Serbo-Croatian Lexicon: Inherited, borrowed, and engineered

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1. Introduction

A thought experiment: The year is 2050, our world comes to its end, all people are gone and all of their artifacts. The only surviving artifact is a section of a library in Belgrade, Serbia, with various dictionaries and encyclopedias – most of them Serbo-Croatian, monolingual and bilingual. Three years later, aliens recolonize the Earth. What would they be able to tell about

Serbo-Croatian and its cultures based on the data from the dictionaries?

Indo-European > Proto-Slavic > South-Slavic > Serbo-Croatian (Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian, *Montenegrin*) – Kordić (2010), Brozović and Ivić (1988), Browne (1993), Sussex and Cubberly (2006), Gutschmidt et al. (2014), Greenberg (2004).

1. Three lexical layers

a. Russian *синий* ‘deep blue’*: голубой* ‘grayish blue’ versus Serbo-Croatian *плав* ‘blue’,

b. Russian *подушка* ‘pillow’ versus Serbo-Croatian *јастук* ‘pillow’,

c. Polish *tłok* ‘piston’ versus Serbo-Croatian *клип* ‘piston’.

a. The deep layer – the lexical expression of cultural identity that features the highest degree of stability, which does not seem to be directly influenced by historical or political developments, or the will of the community of speakers.

b. The interactional layer – the lexical expression of cultural identity, which is a result of direct or indirect intercultural communication.

c. The surface layer – the lexical expression of cultural identity created by conscious intervention of linguistic and political elites within the community of speakers.

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|  |  |  | The Surface Layer |
| *Interventions and attitudes* |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | The Interaction Layer |
|  | *Exchange* |  |  |
|  |  | *Demand* |  |
|  |  |  | The Deep Layer |

Three Lexical Layers: Interaction

1. Inherited lexicon

Proto-Slavic (East, West, and South Slavic)

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Category | Number | Percent |
| Preservation in all three groups | 471 | 27.7 |
| Change in all three groups | 436 | 25.6 |
| Loss in all three groups | 20 | 1.2 |
| A combination of loss, change and/preservation | 776 | 45.5 |
| Total | 1703 | 100.0 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | East Slavic | | West Slavic | | **South Slavic** | |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | **Number** | **Percent** |
| Loss | 175 | 10.3 | 204 | 12.0 | **168** | **9.9** |
| Change | 707 | 41.5 | 707 | 41.5 | **873** | **51.3** |
| Preservation | 821 | 48.2 | 792 | 46.5 | **662** | **38.9** |
| Total | 1703 | 100.0 | 1703 | 100.0 | **1703** | **100.0** |

Loss – *\*volsti*‘rule’ is not attested in South Slavic languages

Change – see narrowing, transfer, widening below

Preservation – *\*vòńa; \*vòńь* ‘smell’ yields *woń* ‘smell’ in Polish

In 1:1 comparison, the South Slavic group is equidistant from the other two groups, which are closer to each other than to the South Slavic group.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | East | | West | | **South** | |
| Narrowing | 357 | 52% | 367 | 50% | **478** | **47%** |
| Transfer | 277 | 40% | 316 | 43% | **452** | **45%** |
| Widening | 55 | 8% | 51 | 7% | **82** | **8%** |
| Total | 689 | 100% | 734 | 100% | **1012** | **100%** |

narrowing (specification) - Czech *jahoda* ‘strawberry’ from *\*àgoda* ‘berry’

transfer – Serbo-Croatian *slatina* ‘mineral spring’ from *\*soltina*‘salt marsh’

widening (generalization) - Slovak *slatina* ‘marsh’ from*\*soltina*‘salt marsh’

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category | Frequency | Percent | Example (Serbo-Croatian – English) |
| Social Interaction | 172 | 27.3 | Prijatelj = *friend, follower, lover, son's (or daughter's) father-in-law* |
| Institutions | 65 | 10.3 | Pošta = post office, mail |
| Measures | 159 | 25.2 | Pair = pair, couple, match (to someone), partner (in school) |
| Logical Operators | 58 | 9.2 | A = and, but, while |
| Body Parts | 27 | 4.3 | Ruka = hand, arm |
| Other | 149 | 23.7 |  |
| Total | 630 | 100 |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category | Frequency | Percent | Example (English – Serbo-Croatian) |
| Rural World | 227 | 40 | Bed = krevet, postelja, ploha, ploča, podloga, ležaj, postolje, gredica, lijeha, temelj, podloga... |
| General Features | 82 | 14.5 | Open = otvoren, slobodan, nezauzet, nepokriven, otkrit, izložen, nesložen, nesavijen, probušen, porozan, isprekidan, slobodan, nevezan, blag, očit, jasan, javan, otvoren, iskren, darežljiv, gostoljubiv, otvoren, tekući, neodlučan, neriješen, pristupačan |
| Negative Features | 30 | 5.3 | Bad = loš, bezvrijedan, nevaljao, škodljiv, pokvaren, neugodan, odvratan, zao, opak, loša zdravlja, bolestan, bolan, nedovoljan, nedostatan, težak, jak, nemio, grdan |
| Movement | 54 | 9.5 | Road = sidrište, rada, cesta, drum, put, staza, tračnice, željeznička pruga, putovanje |
| Other | 174 | 30.7 |  |
| Total | 567 | 100 |  |

1. Borrowed lexicon

Geographical contact (subsequent vertical contact, concurrent vertical contact, horizontal contact) vs. Cultural influence

Subsequent vertical contact – Latin and pre-Latin substratum (nature, animal husbandry, etc. *bosiljak* ‘basil’, *čuka* ‘hillock‘)

