Regional dialect of modern Lviv: language-contact processes

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Abstract – The theoretical aspects of the multilinguism are considered in the article, particularly the distinguishing of such sociolinguistic phenomena as code-switching, code-mixing and congruent lexicalization are examined. The history of formation and the modern state of Lviv regional dialect is analyzed.

Key words – language contacts, code-switching, code-mixing, congruent lexicalization, copula, quasi-article.

I. Introduction

The question about correlation of different processes, determined by language contacts are actively discussed in the linguistic literature. In particular, the study of code-switching star ts to form an independent linguistic discipline, although the approaches and the terminology are still marked by some differences, including the bulk of the term code-switching itself. The common for different approaches is the comprehension of code-switching as to some extent conceptual sphere: code-switching in broader sense means the usage by bilinguals of some units in one speech act, which belong to different language systems (or co-des, although the belonging of an element in real speech events to one or another code cannot be apparent) [7]. A mong the most prominent researches on the issue of code-switching are the works of C. Myers-Scotton [5, 6], P. Muysken [4], and P. Auer [1, 2].

II. Theoretical aspects of the research

The question of distinguishing the code-switching and other phenomena, caused by the language contact – first of all the language interference, – has no clear tracing in the sociolinguistic literature up till now a nd therefore it is analyzed as different aspects of the same problem but the interference is an al ized from language-system view and the code-switching – firstly of all from the perspective of speaker’s peakers. Am ong the problems, w hich evoked many discussions, are the example sample mass i nclusion of words or constructions of one language into a nother language speech (the review of this question one can find for instance in [4, pp. 10-27]), and also the role of code-switching a nd the si milar phenomena in the e la nguage changes, caused by the contact phenomena.

Different approaches variously postulate the balance of pow ers in the contact situation. So in particular, C. Myers-Scotton contrasts matrix language to embedded language f or th e analysis of trasentential code-switching. I n o ther words, it is p ostulated, th at in a situation of code-switching one of the languages is basic which forms a grammatical scope, and the other only serves as material for insertions. Absolutely different understanding of the situation of code-switching is founded in the works of Muysken, who contrasts within the limits of code-switching of the utterances two absolutely different phenomena: in section to personal (lexical units or whole codes) f or mon le lan guage i nto the other structure of another language and alternation between the structures of different languages [4, p. 3].

It is also important to draw a line between the isolated elements introduction from another language at the code-switching from borrowings. C. Myers-Scotton marks that there is no reliable criterion of the e languages, despite the close geniality), despite the close geniality, the former phenomenon he names the code-switching, and the latter – the code-mixing. I n his opinion, one can delineate these two phenomena by certain criteria, which can be shown out of texts, and represent the substantial features of the mixed-code speakers [7, p. 70].

Quite often in a situation of the “mixed” language it is difficult to determine whether one deep grammar or two grammars lie in it a s a combination of the rules of one and the other. A sentence appears as a frame (syntactic and semantic) to some extent in the deep level of interference language on the base of one of the languages, in which it is possible to insert different lexical elements, moreover – in different grammatical register. P. Muysken calls such situation the congruent lexicalization, considering it as one of the types of the code-mixing, a long with the included alternation [4, pp. 122-153].

Close to congruent lexicization is a concept of the mixed matrix language, offered by C. M. yers-Scotton [5, 6]). Un der th is concept there are not only lexical changes, but also changes in the deep level of interference language, which was subjected to strong convergence from the side of the embedded language. A result a grammatical frame includes the elements of the act structural language of the embedded language. Th e same i ncluding of words and morphemes from the e embedded language is f a cilitated a s they more easily pass the checking for congruence.

These concepts have much in common, but there are also substantial differences between them. According to P. Muysken not only the e cases of f a s assimilation or grammatical st ructures of f t wo languages a s a result of f o rmal convergence can be accepted as th e co gn ing lexicization, but also the e cases which are when “languages demonstrate well known grammatical structure of f a sentence” [4, p. 122] as a result of other reasons (for instance, due to the closeness and geniality), gives potential different origin of t he p phenomenon. In his turn Myers-Scotton researches the mixed-matrix language diachronically, as a result of convergence, not taking into

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account that such state of affairs can ensue also as a result of another scenario. Two tendencies may be distinguished regarding to the Lviv speech – compactness of grammatical structure and the rest of consonance, as speech whose have coexisted on territor y y o f cit y are related (Ukrainian / Polish, Ukrainian / Russian), and also separate common structural properties appeared as a result of the protracted and intensive language contacts.

