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**IVAN FRANKO'S ACADEMIC DISCOURSE IN THE HISTORY OF  
UKRAINIAN LITERARY LANGUAGE**

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In research the author highlights the ways of forming and peculiarities of functioning of scientific subtype of the standard Ukrainian language within a very important period of its development – the second half of the XIX century, elucidates Ivan Franko's contribution to elaborating scientific style of the Ukrainian language: in forming scientific terminology and in development of syntactic structure within the complex sentence system.

*Key words:* Ivan Franko's academic discourse, academic style, terminology, syntactic organization of scientific text.

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**The formulation of the problem.** A problem of academic style formation in Ukrainian language on different stages of its development was viewed differently by linguists. For instance, in literature which was published in the Soviet times, there was a common thought among linguists that in the second part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century – the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century “journalistic and academic styles, because of various unfavorable historic circumstances, in which Ukrainian literary language had been developing till October, couldn't take the ultimate form and get proper spreading in the prerevolutionary time. ...Improving with the help of creative contact with relevant styles of Russian literary language, journalistic and academic styles of Ukrainian literary language took fast pace of formation during the years of the Soviet government” [25 : 320]. In this very edition P. Pliushch emphasizes on “advanced artistry” of academic and academic-journalistic works of Ivan Franko. Don't you see some discrepancies in these statements? Could scientific works of Ivan Franko be “artistically advanced” without proper experience of his predecessors? We will try to give answers to those questions and track the history of origin and formation of academic style of Ukrainian language.

**The analysis of resent researches and publications.** Ivan Franko's activities in the development of the Ukrainian scientific language were studied by Z. Franko, F. Zhylyko, Y. Rehushevskyi, T. Panko, M. Leonova, I. Kochan, O. Serbenska, I. Tsikhots'kyi, and others. Their conclusions mainly concern the participation of the writer in the development of scientific terminology as the most significant component of the scientific style. The syntactic features of Franko's scientific texts are almost not studied. To date, we have only brief comments about the syntax of the scientific broadcast of the writer in the writings of Z. Franko, F. Zhylyko, I. Bilodid, I. Matviyas. I. Franko's scientific texts are of interest in

terms of their syntactic organization as they provide an opportunity to trace the writer's language evolution in the bringing Western-Ukrainian variant of literary language closer to its East-Ukrainian example, the writer's work on improving the syntactic structure of complex sentences, do conclusions about his contribution to the creation of academic style Ukrainian literary language.

**The purpose of our research** is to define Ivan Franko's role in creation of academic style of Ukrainian language and improving the syntactic organization of scientific texts.

**The presentation of the main research materials.** In the history of Ukrainian literary language first grammatical and lexicographic works, where the range of lexical items of linguistic term system is provided, date back to the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> – the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Still from ancient Kyiv times traditional-“syllabic” principle of division by styles had prevailed; here we talk about three styles: high, medium (ordinary), low (degraded). Confessional and oratorical literature was written in Church Slavonic, which was functionally designated for high style. Medium style combined Church-Slavonic elements (base of the style) and local phonetical, grammatical and lexical peculiarities. This is the language of annals and artistic literature” [29 : 4]. Low style is a “vernacular which can be used only to write unimportant things, in particular so called interludes, which are aimed at entertaining honored people” [18 : 172].

Already in the 18<sup>th</sup> century the traditional-“syllabic” principle of styles division collapses and instead of it comes structural-functional, the division on artistic, business, academic, journalistic and religious (confessional) styles of language that is connected with the final stable position of vernacular basis in Ukrainian literary-written language and integration into one of two types of language (Slavic-Ruthenian and literary Ukrainian language). Under such conditions high and medium (partly) styles lose their importance, and low and medium (completely) – “become literature stable” [21 : 21]. What concerns academic language, it appeared in “academic-practical genre: medicine and domestic guidelines, books about herbs, calendars, various recipes, signatures, etc. [21 : 55].

