

Диоктил-2-метилимидазолий хлорид представляет собой белый порошок, Тпл 78°С. 1,3-Дибензил-4-метилимидазолий хлорид - воскоподобное вещество, Тпл 20°С.

Полученные соединения будут исследованы на наличие у них биологической активности.

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UDC 327

**THE CONFRONTATION OF THE UKRAINOPHILES
AND RUSSOPHILES IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AT THE TURN
OF THE 19th AND 20th CENTURIES**

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Keywords: the Ukrainophiles, the Russophiles, Austria-Hungary

Introduction. After 1848 the nations of the former Habsburg estate had the aim of self-determination. The Ukrainians were one of them. The research under consideration raises the issue of the Ukrainian nationalism development of Austria-Hungary as it is vitally important to understand the origins of the conflict, which continues to exist and deals with the current international problem.

Methodology. The present study draws primarily on the work of Canadian scientist Paul Robert Magocsi «The Roots of Ukrainian Nationalism: Galicia as Ukraine's Piedmont». The qualitative content analysis of the information from 7 works of the Russophiles and 6 ones of the Ukrainophiles is provided within the current research. The empirical material is also represented by the book of F. F. Aristov «Carpatho-Russian writers. Research on unpublished sources», the Ukrainophile articles of Ivan Franko and Levitsky where they express their

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political views on the national problem. Finally, the hypothesis was put forward that the reason for the Ukrainophiles' victory is the weakness of the Russophiles' concepts. In order to summarize all the defining characteristics and the ideas of the Russophiles and the Ukrainophiles the table was made. The criteria for comparison are discovered from the analysis of the similar things connected with such basic aspects as culture, language, historical affiliation, the name of the country and nation, objectives of their movement and their attitude to the Austro-Hungarian government.

Results. The results obtained show the contrasts between two groups of writers. The objectives of the groups correspond to their ideas, which can be defined as the basis of the current political problems. The results revealed the respect for their national culture in the two ideologies but the concept of ethnocentrism is more suitable for the Ukrainophiles.

Discussion. These groups are opposite to each other. The Russophiles wanted to mediate between Western Slavs and Russians if the Russian Imperia and Austria-Hungary joint trade would develop. They maintained the project of the great Russian nation that was formed by A. Miller in 2013. It means that the Belarusians and Ukrainians share the same things, namely the Russian nationality, history and culture. The Russophiles condemned the Austro-Hungarian government because it was eager to break the bonds of a united Russian nation. Unlike the Ukrainophiles at that time, this group supported the idea of nations' uniqueness. According to their standpoint, the Russian language is the part of the Ruthenian and Rusyns are the only rightful heirs in the history of Kievan Rus'. Similarly, two groups created their own names of nations and country. On the one hand, Red Ruthenia that was decryped as Russia under the Austrian yoke. So, they logically called the nation as Russians in their works. On the other hand, the reverse is true and Rus'-Ukraine dealt with historical Kievan Rus'. During the research process it was noticed, that the development of the movement of the Ukrainophiles reduced the connection with the Russophiles. However, the main opinion was saved: the Ukrainophiles were not against the use of the Russian language. They just let everyone speak the way which was convenient for them. Nevertheless the half of the Ukrainophiles works are written in Russian. Besides, they did not deny that the Russian culture could enrich the Rusyn culture if it was used correctly.

Both ideologies were elaborated and developed but because of the persecution of the Austro-Hungarian government the Russophiles left Galicia in large number. For this reason, although they represented a fairly strong group, the Russophiles gradually weakened and gave up their place to the Ukrainophiles. One more reason for their loss, that can be singled out on the basis of the materials analysed, is the incompetence to spread their ideas in the local Galician society, in comparison with the Ukrainophile Prosvita.