III. The history of Lviv regional dialect formation and its current state

We will consider in more details the features of the Lviv speech to define genesis and linguistic nature of this phenomenon. Information: Lviv is a city in Western Ukraine, the capital of the historical region of Galicia, and the main city of present-day Lviv region with a population of over 800,000. Since its foundation Lviv was situated on boarder of different cultures and languages. In the time of its existence cit y belonged to different states (Galician-Volhynian principalities, Zecz-Pospolita, Austrian-Hungarian monarchy, Polish, So Viet n Uion, Ukrainian) and its national structure changed in accordance to it. Centuries-old tradition of coexistence of different nations developed skills of language and national tolerance.

Starting from 18th century the German language (which replaced the Latin as the state language) occurred in Lviv, but at the same time linguistic rights for all so-called “national” languages were tolerated, in the case of Polish, Ukrainian (Ruthenian) and Jewish (Yiddish). Lviv was a part of Austrian (later Austro-Hungarian) monarchy from 1778 till 1918. The monarchy was marked by loyal relations of its inhabitants with the state. The evidence of this was its linguistic policy directed on the provision of all regional languages status which functioned on the territory of the state. The language policy of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy can be considered in a greater degree directed on saving of status of languages, instead of to their corpus; in every case, the state pursued a complex linguistic policy. Legally it was confirmed by the law of Department of Education and Religion from July 4 in 1867, which was even more softened by later additions. In § 19, in particular, was said: “All nationalities of the state which belong to different races are equal in rights: everyone has inviolable right to keep and cherish his nationality and language. The state must be created so that, without acceptance of any forced measures, directed on the study of the second language, everybody could obtain everything he needs for the education in the own language” (quoted by [8, pp. 18-19]). Consequently, each “national” language had its legislatively confirmed levels of right for the use in all spheres of the social activity, public life, which, truth to tell, were not always followed in practice.
Due to migration and political processes of the 20th century, the proportion of indigenous population in Lviv (families living in Lviv at least from 1938) is currently minimal. That is why the authentic Lviv speech ("koine") was saved only sporadically thus existing both in oral and in writing (these are primarily publicistic texts and also amateur artistic works). "Balak" as a vernacular language in writing is currently completely declined. In a speech of amateur artistic works). "Balak" as a vernacular language formation is currently completely declined. In a speech of the groups outlined above, we selected the respondents appropriately: survey was conducted with 16 informants at the age of 23–80, whose families lived in Lviv at least from a period of World War II. Interviewing the respondents we observed the effects of language contact, enable to observe the specific features of Lviv idiom. Structure of the corpus (12,108 word forms) on which we will trace some characteristics of Lviv speech we had a collection of linguistic material. As we were interested in the current state in pure form, but in those remains of specifically Lviv "koine", which can be observed in the speech of the eg roups ou lined abov e, w e s elected respondents appropriately: survey was conducted with 16 informants at the age of 23–80, whose families live in Lviv at least from a period of World War II. Interviewing was carried out in Lviv in 2005–2006. (a – hi gher education, b – secondary education).

IV. Formulation of research tasks, collecting and analysis of material

To study the characteristics of Lviv speech we had a collection of linguistic material. As we were interested not in the current state in pure form, but in those remains of specifically Lviv "koine", which can be observed in the speech of the eg roups ou lined abov e, w e s elected respondents appropriately: survey was conducted with 16 informants at the age of 23–80, whose families live in Lviv at least from a period of World War II. Interviewing was carried out in Lviv in 2005–2006. (a – hi gher education, b – secondary education).

### TABLE 2

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Ruthenian 10</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish 198</td>
<td>.212</td>
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<td>24.1</td>
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<td>others 3.5</td>
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<td>1.1</td>
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### TABLE 3

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<td>Russian 70</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>others 7.9</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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1 A column Ruthenian s eems d oubtful in the data about the m other tongue: any one o f t h e m other tongues is not used by m e, but n ot b y t h e n ative s peakers of t h e R uthenian l anguage (as it is used by n ot m erged r esearchers – s ee, e. g. [3]), obviously the question was about Ruthenian language, i.e. archaic name of Ukrainian, at least its western variant. The source of information is a brochure “Lviv i n nu mbers” (L vyiv, 1993, 8), a lso accessible on: http://www.mankury.com/ogonovski1.html#1

2 The source of information can be found on the page of State Statistics Committee of Uk raine: http://www.ukrcensus.gov.ua/results/ gen eral/ nationality/
simply omitted in the sentences, while forms of past and future tense (“buw / bula” (“was”) and “bude” (“will be”) respectively) are obligatory in the sentences, for example:  я_ студент – я ви студент – я бу́дь студентом