In the first part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century language situation changes: the range of universities is opened, and they immediately become centers of culture, literature, language and science, they start publishing periodicals. Of course, education needs manuals and academic works. That is why huge interest to science appears, together with this academic approach to Ukrainian language and its orthography. Ukrainian romanticists set a goal to prove separate relation of Ukrainian language to science. For example, M. Maksymovych in a collection “Малоросійскія песни” (1827) “was the first who scientifically proved that our language is independent and has been developing continuously from the most ancient times” [18 : 202]. “The Ruthenian Trinity” supported the idea of the romanticists in Galicia. Y. Holovatskyi profoundly researched the problems of literary language (academic works: “Розправа у язиці южноруським і його наріччям”, “Три вступительные преподавания о русской словесности”, “Матеріали до словаря малорусского наріччя: А-З”).

It is worth mentioning that typical for the 19<sup>th</sup> century is development of academic style in Dnipro Ukraine and Galicia separately, connected either with certain prolific figures or with certain periodicals. N. Zelinska claims that the process of academic style stabilization was not “impersonal” – vice versa, ...because of the fact that Ukrainian science of that time...was created by strong, literary gifted language personalities, – and in academic-humanitarian sphere practically all of them were writers, – Ukrainian academic

style on the early stage was formed as an esthetic notion, and, contrary to unified style of later years, was clearly individualized" [9 : 127].

What concerns Dnipro Ukraine, we can say that with appearance of "Osнова", which was published by V. Bilozerskyi, P. Kulish, M. Kostomarov, Ukrainian writers and scientist started actively publishing their academic-popular works, because it was "a publication of journal type, literary-academic by its character, but with some everyday notes as well" [35 : 151]. All works are written in a lively vernacular, and that was the reason of their positive significance at the origin on academic style of new Ukrainian literary language, though "Osнова" owns the first, from P. Zhytetskyi initiative, serious attempt to set a question about academic style of Ukrainian language in theoretical aspect and outlines the prospects of its development" [7 : 4]. From this magazine academic styles starts its formation "in its modern understanding (formulation of separate term systems according to different spheres of knowledge)" [4 : 403], and as one of its types – academic-popular [ref.: 15 : 282].

In the second part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Dnipro Ukraine P. Kulish, I. Nechui-Levytskyi, O. Konyskyi and other played significant role in development of Ukrainian academic language.

P. Kulish was the first who introduced samples of academic prose, among it historical and literature-critical. As M. Drahomanov thinks, "Kulish was the first among us who started writing critical and historical articles in Ukrainian, - historical, actually, were semi popular [20 : 23]. V. Chaplenko also mentions P. Kulish's attempts of academic language [ref.: 35 : 126]. "P. Kulish in language-literature process of the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was that figure who during the whole creative way tried to create on the basis of vernacular highly intellectual literary language, which would equal languages of cultural peoples" [3 : 272-273].

I. Nechui-Levytskyi's writings include such academic and academic-popular works as: "Унія й Петро Могила" (1875), "Перші київські князі: Олег, Ігор, Святослав" (1876), "Св. Володимир і його потомки" (1876), "Татари й Литва на Україні" (1876), "Світогляд українського народу" (1876), "Сьогочасне літературне прямування" (1876). In his letter to V. Shchurat I. Franko himself wrote about I. Nechui-Levytskyi's language (he also mentioned his novel about the intellectuals "Clouds" ("Хмари"): ... "his "Cloud", though is not that deep sensewise, but still very interesting stylistically, so it does not put the magazine into shame. And the language is wonderful. We, Galicians, do not come to this any time soon [33 : 491].

O. Konyskyi published only one scientific work in two volumes "Т. Шевченко-Грушівський, хроніка його життя" (1898-1902), "even his ideological opponent M. Drahomanov couldn't help but acknowledge his "good language" [35 : 153].

After published taboo of the Ukrainian word in 1863 and 1876 (accordingly – the Valuev Circular and the Ems Ukaz) cultural and literature life in Dnipro Ukraine comes to a halt. M. Drahomanov moves abroad, to Geneva, where he publishes magazine "Hromada". In it he publishes his academic-popular and publicistic works, among them "Про козаків, татар та турків", "Віра й громадські справи", "Швейцарська спілка", "Рай і поступ", "Переднє слово до громади", "Шевченко, українофіли й соціалізм", "Література російська, великоруська, українська й галицька", "Наукові коментарі до "Політичних пісень українського народу", and others. The language of Drahomanov, as M. Zhuchenko points out, "...we consider to be the best example of scientific Ukrainian language" [8 : 305].

