



Вивчення шляхів і способів утворення неологізмів у сучасній англійській мові має велике теоретичне значення, оскільки аналіз цього питання допоможе глибше зрозуміти закони розвитку словникового складу мови. Що ж до практичного аспекту, то воно дає рекомендації, необхідні для поліпшення процесу діяльності перекладача, а також фактичний матеріал для укладачів технічних словників.

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**LIST OF “CHRONICLE OF GRABYANKA”  
IN COLLECTIONS OF STATE ARCHIVE  
OF POLTAVA REGION**

Since 1938 the “Manuscript of History of Ukraine «From the beginning of Cossacks’ name and their generation and Cossacks’ tribe...” is situated in collections of the state archive. It is dated to the last quarter of 18th century.

According to its themes and structure the document reminds one of the lists of “Chronicle of Grabyanka”.

The chronicle of colonel Grabyanka from Hadyach became very popular narrative of 18th century, which spread in lots of handwritten copies to all territory of Hetmanshchyna of those days, particularly in Poltavshchyna. More than 50 lists of this memorial are known nowadays, they represent 2 versions of it – a full and a short ones. The short version is the list of Zhytomyr (40s of 18th century), the full version is the list of Kyiv (1854).

Because of the fact that the list of Poltava is still outside the attention of scientists, we will try to answer the question if this work is the original or just a rewritten text of the original.



We will also analyze its list (sources, facts and authorship). With this purpose we will compare the list of Poltava with the list of Kyiv and the list of Zhytomyr of Chronicle of Grabyanka.

We managed to find some differences between them even in the introduction (about ethnogenesis of “Little Russian (Ukrainian) people”). In the text of “Manuscript...” and in the full version the author compares two theories of beginning of Cossacks’ generation. In the same part of Poltava’s and Kyiv’s lists we found the information, which applies to events connected with world history (about ways of settlement of different people, victory over zavolzki tatars, creation of the state of Bulgarians etc.) [1, p. 1–14; 3, p. 1–16]. This information was not taken into account in the short version.

In all three lists there are no important differences in the “stories”, where we can find information about the beginning of submission of Ukrainian lands by Poland, every day life of the Cossacks, exposition of military campaign of hetman Pidkova against Moldova.

The author of the full version of the text avoids such theme as religion; the unknown creator of the “Manuscript...” keeps to the same scheme of description, while the short version contains numerous religious topics [2, p. 41, 55–56, 60–62].

The chronology of events of Hmelnychchyna is the same both in the list of Poltava and in the list of Kyiv. All three lists differ from each other with the number of Cossacks’ regiments, which existed during the Cossacks’ Revolution. The author of the list of Poltava gives more accurate information about the number of Cossacks who took part in the war (37549 people) [1, p. 95].

In the text under consideration as also in the full version of the list of Kyiv much attention is paid to Bohdan Hmelnytskyi: his personality is described in details on the background of rapid events of 1648–1657, when he was not only politician, but also the head of the state of that time [3, p. 31–154].

The “Manuscript...” of Poltava does not tell much about the events from the history of Ukraine after death of its head in sum-



mer 1657.

In the last but one part of this text called “Narrative about the Hetmanship of Vygovskiy and His Iniquitous Activity” most pages are lost, that is why it is impossible to compare this document with other lists of the “Chronicle of Grabyanka”. At the end of the list there is the incomplete part “Hetmanship of Ivan Samoylovych in Little Russia” [1, p. 149].

The last 6 pages (pp. 75–80) of the Poltava’s list bring us to the end of the first part of the 18th century. These are characteristic notes about all the “sins” of favorites of Empress Anna Ioanivna [1, p. 151–160].

Thus the “Manuscript of History of Ukraine”, which is now situated in The State Archive of the Poltava Region, was written on the basic of one of the lists of the “Chronicle of Grabyanka”, almost certainly its full version.

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