

**Памятники лексикографии в «Цветнике» Прохора Коломњатина 1668 года. Исследования и тексты, Москва—Санкт-Петербург 2023. 650 pp.**

The collective monograph is devoted to the study of the monuments of lexicography recorded in the handwritten collection of 1668. This collection was created and signed by monk (monastic deacon, inok) Prochor Kolomnjatin, an Old Russian scribe and teacher. The collection is kept in the Manuscripts Department of the State Historical Museum in Moscow (Museum collection, No. 2803).

The collection contains texts that represent a rather early material for the history of the formation of monuments of bilingual lexicography of the European type in Russia. Bilingual colloquial dictionaries found in Russian medieval manuscripts show real historical and economic contacts of the Russian-speaking population with speakers of other languages. Such texts, with rare exceptions, were created singularly and occasionally, so the inclusion of several bilingual colloquial dictionaries in a collection compiled and written by one Old Russian scribe is a rather rare case in the history of Russian lexicography.

Three unique texts are introduced into scientific circulation for the first time: the Karelian-Russian and Komi-Zyryan-Russian colloquial dictionaries, as well

as a Turkic-Russian thesaurus. All these dictionaries are known only in the manuscript of Prochor Kolomnjatin and have no Cyrillic analogues similar in the form of recording, chronology and volume of vocabulary for each of these languages.

The thematic and linguistic diversity of the articles in the collection determined the task of its interdisciplinary research and the creation of a team of scholars, historians and linguists who specialise in the study of different languages, historical and geographical information to work on it. Researchers from six academic institutions took part in the project.

The book opens with a preface (pp. 3—6) and an annotated external description of the manuscript (pp. 7—19).

The first chapter (pp. 23—48) reconstructs the biography of Prochor Kolomnjatin taking into account the newly found texts, characterises the collection and discusses the issues of text attribution. It is possible that the monk compiled the Turkic dictionary based on his own notes made in Crimean captivity in the 1640s, before taking the monastic vows. The subsequent book-writing and literary activity of Prochor Kolomnjatin took place in the Upper

Volga region, where the Karelian and Komi-Zyryan dictionaries were probably created (see earlier Савельева & Муллонен & Федюнева 2021).

The second chapter considers the monuments of lexicography of the Old Russian written tradition, which the scribe orientated himself to when writing down new dictionaries (pp. 49–59).

The third chapter (pp. 60–105) is devoted to the most voluminous monument of lexicography in Prochor Kolomnatin's collection — the Turkic-Russian dictionary collection. It is considered in a series of works on Crimean topics from the 14th–17th centuries, its information on Crimean and Middle Eastern onomastics, as well as the sources of its legendary and apocryphal materials are analyzed.

The fourth chapter (pp. 106–191, author A. V. Dybo) presents various aspects of the language of the Crimean Tatar dictionary: graphics, phonetics, morphology, vocabulary.

The fifth chapter (pp. 192–244, authors I. I. Mullen and I. P. Novak) is devoted to the Karelian-Russian dictionary and opens with an examination of related issues — Karelian manuscript monuments of writing in general, the history of the language of the Tver Karelians. The main part of the chapter presents an analysis of the grapho-phonetic, phonological and inflectional systems of the Karelian-Russian dictionary in the collection. The language of the dictionary is relatively identical to the modern Tver Karelian dialects of the Karelian proper variant. At the same time, the vocabulary may reflect the speech of people from the Northern Ladoga. The Karelian dictionary is also supplemented with Izhorian and "Chud" fragments.

The sixth chapter (pp. 245–289, by G. V. Fedjuneva) discusses the collection's Komi-Zyryan-Russian dictionary: its place in the history of Komi writing and its general characteristics, including graphic, phonetic, morphological features, word formation, lexis. The dialectal basis is brought closer to the modern Vym and Izhma dialects and some late dialects of the Upper Vychedga. Special attention is paid to the counting and monetary system presented in the Zyryan dictionary, which

is a reflection of the monetary reform of 1654–1663. In the final part of the chapter, taking into account the cultural and historical context of the 17th century, several preliminary versions of the origin of the Zyrian dictionary are proposed.

After the conclusion (pp. 290–293) and the principles of publication (pp. 297–299), the text section of the book contains: three dictionaries of Old Russian written tradition (pp. 300–332), including an independent Greek-Russian phrasebook; a Turkic corpus (pp. 333–396); a Karelian-Russian dictionary (pp. 397–416); and a Komi-Zyryan-Russian dictionary (pp. 417–426). All dictionaries are prepared for publication with the necessary scientific apparatus and commentaries. The apparatus of the monograph contains, among other things, indexes of personal and geographical names.

The edition is accompanied by a facsimile reproductions of all published texts. It is worth noting the high quality of the book's printing. Illustrations to the research part of the book (16 pp.) and facsimiles of dictionaries (178 pp.) are printed on separate colour inserts on glossy paper, which is still a rarity among publications of manuscript materials on Uralic languages.

Of the minuses, we note the lack of a general list of references. Bibliographic references are presented in page footnotes, which makes it difficult to find the full output data when a reference is not mentioned for the first time.

The diversity of materials in the collection of the Russian intellectual and lexicographer of the 17th century will attract the attention of medievists of different specialities and, above all, historians of Russian lexicography and researchers of the history of Finno-Ugric and Turkic languages. Besides all other merits, the reviewed monograph represents a significant contribution to the lexicology, history of writing and manuscript traditions of the Karelian and Komi languages.

There is hope that the search for monuments of writing in Finno-Ugric languages in Old Russian manuscripts will be continued and crowned with success (from recent findings see Грищенко &

Понарядов 2021), and the publication of these monuments and their research will reach a new, higher level.

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#### R E F E R E N C E S

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