According to I. Ohienko, in Galicia the development of scientific language is connected with professor O. Barvinskyi [18 : 249], who together with V. Antonovych created the program of "Ruthenian historical library". In the framework of this program since 1886 they had published 24 volumes of translated into Ukrainian best works about Ukraine.

In Galicia the formation of academic style is mainly connected with the creation of the Shevchenko Society in Lviv in 1873, its aim was "popularization of the Ukrainian literature word, artistic above all" [20 : 89-90]. Thus, first meant to be literature oriented, gradually the Society gathers around itself also scholars from other fields, that is why in 1892 it was reformed into the Shevchenko Scientific Society – "the first Ukrainian scientific center of new type" [20 : 90], "the first Ukrainian academy of science" [11 : 154]. According to B. Yakymovych, "I. Franko was among the pioneers who put forward an idea and was personally involved in the reformation of the Society into an institution similar to European Science Academies..." [37 : 231]. Because the Society worked in three sections (philological, historic-philosophical and mathematical-environmental-medicine), it dealt with the creation of science in Ukrainian, among it academic terminology from all the spheres of life (society-political, religious, linguistical, published, military, musical, etc.). "A form of organization of academic activity of the Shevchenko Scientific Society was determined by the clear structure. They had its own school of scholars and adjusted system of academic pedagogic" [10 : 22].

The activity of the Shevchenko Scientific Society "encouraged general development of Ukrainian language, consolidated it on the level of academic style formation" [20 : 92]. D. Hrynchyshyn mentions about the role of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in development of Ukrainian literary language: "The Society cared about the development of Ukrainian language, took it to the higher level according to the needs of the society development, worked on and perfected its academic style" [2 : 69].

Among the members of the Shevchenko Scientific Society M. Hrushevskyi made one of the biggest contributions: he "with his deep valuable life-long work proved to the whole academic world that Ukrainian language can be the language for science, as all the other languages" [18 : 250]. Researchers mention fruitful actions of M. Hrushevskyi and I. Franko, among them V. Doroshenko (quotation after Y. Melnyk): "Both of them worked extremely vigorously. Both were the pillars of the Shevchenko Scientific Society" [16 : 197].

For academic works' publications a magazine "Notes of the Shevchenko Scientific Society" was created, the first volumes of which were "accompanied by the subtitle: "Edition, dedicated to science and writing of Ukrainian-Ruthenian peoples" [13 : 10]. Contrary to "Osnova", works of which were published partly in Ukrainian, partly in Russian, the language of "Notes of the Shevchenko Scientific Society" was Ukrainian. O. Kupchynskyi, who is nowadays the head of the Society, said about this: "Implementing Ukrainian language to "Notes of the Shevchenko Scientific Society" as mandatory had two main objectives, firstly, declare for the world the language of the big European nation as such, in the conditions of its stagnation, in particular concerning academic development; secondly – prove the ability of Ukrainian language to serve science mainly through preparation of magazines and book editions as a full-fledged and equal academic language among other languages of Slavonic peoples" [13 : 21]. It was "the first Ukrainian general scientific magazine, which became representative body of the whole national science, the edition of high European level" [9 : 232].

As we see, already in the second part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century we have multiple achievements in the development of Ukrainian academic language, that is why we cannot agree with the statement about the beginning of formation of Ukrainian's language academic style only on the verge of the 19-20th centuries.

In Galicia I. Franko was the author of over one hundred academic and literature-artistic works, which played significant role in the development of Ukrainian academic language. The artist, as linguists rightly say, "quickly outgrew tight frames of local "Galician" writer and turned into all-Ukrainian writer. This is the reason why I. Franko became one of the creators of Ukrainian academic language, one of the founders of its journalistic, and partly academic – in the sphere of philology – styles" [23 : 107]. According to I. Bilodid, the writer with the help of practice, his academic and journalistic activity "validated those styles, worked on their language" [1 : 46]. Y. Regushevski calls I. Franko "not only the creator of science, but also the founder of academic style of modern Ukrainian literary language" [26 : 4].

