

SERGII LUCHKANYN, UCRAINA

Key words: folklore, national language, Enlightenment, Romanticism, philosophical and linguistic theories, Romanian language, orthography, Ukrainian language

Folklore in Romanian and Ukrainian Linguistic Studies of the End of XVIIIth and XIXth Centuries

Summary

Under the influence of Herder and Romanticism national cultures, including mother tongue and folklore, began to be actively studied. Representatives of the Transylvanian School at the end of the XVIIIth and during the XIXth centuries (such as Samuil Micu, Gheorghe Șincai, and Ioan Budai-Deleanu) researched folklore aiming to increase their readers' love for Romanian. Ukrainian ethnography, (born at the beginning of XIXth century), also gave an increased attention to language and cultural specificity: the time. This led to the publication of „Grammar of Ukrainian dialect” by Oleksiy Pavlovskiy (1818), “Experience of ancient Ukrainian songs” by M.I. Certelev (1819), “Ukrainian songs” by M.O. Maksimovich (1827), and „Zaporozhskaya old times” by I.L.Sreznevskiy (1833-1838). Folklore materials (fairy-tales, proverbs, riddles, songs), as texts of live spoken language, were also included in the famous “Grammatica slavo-ruthena” (1830) by Michaele (?) Luts kay (1789-1843), whose ideas evoke the historical and philological credo of the Romanian Latinists in the Transylvanian School.

Timotei Cipariu (1805–1887), a representative of the second generation of the Transylvanian School, and the Ukrainian linguist, first rector of Kiev University Mikhaylo Maksimovich (1804-1873), insisted on the role played by folklore in the development of national languages Folklorist and ethnographer Pantelejmon Kulish (1819-1897): used phonetic spelling in both his collection of ethnographic materials „Notes about South Russia”(1856-1857) and his „Grammatik” (1857). Romanian scholar Bogdan Petriceicu Hasdeu (1838-1907 brought folklore elements to his interdisciplinary studies in history, philosophy, psychology, mythology, history of religions; Ukrainian linguist Oleksandr Potebnya (1835-1891), used examples from Ukrainian folklore in all his theoretical linguistic works. Folklore was as important as linguistics in the work of Moses Gaster (1856-1939), author of the anthology („Romanian folk literature”, 1883), and Lazăr Șăineanu (1859-1934), both formed by B.P. Hasdeu. Together with psychology and sociology, folklore is widely presented in linguistic works of the Ukrainian philologist Pavlo Gnatovich Zhiteckiy (1837-1911).