Concurrent vertical contact

Turkish, some ultimately Arabic or Persian (daily life and spirituality: *čarapa* ‘sock’, *sevdah* ‘yearning for love’

German (daily life, technology, adminstration: *kofer* ‘suitcase’, *šina* ‘railroad rail’)

Dalmatian, Venetian (daily life, administration: *kapitan* ‘captain’, *štatut* ‘statute’)

Horizontal contact

Hungarian (daily life *lopov* ‘thief’, *ašov* ‘spade’)

Cultural influences (spontaneous or by lexical engineering)

Church Slavonic, Russian, Czech (mostly abstract, administrative, etc.: *prosvjeta* ‘education’, *činovnik* ‘clerk’, *časopis* ‘journal’)

Graeco-Latin (directly or via German or French, mostly abstract and technological: *kultura* ‘culture’, *telefon* ‘telephone’ )

French (cuisine, art, etc. *buke* ‘bouquet’, *uvertira* ‘ouverture’)

English (technology, popular culture: *tenk* ‘tank’, *džez* ‘jazz’)

Italian (arts: *libreto* ‘libretto’, *aria* ‘aria’)

Generality index = metalanguage presence in the general lexicon minus average presence in the general lexicon

Presence index = percentage of the metalanguage/metafield in question minus average metalanguage/metafield percentage

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Source** | *Metalanguage Presence Index* | *Metalanguage Generality Index* |
| European – Classical | 35.2 | -8.9 |
| European – Germanic | 1.6 | -8.5 |
| European – Romance | -0.3 | -2.8 |
| *Average for European Sources* | *12.2* | *-6.7* |
| Near Eastern | -6.0 | 6.5 |
| Other | -15.0 | 10.6 |
| Slavic | -15.6 | 3.17 |

Metalanguage distribution, based on Klajn and Šipka (2006)

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| --- | --- |
| **Field** | *Metafield presence index* |
| Arts | -2.9 |
| Belief systems | -3.8 |
| Sciences – Natural | 14.0 |
| Sciences – Social | 6.0 |
| Sports | -4.9 |
| Vocational – production | -5.1 |
| Vocational – services | -3.1 |

Metafield distribution, based on Klajn and Šipka (2006)

1. Engineered lexicon

Lexical introduction vs. Lexical refereeing – purism as a merger of the two (Thomas 1988 and Langston and Peti-Stantic 2014)

Standard vs. dialects

Ethnic variants

Normative and cryptonormative refereeing

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Group* | *Examples* | *Number* | *Percent* |
| Ekavian (Serbian-Serbian disctinction) | *međususedski, mega-uspeh, proterivač, svetskost* | 1880 | 4.19% |
| Croatian | *bojišnica, božićnica, uradak, zuboliječnik* | 632 | 1.41% |
| Bosniak | *lahko, mehko, poselamiti, sadaka, šehid* | 243 | 0.54% |
| Radical Croatian | *datkovni obradnik, munjkovni, objasnitba, rednik* | 203 | 0.45% |
| Radical Bosniak | *dekika, greb, hudovica, krhat, zijehati* | 68 | 0.15% |
| Serbian | *instalisati, naduvan, paraklis, pasuljast* | 61 | 0.14% |
| Radical Serbian | *đeneral, sohran, toržestven, vaznositi* | 20 | 0.04% |
| *Marked* |  | *3107* | *6.92%* |
| *Unmarked* |  | *41772* | *93.08%* |
| *Total* |  | *44879* | *100.00%* |

Lexical changes of the 1990s

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Choose if this label means that the word marked by it is non-standard

|  | yes | no |
| --- | --- | --- |
| slang (шатровачки) | 78.26% (54) | 21.74% (15) |
| jargon (жаргонски) | 68.12% (47) | 31.88% (22) |
| regional (регионално) | 57.97% (40) | 42.03% (29) |
| vulgar (вулгарно) | 56.52% (39) | 43.48% (30) |
| old literary style (старокњижевно) | 56.52% (39) | 43.48% (30) |
| archaic (архаично) | 55.88% (38) | 44.12% (30) |
| folksy (народски) | 54.41% (37) | 45.59% (31) |
| school student speech (ђачки) | 51.47% (35) | 48.53% (33) |
| colloquial (разговорно) | 49.28% (34) | 50.72% (35) |
| familial/homely (фамилијарно) | 47.06% (32) | 52.94% (36) |
| pejorative (пејоративно) | 45.59% (31) | 54.41% (37) |
| derisive (подругљиво) | 34.78% (24) | 65.22% (45) |
| contemptuous (презриво) | 30.43% (21) | 69.57% (48) |
| ironic (иронично) | 27.54% (19) | 72.46% (50) |
| facetious (шаљиво) | 27.94% (19) | 72.06% (49) |

Primary and secondary normative labels

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Standard Croatian 1 Bosniak Serbian

2

Substandard

Examples

1. *slavenski, općina, definirati, listopad*
2. *truhao, mehak, babo, amidža, šehid*

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| --- | --- | --- |
| (tokens) | Secular corpus | Islamic corpus |
| Total | 997149 | 997861 |
| Bosniak | 754 | 17555 |
| Percentage | 0.076% | 1.759% |

R= 0.0883, p=0.00

Newly Introduced Bosniak words: Corpus distribution comparison

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|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Total | 2824 |  |
| Islamic | 373 | 13.21% |
| General | 177 | 6.27% |

Newly introduced Bosniak words: Percentage used in the two corpora

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