I am a student – I was a student – I’ll be a student

Whereas in Polish co pula in the present tense is an obligatory co mponent. In the Dn istrian dialect of Ukrainian (which was the main b asis for Lv iv e regional dialect) copula appears as an irregular component. In the speech of ou r respondents the pres ence / abs ence o f copula depends on such factors: the age of respondent, his level o f educ ation, s peech ch aracter (dialogu e or monologue). So, in the speech of people at th e age over 35 with higher education (except the middle generation, namely people who g ot h igher educ ation on Rus sian) copula is simply omitted in the sentences, while forms of past and present tense are used frequently there. Frequency of the usage of the verb “be” in corpus (it concerns mainly their high-frequency) suggests the presence / absence of copula (and edited variants according to the norms of inclined to bu ild ex pressions accordin g to the norms of Ukrainian) with copula (and edited variants according to the norms of

VI. The use of pronouns in the function of the articles

The s pecial atten tion s hould be paid t o th e use of demonstrative pronouns in the e Lviv s peech. So, i n the literary Uk rainian lan guage “cej” (‘this’) i ndicates t he object, which is located n earer to th e s peaker, and d “toj” (‘that’) – t he distant object, while the pronouns of “ten” (‘this’) and “tamny” (‘that’) are used in Polish in similar functions. Thus as a result of interference in Lviv (as well as part ly i n many south-west di alects of ‘U krainian) pronouns are used accordingly – “toj” (in the meaning of “cej”) and “tamtoj” (in the meaning of “toj”). Here are a few examples:

6. (T) …šo hovoryty vže za tamtym vsix inšyx.
   / … šo hovoryty vže pro try vsix inšyx.
   what to say about all the others.

7. (T) Bula narada tamtoho týžnja.
   / Bula narada toho / mnyalo ho týžnja.
   There was a meeting last week.

8. (M) …ta mtoj zak inčyv p ofitequests, a to j postupyv v politexniku.
   / … toj zakinci v politexniku, a cej postupyv v politexniku.
   …that one graduated from the Polytechnic, and
   this one entered the Polytechnic.

The sequence of their use is approximately the same in such different from a norm kind, as well as copulas in the present tense. T hough, t here are cas es of the mixing literary and local forms in the speech of one respondent, sometimes (mostly seldom) e ven within the limits of one expression.

Though ob servation o n t hese pronouns i n t h e t ext o f a corpus (it concerns mainly their high-frequency) suggests the idea that these words have not on l y a n indicator function, especially if t o t ake i nto co nsideration t hat most texts ar e such different from a norm kind, as well as copulas in the present tense. However, there are cases of the mixing literary and local forms in the speech of one respondent, sometimes (mostly seldom) even within the limits of one expression.

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St. Nicholas day is arranged by the city organization and the district organizations, as we have in the Lviv council of the Union of Ukrainian Women 4 persons, and we manage all this.

(K) I o s' j akšo j a ljublju ljudyu, ni? – i ja jiji obrazvy, ni? – todi meni j e žal' navit' toho (a) momentu, š čo j a v tomu (b) m omentu cu (c) ljudyu znevažyvy, obrazvy.

I o s' jakšče ja ljublju ljudyu, tak? – i ja jiji obrazvy, tak? – todi meni žal' navit' toho momentu, ščo ja v c'omu momenti cu ljudyu znevažyvy, obrazvy.

And if I love someone, right? – and I hurted him, right? – then I regret even the moment, that I hurted, insulted this man at the moment.

The pronoun “to” appeals to the previous information in the examples (9), (12b, c), and in (11e) t he pronoun “tym” i s used i n a particular way, e.g., a monotonous pronoun, all the examples of the use of these words seem to be ex cess. Especially it becomes noticeable in the examples (9), (12b, c) and (11c) the pronoun jakyjs’, sporadically. In general indefinite pronouns (the articles is quite consistent and frequent phenomenon in the German language (the colloquial language is meant, that in the most cases, where the definite article is used in the Ukrainian literary language), or to use the definite articles instead (as in the German translation). It should be noted that in the most cases, where the definite article is used in the German lan guage (the colloquial lan guage is meant, because there are a little bit different rules of the use of the definite articles in the literary language), in our corpus app ear w ords “toj” a nd “mi la” without demonstrative meaning, but with the meaning of specification. So, in the examples (10), (11b) some objects are named which were not mentioned in a previous talk, but which are meant as the specific objects, known to the interlocutors. This also applies to the examples (11a), where these words are used with the proper names – in the first case this is holiday (St. Nicholas day), in the second – it is the name of a man who was not mentioned in a previous talk and who is unknown for the most participants of the talk. An example (11a) is in teresting also because the pronoun “to” is in postposition to a noun, but it is attached by the intonation to the previous word, and the inversion itself adds a colloquial case for the ex pression. It is an noteworthy that this is the only case in our corpus when the analyzed word is used postposition.

