

Dialect differentiation of the Serbo-Croatian vocabulary with the meaning "Food and cooking" and "Home"

Student of Lomonosov Moscow state University, faculty of Philology, Moscow, Russia.

The question of dialect division of Serbo-Croatian language has been studied for a long time. Such linguists as M. Tentor, I. Popovich, F. Bezlay, P. Ivich, and N. I. Tolstoy worked on this problem.

This study examines the geography of Serbo-Croatian words from the semantic fields "Food and cooking", "Home" of the questionnaire of the Croatian linguistic Atlas. Special attention we pay to loanwords. The selected words are differential in the Serbo-Croatian dialects. In order to give a geographical description of the lexemes, we set the following tasks: a) to give the genetic characteristic of the words; b) to identify the areas of distribution of the words. The genetic analysis was made based on the Etymological dictionary of P. Skok and the Etymological dictionary of Slavic languages. To identify the areas of distribution of lexemes we checked the words in available Serbian and Croatian dialect dictionaries.

In each field we can see three types of lexemes: words of proto-Slavic origin, new words and loanwords. The analysis showed that due to cultural and other reasons, there are many loanwords from Romance languages in both semantic fields. In our paper we study mainly these words.

Among the names of dishes in the semantic field "Food and cooking" there is a Latin loanword *zdjela* 'deep dishes'. It is used in the Chakavian dialects, the Younger Ikavian and the Eastern Herzegovinian dialects. Its synonym is a word *činija*, borrowed from Turkish. It is used in the Shtokavian dialects, including the Younger Ikavian. In the Dubrovnik dialect the words *surpjera* and *terina* are used instead of the lexeme *zdjela*. In the Kaikavian dialect in Chabar we found such synonyms of the word *zdjela* as *kaz'ika*, *r'angla*, *skl'ejda*, *ŭ'atveca*.

Also there are loanwords of Romance origin that mean food and dishes. The Latin loanword *palenta* 'corn meal dish', borrowed into Serbo-Croatian by means of Italian, is used in the Northern Chakavian dialect and the Younger Ikavian dialect. Also, we found this word in the form of *palinta* in the Kaikavian dialect and in the form of *pulenta* in the Dubrovnik dialect. Its synonym *žganci* is used in some Kaikavian dialects. There is a word *pura* 'porridge from corn groats' in the Southern Chakavian dialects and in the Younger Ikavian dialect.

The Latin loanword *ocat* 'vinegar' (Latin: *acetum*) is used in the Northern Chakavian dialects and in some Shtokavian dialects. The lexeme *kvasina* is used in the Central part of Croatia – in the Younger Ikavian dialect and in the Southern Chakavian dialects. The Turkish loanword *sirće* is used in Serbian dialects.

In the semantic field "Home" we also found loanwords from Romance languages. For instance, the Italian loanword *kantun* is used on the territory of Croatia. In the Chakavian dialects it is usually used in the meaning 'corner', meanwhile in the Younger Ikavian dialects and in the Southern Chakavian dialect of Kuna it gets new values: 'hewn corner stone of the house', 'a certain place in town where you can see the road', 'part of the village' or 'angle in the house or in the room'. The Turkish loanword *čošak* is used in the Shtokavian dialects of Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, in the Younger Ikavian dialects and among the Romanian Serbs.

The lexeme *fumar* 'chimney' is a loanword from Venetian. It is commonly used on the Islands and coast of Croatia, mainly in the Southern Chakavian dialects, as well as in the dialect of Dubrovnik. Its synonyms are a loanword from Turkish *odžak* and a new word *dimnjak*. The lexeme *odžak* occupies the territory of the Shtokavian dialects of Serbia and Montenegro and it is also used in the Younger Ikavian. The lexeme *dimnjak* is used in the Northern Chakavian dialects, in the Svrljg-

zaplanje dialect and in the Zeta-Raška dialect. Another synonym for the word *fumar* is a lexeme *kominata*, which exists in the Dubrovnik dialect.

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