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利沃夫国立伊凡·弗兰科大学教学史

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利沃夫国立伊凡·弗兰科大学
▪ 方学系
利沃夫, 乌克兰

利沃夫国立伊凡·弗兰科大学是东欧和乌克兰最古老的大学，建于1661年——在1661年1月20日，签署了一项特权，利沃夫耶稣院赋予其“庄重学院和大学称号”。当时只有哲学和神学两个系。

在1784年，学校恢复运行，增加至四个系——哲学系、神学系、法律系和医学系。

曾在利沃夫大学就读的名人：语言学家、民族学家、作家马尔基扬·沙士科维奇；乌克兰民间文学系主任、学校校长雅科夫·霍洛娃斯基；历史学家和语言学家伊凡·瓦赫列维奇。闻名世界的生物学家B. 蒂波夫斯基，物理学家M. 斯莫鲁霍夫斯基，数学家Y. 布泽纳，S. 巴拿赫，M. 扎利斯基，M. 查伊科夫斯基，B. 列夫斯基，地理学家S. 鲁德内斯基，语言和历史学家奥梅良·欧合诺夫斯基，M. 沃子酿科，O. 克列擦，J. 库里洛维奇，I. 斯文次斯基，K. 斯笃定斯基，I. 沙拉涅维奇，律师亚历山大·奥霍诺夫斯基和I. 得尼思特亮斯基。

现在利沃夫国立伊凡·弗兰科大学占据主导地位，根据年度排名位列乌克兰最好五所高校之一。

利沃夫大学的东方语言历史研究吸引了众多学者。例如J. 伯罗特纽克（1935–2012），利沃夫著名语言学家，19世纪初在利沃夫大学研究东方和东方语言。利沃夫的东方语言发展，首先是研究圣经和穆斯林民族语言，第一东方学中心是神学系，在那里教授古希伯来语，亚拉姆语和阿拉伯语，研究原版圣经和古兰经。到1939年，这里已是实力雄厚的语言学院，闪语学家代表M. 索罗木，除了语言之外，还研究古巴比伦的课程，与犹太和穆斯林文学相比较。一战后A. 哈伍罗斯基来到大学，开始教授初级古代和现代印度语言及文学，尤其是梵文，他还研究很多东方民族的哲学，历史和文化。在20世纪，哲学系成为研究东方课程的中心，神学系的圣经历史和语言老师A. 科俩维克——闪语学家和圣经学者，不仅在天主教神父见习，在卢布林的专业犹太法学院见习犹太法学。圣彼得堡大学东方语言系的学生，后来的苏联科学院的成员，B. 科特维奇教授波斯语，蒙古语和满语，然后开始教一些突厥语和阿尔泰语言，蒙古人和卡尔梅克人历史；阅读课“拒绝金帐汗国（十五世纪）”，“印度莫卧儿王朝”等。圣彼得堡大学的另一个毕业生，S. 斯莫热伍斯基教授阿拉伯语和他的方言，文学，东方穆斯林历史，并研究一些伊巴德派学说问题。1938年东方学在利沃夫大学人文学院有九个教研室，36个东方语言教授。

1939年西部土地成为苏联的一部分，不久第二次世界大战的事件和占领，暂时停止了东方学的发展。战争对乌克兰东方学造成了极大的损害，从利沃夫运出两万份独特的书籍和手稿，大多数东方科学家去了欧洲。利沃夫大学东方语言教学正式停止。许多东方学科学家遭遇了悲惨的命运：啊哈坦格力·克里米斯基死于1942年库斯塔奈7号监狱；瓦西里·杜布拉乌斯基在集中营渡过五年。成功逃脱的奥魅亮·普利擦克，在世界——哥廷根大学，汉堡大学和哈佛大学继续传承传统利沃夫突厥学派。奥魅亮·普利擦克是乌克兰国家科学院克里米亚，东方啊哈坦格力学院的创始人。

