Serbo-Croatian Lexicon: Inherited, borrowed, and engineered

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1. Introduction

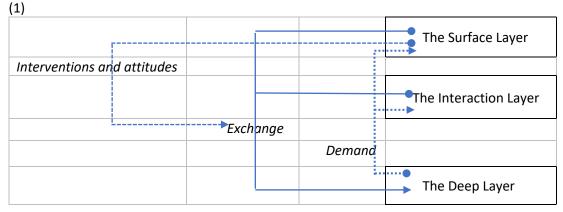
A thought experiment: The year is 2050, our world comes to its end, all people are gone and all of their artifacts. The only surviving artifact is a section of a library in Belgrade, Serbia, with various dictionaries and encyclopedias – most of them Serbo-Croatian, monolingual and bilingual. Three years 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).

2. Three lexical layers

- a. Russian синий 'deep blue': голубой 'grayish blue' versus Serbo-Croatian плав 'blue',
- b. Russian подушка 'pillow' versus Serbo-Croatian jacmyк '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.



Three Lexical Layers: Interaction

3. Inherited lexicon

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

(2)

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	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.

(4)

	East	West		/est		
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'

(5)

(3)			
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	

(6)

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	

4. 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

(7)

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)

5. 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

(9)

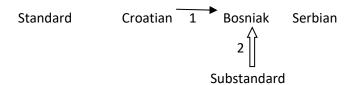
Group	Examples	Number	Percent
Ekavian (Serbian- Serbian disctinction)	međususedski, mega-uspeh, proterivač, svetskost	1880	4.19%
Croatian	bojišnica, božićnica, uradak, zuboliječnik	632	1.41%
Bosniak	lahko, mehko, poselamiti, sadaka, šehid	243	0.54%
Radical Croatian	datkovni obradnik, munjkovni, objasnitba, 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

(10)
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		

(10)



Examples

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

(11)

(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

(12)

Total 2824

Islamic 373 13.21% General 177 6.27%

Newly introduced Bosniak words: Percentage used in the two corpora

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