Repeatedly appealing to different language problems in his academic research, Ivan Franko strived to solve them both theoretically, and with the help of his creation of new words and expressions. Role of the writer in the building of Ukrainian language's academic style lies in standards setting, creation and usage of scientific terminology, and also in the improvement of syntax system of Ukrainian language, in particular structural organization of simple, and especially complex sentences as a main representative of complex sense relations between components, which is subjected to logical reproduction of material.

Terminology is a typical sign of academic style, it transfers certain system of scientific notions of this or that language and, accordingly, constitutes the base of its language style. I. Franko played crucial role in creation of terminological systems of Ukrainian language. His "...credit lies, first of all, in the usage of big amount of special lexis, terminology and nomenclature from actual Ukrainian sources and international fund, and by doing this in codification of this lexis in academic discourse" [31 : 70]. The writer in many works in this or that way touched problem of a term in the system of Ukrainian academic language, its functioning, creation and semantics. I. Franko gave a modern definition to the concept "scientific term" and encouraged formation of new linguistic terminology [28 : 776]. A question about I. Franko's role in development, standard setting and working on terminological lexis was repeatedly discussed in their works by T. Panko, M. Leonova, Y. Rehushevskiyi, I. Kochan, Z. Franko, I. Tsikhots'kyi, O. Serbenska and others. In particular, T. Panko analyzes thoughts of the writer concerning main traits of terms: clarity and monosemy, nationality and internationality, "correspondence of a term to sense of a concept it defines, practicability or the absence of its emotional coloring" [20 : 18], emphasizes I. Franko's contribution in development of Ukrainian economic terminology [19].

M. Leonova views those thematical groups of terminology lexis which I. Franko validated in Ukrainian language: social-political, philosophical, historical, literary, editorial-publishing, abstract and others; clears up an issue of usage of foreign origin terms in national lexicology, etc. [14].

S. Pinchuk and Y. Rehushevskiyi analyzed literary terms in academic and journalistic works by I. Franko (the final stage was "Словник літературознавчих термінів Івана Франка" by S. Pinchuk and Y. Rehushevskiyi [24]). Apart from that, Y. Rehushevskiyi compiled "Словник мовознавчих термінів Івана Франка" [27], and for

150<sup>th</sup> anniversary from the birth of the Kameniar (Stonemasonry) published a monography "Нариси про мову наукових праць І. Я. Франка", in which he succinctly characterizes the period of development of Ukrainian literary language at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> – beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, defines ways of academic style creation (in particular, professional terminology), groups linguistic terms, found in scientific and journalistic works of I. Franko, according to thematical principle (13 groups altogether), finds origin and usage of these or those terms in Ukrainian grammars and linguistic works from various times [26].

I. Kochan outlines such aspects of activity of Franko-terminologist as his thoughts about a term and terminology, about translation of terms from different scientific spheres and creation of his own, national terms; about functioning of terminological lexis in artistic works, etc. [12 : 701].

At the same time Franko enriched poetical text with scientific lexis, giving to it, in this way, other sounding. "Merit of Franko, as a master of word, is ...introduction of this lexis in a system of tropes and figures. And here the writer was a pioneer..." [33 : 509]. Such notion is typical for the second part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in general and creativity of the Sixtiers in particular. Intellectualization of the language in artistic discourse, to be precise in the aspect of language characteristic of characters-intellectuals in the prose of Kameniar is researched by I. Tsikhots'kyi [30, 34].

Thus, lexis of Ukrainian language in general and scientific terminology in particular, contribution of I. Franko in its creation and validation, was and still is the subject for multiple linguistic research and basis for terminology dictionaries. But we cannot say the same about research of syntax of Franko's academic discourse, because syntax peculiarities of academic style shown first of all in complex sentences with their clarity of construction and logical sequence, semantic relations among predicative parts.