东方学的恢复始于上世纪50年代，印度学和汉学家M.克诺洛兹（1911年至1984年）在历史语言系教授梵文和汉语。为了教梵文和汉语他聘请塞塔科斯基，聘请Y.伯罗特纽克教授阿拉伯语和波斯语。在1997年雅莱姆·伯罗特纽克发起创立东方学教研室，由世界著名的历史学家雅罗斯拉夫·达什克维奇领导。第一专业波斯语，学生在教研室上课，5年之后——有了阿拉伯语和日语。相对于“日语语言文学”专业，汉语作为第二个东方语言专业由O.洛耶夫教授。

汉语教学是在2013年全面恢复。随着中华人民共和国大使馆的协助，派遣至大学刘绍飞老师。为了帮助研究汉语语言的大学老师和学生，他发起汉语教学小组。在这个小组中，有笔者伊拉·雅列姆丘克。因此在2015年，才有了开设“汉语语言文学”专业的可能性。利沃夫伊凡·弗兰科大学汉学的重大发展是翻译活动。2015年，派查尔斯基教授主导编辑《中乌作家选集：翻译并创新利沃夫的《Alma mater》（献给中华人民共和国65周年）》。中乌作家选集提供了乌克兰语原文和中国文学作品，包含伊凡·弗兰科、莱西·乌克兰、瓦西尔·斯特凡尼克的经典作品（由郭远鹏、李梦梦、程萌、汪晓宇等人翻译），以及屈原、杜甫、李白、王维的作品（由舍科拉·雅罗斯拉夫和莱奥尼德·派尔沃马以斯科翻译）。第一次乌克兰的经典小散文，通过乌克兰语系的中国学生研究翻译成汉语，学生均出自利沃夫国立伊凡·弗兰科大学。

当然，汉学在利沃夫大学教学的历史长河中刚刚建立，得益于中国驻乌克兰大使馆的无私帮助，教授汉语，促进东方学在利沃夫大学的发展，培养高素质的专家。

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THE HISTORY OF CHINESE LANGUAGE TEACHING AT IVAN FRANKO NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LVIV

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Ivan Franko National University of Lviv is one of the oldest institutions in Eastern Europe and the oldest university in Ukraine, founded in 1661 – a privilege was signed on January 20, 1661, which gave the Lviv Jesuit College «dignity of Academy and the title of university». Then there operated only philosophical and theological departments.

In 1784 the University's activity was restored, four faculties operated – philosophical, theological, law and medical.

The following prominent figures studied in Lviv University: writer Markiyan Shashkevych, philologist and ethnographer, head of the Ukrainian language arts and the University rector Yakiv Holovatskyi, historian and linguist Ivan Vahylevych. Well-known in the world are the biologist B. Dybowski, physicist M. Smoluchowski, mathematicians Yu. Puzyna, S. Banach, M. Zarytskyi, M. Chaikovskiy, V. Levytskyi, geographer S. Rudnytskyi, linguists and historians Omelian Ohonovskiy, M. Vozniak, O. Kolessa, Ye. Kurylovych, I. Sventsitskiy, K. Studynskiy, I. Sharanevych, jurists Oleksandr Ohonovskiy, and S. Dnistrianskiy.

Now the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv holds a dominant position and is among five best universities in Ukraine according to the annual ranking.

Many researchers were interested in the history of studying Oriental languages at Lviv University. According to the famous Lviv orientalist Ya. Polotniuk (1935-2012), studying the East and Oriental languages at Lviv University began in the early nineteenth century. As far as Oriental languages were primarily understood in Lviv as languages of the Bible and Muslim nations, the first center for Oriental studies was the Theological Faculty, where they taught the old Hebrew, Aramaic and Arabic language to study the Bible and the Quran in original.

By 1939 there already existed a strong Oriental School, represented by semiticist M. Shorr, who apart from languages taught the course in Old Babylonian Law as compared to the Jewish and Muslim ones. After the World War I A. Havronskiy came to the university and started teaching here a number of Old and Modern Indian languages and literatures, including Sanskrit, he also studied philosophy, history and culture of many peoples of the East. In the 20-ies the study of oriental disciplines concentrated at the Faculty of Philosophy, biblical history and language were taught at the Theological Faculty by A. Kliavek – a semiticist and a bible scholar, whose training underwent both Catholic priests, and future rabbies from a special rabbinical school in Lublin. V. Kotvych, a student of the Faculty of Oriental Languages at Petersburg University and later an associate member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, taught Persian, Mongol and Manchu, then started teaching a num-

ber of Turkic and Altai languages and the history of the Mongols, Kalmyks, then launched a special course «Decline of the Golden Horde (XV century)», «The Great Moguls in India», etc. Another graduate of the University of S. Petersburg Z. Smohozhevskiy taught Arabic language and its dialects, literature, history of the Muslim East, and studied some problems of the Ibadi doctrine. In 1938 nine departments operated at the Institute of Oriental Studies at the Faculty of Humanities of the Lviv University, where they taught 36 Oriental languages.