The use of demonstrative pronouns instead of definite articles is quite consistent and frequent phenomenon in Lviv regional dialect; and the use of indefinite pronouns instead of the definite articles is a colloquial case seen o nly sporadically. In general indefinite pronouns (jakyjs’ , jakas’, jakes’, jakis’, their phonetic variants – kysj etc), and the homonyms are used not often, sometimes demonstrative pronouns with their homonyms: in the total there are 52 cases o f word usage for a corpus. Among them there is mostly the use of the indefinite pronoun in the direct meaning, and only some of them are used in the

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(T) Šob vony maly kyjs’ kusok xliba, šob tut ne buly ni bandujhomy, ni zlodijhomy. / Šcob vony maly šmatok xliba, šcob tut ne buly ni bandujhomy, ni zlodijhomy. / That they had a piece of bread, that they were neither bandits nor thieves.

(14) (T) Nu to ž... starajemся, v syo-taky my jakas’ (a) hromads’ka orhanizacija, i jakis’ (b) vystupy, jakes’ (c) šos’...

Nu ce ž... starajemся, vse-taky my hromads’ka orhanizacija, i vystupy, ščos’...

/ Well, it’s... we do our best, we still are a public organization, so some performances, something else...

(15) (T) My maly svij stolyk, my povynni buly joho nakrity, i skatertrynoju, furtošuk maty, ti vti tarilky, ce vse sobi postavty, i sami tam sydily.

/ We had our table, we had to lay it – and with the tablecloth, – to have the apron, to put all those plates and all the stuff for ourselves, and we sat there alone.

(16) (T) Kromi toho, my zavždy jakis’ reči zbyrajemo vse, šoby ti dity maly.

/ Krim toho, my zavždy reči zbyrajemo, šcob ti (?) dity maly.

/ In addition, we always pick things so that the kids had...

(17) (J) Ja m aju t aku t ovaryšku, n o, jiji čolovik jakyjs’ zasluzhenyj dijač Ukrajiny.

/ Ja maju tovaryšku, nju, jiji čolovik – zasluzhenyj dijač Ukrajiny.

/ I have a friend, well, her husband is a honorary worker of Ukraine.

(18) (T) P islja toho še s v ka fe jix ve det’jia, ta tam jakyjs’ (a) obid, tam jakis’ (b) g aljaretky, tam jakis’ (c) taki tistika...

/ Pislja toho šče s v kafe jix vedemo, to tam jakis’ (?) obid, jakis’ (?) žele, jakis’ (?) taki tistečka...

Then we invite them in a café, and there is a lunch, a kind of jellies, some kind of pastries...

In the examples given above (13), (14a), (15), (16), (17) we may see t hat t he ex amined words are used in the meaning o f the quasi-article, while the meaning o f the indefinite pronoun is more or less preserved in the other cases. An ex ample (18) seems to be due to the fact that the sentence structure does not allow to omit these words, but they do not have a single lexical load, except the distinction of category of definite / indefinite.

Let us consider this is sue of t he distinction o f the definite / indefinite pronouns. Since in Ukrainian, as well as in close Slavonic (P olish an d Russian) languages the articles, along with the category of definiti on/ indefiniteness are absent, the natural question arises: where this category comes from. The analysis of the data shows that there is a re gional dialectal correlation between the use of the definite / indefinite pronouns. In Ukrainian, as well as in close Slavonic (Polish and Russian) languages the articles, along with the category of definiteness / indefiniteness are absent, the natural question arises: where this category comes from. The analysis of the data shows that there is a regional dialectal correlation between the use of the definite / indefinite pronouns.
quasi-article is observed only at those respondents (of the middle and older generation) who communicated with their grandparents, the representatives of “Austrian” Lviv, a lot in the childhood. That is why it is possible to assume that the remains of the category of definitiveness/ indefiniteness is taken actually from that time. Od when Lviv regional dialect was being formed under the influence of the German language. This is confirmed by the written texts of that period, both fiction and publicistics, where the pronouns in the function of the articles are used regularly enough. But as this period is distant in time enough, the criteria of distinction of category of definiteness/ indefiniteness have been slightly shifted. So, if in the German language the in definite articles are used with nouns which are already mentioned in a text for the first time, and the definite articles are used with those ones already mentioned, in Lviv regional dialect, on our observations, the criterion of articles are used with those ones already mentioned, in the speech of the respondents of older generation, there are reasons to talk about their decline in the modern language.

In general, this topic requires further research, particularly extensive documentation of the phenomenon of creation of large language corpus of modern Lviv, as well as theoretical studies in the determination of sociolinguistic status of the idiom.

Conclusions

The special Lviv regional dialect has been created by the language situation of the region, which was formed in the atmosphere of close contact of related – to more or less extent – languages. In Lviv speech, particular larly in the speech of native residents, the certain group of co-acting linguistic processes is noticed; th is mostly co-occurring in the middle generation, and J – belongs to the older generation. The category of definite/indefinite is practically not presented in the speech of the representatives of junior generation.

References