Syntax of the writer – is a fragment of syntactic structure of academic discourse of the second part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. F. Zhylko points out: "The language of writings of Galician publicists and scholars with its syntactic structures, as a rule, was far from vernacular, from the syntax of general nationwide Ukrainian literary language, that was formed on the basis of dialects from central Ukraine. They have many Latin and Polish syntactic structures in their language" [5 : 23-24]. P. Pliushch claims that language of academic literature, press and journalism "...was very artificial. It was often saturated with improper terms, Polonisms (lexical and grammatical) and surprised with its difficult syntactic structure, often in a German manner" [26 : 263]. M. Zhovtobriukh voices similar opinion about presence of dialect forms, creation of syntactic structure under influence of other languages [7 : 6]. I. Nechui-Levytskyi, thoughts about synthetic-artificial character of then literary language that was developed under different influences, thought that "for literature the sample of literary language has to be the very language of a woman from a village with her syntax" [36 : 29]. Already in the grammar by I. Mohylnytskyi "for norm were considered also some dialect syntactic structures" [17 : 70].

Concerning the syntax of Franko, F. Zhylko points out: "He transfers colloquial, narrative syntactic structures to the language of his journalistic and academic works, making their construction more difficult, similar to syntactic structures of highly-developed literary languages" [5 : 24]. Z. Franko writes the following about syntax of the first tale "Петрії й Довбушуки": "Syntax of the author's language in the tale was also in accordance with esthetic demands of tht time – phrase hypertrophy, abundance of paratactic and hypotactic constructions... The author's language in the practically whole tale has more

difficult, but not perfect if to talk about harmony and clarity, syntax [32 : 479]. I. Tsikhots'kyi mentions syntactic sentence construction as a sign of literary discourse of the characters: "We often can meet long sentences, complicated by abundance of coordinate and subordinate clauses, homogeneous parts of a sentence, clarifications...Despite the complexity of syntactic construction, such statements are perceived surprisingly easy, and make proper impression on a reader (listener) [30 : 124]. I. Petlychnyi wrote: "I. Franko pays big attention to construction of complex sentences, focuses on a structure of each syntactic unit ... with the aim of drawing nearer syntactic structures of complex sentences to constructions common for all-Ukrainian literary language" [22 : 345]. In the analysis of Franko's scientific articles, monitoring author's corrections of text on different language levels we see **the prospects of our further research**.

**Conclusion.** In fact, structural-semantic analysis of a complex sentence, its sense relations and syntactic means among predicative parts of both elementary, and not elementary constructions enables defining of Ivan Franko role in creation and improving syntax of academic style of Ukrainian language. Contrastive analysis of several editions of Franko's scientific articles, monitoring author's corrections of text on different levels (in particular, syntactic) give us understanding about the writer's language evolution in bringing West-Ukrainian variant of literary language closer to its East-Ukrainian example, as well as prove his efforts of making the language of his academic works perfect.

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## **НАУКОВЕ МОВЛЕННЯ ІВАНА ФРАНКА В ІСТОРІЇ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРНОЇ МОВИ**

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Проаналізовано особливості функціонування наукового різновиду української літературної мови протягом важливого в її історії періоду – другої половини XIX ст.

Простежено шляхи формування наукового стилю української мови від початків (перших граматик, лікарських та господарських порадників) до остаточного утвердження української мови як мови науки (у зв'язку з відкриттям університетів у першій половині XIX ст.)

Розглянуто розвиток української мови взагалі і її наукового стилю зокрема у другій половині XIX ст. під впливом суспільно-політичних чинників (заборони українського слова), особливості неоднакового функціонування цього стилю на Наддніпрянщині й у Галичині, що сприяло витворенню двох мовних традицій, неусталеності правописної системи тощо. Увагу присвячено науковим та науково-популярним працям М. Максимовича, П. Куліша, І. Нечуя-Левицького, О. Кониського, М. Драгоманова та ін., що віддзеркалюють стан розвитку тогочасної наукової мови на Наддніпрянщині. Визначено роль Наукового товариства імені Шевченка з його виданням “Записок НТШ” у формуванні й розвитку наукового стилю в Галичині, зокрема витворенні наукової термінології різних галузей знань і утвердженні української мови як мови науки.

З'ясовано роль Івана Франка в розбудові наукового стилю української мови, в унормуванні, витворенні та використанні наукової термінології, а також в удосконаленні синтаксичної системи української мови, зокрема структурної організації простого, а особливо складного речення як основного виразника складних значенневих відношень між компонентами, що підпорядковано логічності викладу матеріалу.

*Ключові слова:* наукове мовлення Івана Франка, науковий стиль, термінологія, синтаксична організація наукового тексту.