In 1939 the lands of Western Ukraine became a part of the USSR, and soon the events of the World War II and the occupation suspended the development of Oriental Studies for a long time. The war caused great damage to the Ukrainian Oriental Studies, over 20 thousand of the unique editions and manuscripts were taken from Lviv, most Orientalist scholars moved to Europe. Teaching of Oriental languages at the Lviv University officially stopped. Many Orientalist scholars suffered a tragic fate: Ahatanhel Krymsky died in 1942 in Kostanay prison No. 7; Vasyl Dubravskiy spent 5 years in concentration camps. Omeljan Pritsak managed to escape, and continued the tradition of Lviv Turkological School in the world – in Göttingen, Hamburg and Harvard Universities. Omeljan Pritsak was the founder of the Ahatanhel Krymsky Institute of Oriental Studies of the NAS of Ukraine.

Restoration of Oriental Studies started in the second half of the 50s – indologist and sinologist M. Knoroz (1911–1984) taught Sanskrit and Chinese at the historical and philological faculties. He engaged I. Saidakovska in teaching Sanskrit and Chinese, and Ya. Polotniuk in teaching the Arabic and the Persian languages. It was Yarema Polotniuk, who initiated the creation of the department of Oriental Studies in 1997, headed by the world-renowned historian Yaroslav Dashkevych. The first specialties, where students studied at the department, were Persian, in 5 years – Arabic and Japanese. O. Losiev taught Chinese as a second Oriental language to students of specialty «Japanese Language and Literature».

Full-scale teaching of Chinese was restored in 2013. With the assistance of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China the teacher of Chinese Liu Shaofei was sent to the University. He initiated opening of the groups on studying the Chinese language for teachers and students of the University. Iryna Yaremchuk, the author of this paper, was from this group of teachers as well. Due to this it was made possible to open the specialty «Chinese Language and Literature» in 2015. Translation activities are important for the development of Sinology at the Ivan Franko University of Lviv. In 2015, at the initiative of the Professor A. Pecharskyi the «Anthology of Ukrainian and Chinese writing: Translation innovation in Lviv "Alma mater" (devoted to the 65 anniversary of the People's Republic of China)» was compiled.

The anthology presents original Ukrainian and Chinese literature, including exemplary works by Ivan Franko, Lesia Ukrainka, Vasyl Stefanyk (translated by the Chinese students of philological faculty Guo Yuanpeng, Li Mengmeng, Cheng Meng, Wang Xiaoyu, etc.), Qu Yuan, Du Fu, Li Bai, Wang Wei (translated by Yaroslava Shekera and Leonid Pervomaiskyi). The flash fiction of the Ukrainian classics was translated into Chinese for the first time due to the students-Ukrainianist from China, graduates of the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv.

Despite a long history of teaching Sinology at Lviv University, it is, for sure, only on its way of establishment, but due to full support and assistance of the Embassy of the People's

Republic of China in Ukraine, renewal of teaching Chinese will promote the development of Oriental studies in Lviv University and training of highly qualified specialists.

Keywords: Chinese language, history of teaching Chinese, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv.

ІСТОРІЯ ВИКЛАДАННЯ КИТАЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ У ЛЬВІВСЬКОМУ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОМУ УНІВЕРСИТЕТІ ІМЕНІ ІВАНА ФРАНКА

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У статті розглянуто історію викладання китайської мови у Львівському національному університеті Івана Франка, вказано відомості про сучасний стан викладання китайської мови в університеті.

Ключові слова: китайська мова, історія викладання китайської мови, Львівський національний університет.