

### **Variant values**

- 1 e
- 2 zero

### **Diachronic explanation of variants**

(1) Retention. The variant <e> represents maintenance of the Proto-Romani local and temporal adverbial marker \*-\_e\_ in \_khere\_ ‘at home, home’. The suffix -\_e\_ continues the MIA thematic locative singular suffix -\_ahim\_ from the OIA pronominal locative singular suffix -\_asmin\_.

(2) Innovation. The variant <zero> has developed through apocope of the final adverbial marker -\_e\_ in \_khére\_ (< khere), leading to the form \_khér\_. In respective dialects the adverbial form \_khér\_ ‘(at) home’ is distinguished from the nominative singular form \_kher\_ ‘house’ by the long vowel.

### **Attestation of forms**

LQCR, RMS, some publications

### **Geographical distribution of variants in Central Romani**

(1) The variant <e> is attested throughout the whole Central area. The variant is only absent in almost all varieties of the Southwestern South Central subgroup.

(2) The variant <zero> occurs in a single contiguous area, in the southwest of Central Romani. This area comprises all varieties of the Southwestern South Central subgroup, the Versend variety (Baranya) and, in the north, all varieties of the Žitný ostrov region and some adjacent varieties of the Middle Podunajsko region. The variant <zero> generally co-occurs with the variant <e> in the Žitný ostrov and Middle Podunajsko regions, as well as in the Versend variety (Baranya) and some Burgenland varieties.

### **Geographical distribution of variants in neighbouring dialect groups**

(1) Only the Central Romani variant <e> is attested in the neighbouring dialect groups, being found in all these groups, viz. in Lovari, Transylvanian, Northeastern, Sinti, Dolenjski, Arli and Gurbet Romani.