

21749

Pars IV



Congressus Octavus Internationalis Fenno-Ugristarum
Jyväskylä 10.–15. 8. 1995

Pars IV

Sessiones sectionum

**Syntaxis et semantica
&
Contactus linguistici et status hodiernus linguarum
&
Cetera linguistica**

Redegerunt:

Heikki Leskinen
Sándor Maticsák
Tõnu Seilenthal

Moderatores
Jyväskylä 1996

Contributions to the Contacts between Finno-Ugric and Slavonic Linguistics in the Late 18th and Early 19th Century

The famous Czech linguist Jozef Dobrovsky had good contacts with his Hungarian colleague Samuel Gyarmathi. Dobrovsky exerted remarkable influence on him, which also manifested itself in Gyarmathi's "Affinitas Lingua Hungaricae". (Angyal, 1954; Pražak, 1967.) Dobrovsky, in one of his manuscripts that has come down to us listed the Slavic loan-words in Hungarian. (Danczi, 1969.)

Dobrovsky was also the person who put much effort into and inspired the birth of Subcarpathian or Rusyn linguistics. The first modern Rusyn linguists, Luts kay and Fogarassy, too, were very well acquainted with contemporary Hungarian linguistics. However interesting it would be to speak about the new results yielded by latest research on Dobrovsky's findings in the field of Hungarian in view of the limits of this paper we are going to discuss a third aspect: the contacts between Rusyn and Hungarian linguistics.

The questions of contacts between Hungarian and Subcarpathian (Rusyn) linguistics are not so well-known, so it seems to be useful to tell a few words about the history of Rusyn philology in the early 19th century. The Subcarpathian Rusyn people had no intelligentsia, no ruling class speaking Rusyn, no chances to come close to European culture before the establishment of the Greek Catholic Church. The orthodox priests were serfs and they had no access to theological training. After the union of Ungvár (Uzhorod, 1646th), and, particularly, after the establishment of the Diocese of Munkács (1771) the Greek Catholic priests studied in theological seminars and academies. Subcarpathian seminarists studied in Eger, a town in the north of Hungary, where bishop Esterházy founded a famous library containing books of all kinds on contemporary European science. (Mago-csy, 1987; Földvári, 1995.)

Queen Maria Theresa established the Greek Catholic seminar at the St. Barbara parish in Vienna (1774) where the alumni of Slavic peoples of the Habsburg Empire studied, and so did many Rusyn seminarists from Subcarpathia. (Ploch, 1975.) They had contacts with Bartolomeus Kopitar and Josef Dobrovsky in Vienna, whose activity and works are generally accepted as the foundation of Slavic linguistics in the age of the Enlightenment, when modern philology was being formed. Dobrovsky's influence on Luts kay's and Fogarassy's Rusyn Grammars (Buda, 1830th and Vienna, 1833th) was analysed in detail by Tichy, 1929 and 1938. In the present paper special attention is paid to the contacts between Michael Luts kay and Hungarian linguistics in the early 19th century.

Luts kay was born in Velikije Luchki ('Great Luchka'), a Subcarpathian village near Mukachevo. Writing his parallel grammar of Church Slavonic and the Subcarpathian vernacular, he took the Rusyn dialect of his birthplace Velikije Luchky as basis. (Gerovskij, 1930.) Luts kay changed his surname when he was a pupil of the Hungarian secondary school in Nagyvárad (now Oradea in Roumania) and instead of the original family name 'Pop' he adopted the Hungarian name 'Luts kay' meaning 'a person from Luchka'. Later he studied in Barbareum in Vienna when he took an active part in the cultural life of the town and became interested in philology as well. After graduating from the seminar, he correspon-

dended with Dobrovsky. Later he served in the Greek Catholic parish at Carlo Lodovico Bourbon's court in Lucca. It was at that time (1829-1830) that he wrote his *Grammatica Slavo-Ruthena*. (Gordynskij, 1918; Hadzhega, 1929.)

S. Rót has pointed out that Luts kay was well acquainted with the Hungarian Grammars of his time and owing to their influence he did not accept the existence of some Latin patterns in Hungarian. As a result of the authority of Latin several grammars of national languages written in 17-18th centuries accepted some Latin syntactic patterns which did not exist in them. Authors of Hungarian grammars did not make such mistakes because the Finno-Ugric character of Hungarian constructions did not allow it. S. Rót has pointed out Verseg hy's influence on M. Luts kay, but he refers to Verseg hy's Grammar as the only example of the contacts between Luts kay and contemporary Hungarian authors. (Rót, 1983 and 1991.)

In our view, Verseg hy's influence is only one of the aspects of this issue. As it is well-known, the early 19th century was the time of controversy between Verseg hy's and Révay's parties in Hungarian linguistics. The main point of the debate was whether the forms of Hungarian vernacular were acceptable in the literary language, especially in its orthography (Verseg hy), or the literary language must follow the ethymological principle (Révay)? (Éder, 1991.) So, which of these two sides of Hungarian linguistics influenced Luts kay's works? The most probable answer is that both did.

