

Variant values

- 1 aňóša
- 2 aňóškiňa
- 3 aňóška

Diachronic explanation of variants

- (1) Hungarianism. The variant <aňóša> is a loanword of Hungarian _anyós_ ‘mother-in-law’.
- (2) Hungarianism. The variant <aňóškiňa> is composed by the Hungarian noun _anyós_ ‘mother-in-law’ followed by the South Slavic-borrowed derivational suffix of feminines _-kiňa_.
- (3) Hungarianism. The variant <aňóška> is composed by the Hungarian noun _anyós_ ‘mother-in-law’ followed by the Hungarian diminutive suffix _-ka_. There is not such diminutive form as _aňóška_ in Hungarian.

Attestation of forms

LQCR, RMS, some publications

Geographical distribution of variants in Central Romani

- (1) The variant <aňóša> is attested in four more or less discontiguous areas in the south of Central Romani: a) in a few varieties of the Eastern Gemer and b) Lower Nógrád regions, c) in most Northwestern South Central varieties of Slovakia and d) in several Southwestern South Central varieties of Hungary.
- (2) The variant <aňóškiňa> occurs in a single contiguous area, in the historical Malohont and Nógrád counties with an overlap to the historical Hont and Gemer counties, and rarely in the southwest of Slovakia. The main area of occurrence comprises some southwestern varieties of the Eastern Transitional subgroup and most varieties of the Northeastern South Central subgroup (absent in Podpol'anie). In addition, the variant is sporadically attested in the Northwestern South Central varieties of Slovakia.
- (3) The variant <aňóška> occurs in a single contiguous area consisting of most varieties of the Eastern Gemer region.

Geographical distribution of variants in neighbouring dialect groups

None of the Central Romani variants are attested in the neighbouring dialect groups.