЛЬНИК 1975: 333)
 - ▶ borrowings as a factor known in contemporary linguistics as *transfer* (ЖЛУКТЕНКО 2000: 212)
 - ▶ “sticking like a burr to a fleece, not subject to or harmed by any [other] language”
 - ▶ “something originating on the border of three peoples has to be so” (КОСТЕЛЬНИК 1975: 194)
- 

It's not just a matter of an external phenomenon

- ▶ Examining the influence of one language on another, linguists observe that this is not just a matter of an external phenomenon, but also relates to the internal development of the language which absorbs everything that suits its structure and the internal laws of its development
 - ▶ Therefore, among the factors influencing language, we can also list the structural characteristics of the receiving language (primarily of its lexis), the presence, absence or level of development of its literary tradition and written matter, the number of speakers and the status of the language group, since language hierarchy correlates to other hierarchies – economic, national, educational etc.
- 

- ▶ “Свою бешеду треба чувац од цудзих словох, кельо год лєм мож. Кед єст свойо слово, та не слободно брац цудзе... Дзе немаме ище свойо, там треба створиц нове слово, або вжац слово зос нашого кніжкового, або зос сербского языка, але треба тото слово пріменіц гу духу нашей бешеди”
- ▶ One’s own language should be protected from foreign words as much as possible. When we have a word of our own, we should not take on a foreign one... Where no word of our own exists, a new one should be coined by taking it from our standard language [Ukrainian – Lj. P.] or from Serbian, but this word should be changed to fit the spirit of our speech) (КОСТЕЛЬНИК 1975: 246)

CONCLUSION

- history, ethnography and linguistics confirm that Ruthenians and Ukrainians in Serbia represent one people, a single national minority which in Vojvodina was artificially divided into two enclaves.
- this division was the product of politics dating back to Austro-Hungary and continuing through the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes to Socialist Yugoslavia
- Confrontation among the emigrants, basically the usual division in any environment into the autochthonous population and the new settlers, has over time, due to ignorance of the historical facts and the fanning of populist ideas, grown into partial antipathy
- antagonism between Ruthenians and Ukrainians is not expressed in urban intellectual circles, where both are grouped around the Greek Catholic Church.

Perspective

- Ruthenian as a micro-language will continue to have a future.
- Ruthenian literature will also continue to develop and it would be wrong to hinder this natural course of things
- the Ukrainian language will increasingly gain in importance as the language of an existing national minority, but also as the language of a large Slavic country
- Debates on the originality of Ukrainian or Ruthenian belong to the past.
- Guiding people to discover their historical roots and sources and informing both the Ruthenian and Ukrainian population in Vojvodina while suppressing attempts to politicize the issue will contribute to closer cooperation between these two parts of a single historical matrix.

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Thank You!