M. Luts kay followed the Rusyn vernacular in the Ruthenian part of his Grammar. For instance, he did not use the hard 'jer' in the positions where it had no phonetic sense. (Rót, 1983.) Thus, he accepted Verseg hy's views in this case. On the other hand, Luts kay emphasized that the literary version of any language cannot accept the forms of the vernacular: "...nullam existere lingvam eruditam cum plebe communem, nam id significaret, ut ruricola similes idaeas, et conceptus innatos habeat, quos eruditi per instructionem, et lectionem nanciscuntur." (Luts kay, 1830: vii.).

He proposed that Church Slavonic should be literary language of all Slavic peoples and he referred to German as an example: "Unde nec Gallica, Italica, tantominus Germanica eadem est lingva eruditorum et Communis plebis, sed ideo nulli incidit, communes modulationes, flexiones, et expressiones antepone re Litterariis. Et ideo eadem manet Litteraria Germanica Londini, Petropoli, quae Vienne." (Ibidem.)

There is no place for the detailed analysis of Luts kay's Grammar in this paper. What we would like to point out is that Verseg hy's work is not the only source of Luts kay's Grammar. Although the original idea of Church Slavonic functioning as a common literary language of Slavic peoples comes from Josef Dobrovsky, M. Luts kaí was familiar with the Hungarian linguistic theories of his age and there are more reminiscences of Hungarian Grammars in Luts kay's book than those generally discussed in the specialist literature on the subject.

Literature

- Angyal Endre 1954: Josef Dobrovsky und Ungarn. *Zeitschrift für Slavische Philologie*. 23/1954.
- Danczi V. József 1969: A magyar nyelv szláv jövevényszavai Josef Dobrovsky feldolgozásában. *Magyar Nyelv* 65/1969.
- Éder Zoltán 1991: Verseg hy Ferenc nyelvtudománya és az utókor. Kiss-Szűts.

- Földvári, Sándor 1995: Staropechatnyje knigi kirillicheskogo i glagolicheskogo shriftov Egerskoj archiepiskopskoj biblioteki. Slavica. Annales Instituti Philologiae Slavicae Universitatis Debreceniensis De Ludovico Kossuth Nominatae 27.
- Gerovskij, Georgij Jurjevich 1930: Russkij jazyk v cerkovnoslavjanorusskoj grammatike Mihajla Popa-Luchkaja. Karpatorusskij Sbornik. Uzhgorod.
- Gordynskij, Jaroslav 1918: Osnovannje gr-kat. cerkvy v knjazhevstvi Lukky v Italiji. Zapisi Naukovoho Tovaristva imeni Sevčenka 125/1918.
- Hadzhega, Vasilij 1929: Mihail Luchkaj. Zhittjepis i tvory. Uzhgorod.
- Kiss Jenő–Szűts László (ed.) 1991: Tanulmányok a magyar nyelvtudomány történetének témaköréből. Budapest.
- Lutskay, Michael 1830: Grammatica Slavo-Ruthena, seu vetero-slavicae, et actu in montibus Carpativis parvo-russicae, ceu dialecti vigentis lingvae. Budae.
- Magocsy, Paul Robert 1987: The Language Question Among The Subcarpathian Rusyns. Fairview.
- Plochl, Willibald Maria 1975: St. Barbara zu Wien. Die Geschichte der griechisch-katholische Kirche und Zentralpfarre St. Barbara. Bd. I–II. Wien.
- Pražak, Richard 1967: Josef Dobrovsky als Hungarist und Finnougrist. Brno.
- Rót, Sándor 1983: Mihajlo Luchkaj i jeho Grammatica Slavo-Ruthena, Budae, 1830. Király, Péter (ed.). Typographia Universitatis Hungaricae Budae 1777–1848. Bp.
- Rót Sándor 1991: A magyar nyelvemélet történetéből. Kiss–Szűts.
- Terestyéni Ferenc 1957: Verseggy Ferenc, a nyelvtudós. Kisfaludi Sándor (ed.). Verseggy Ferenc 1757–1822. Szolnok.
- Tichy, Frantisek 1929: Josef Dobrovsky a Podkarpatska Rus. Josef Dobrovsky. Sbornik stati. Prague.
- Tichy, Frantisek 1938: Vyvoj soucasneho spisovneho jazyka na Podkarpatske Rusi. Prague.

ISBN 952-90-6683-X (koko teos)
ISBN 952-90-7371-2 (tämä osa)

Tekstinkäsittely: Sándor Maticsák & Tõnu Seilenthal
Kansi: Jorma Luotio

Gummerus Kirjapaino Oy
Jyväskylä 1996