

Variant values

- 1 romano
- 2 romaduno

Diachronic explanation of variants

(1) Retention. The variant <romano> is a regular derivation marked by the adjective derivation suffix -_an_-. With respect to its omnipresence in both Central Romani and other Romani dialect branches, the derivation must go back to the Proto-Romani period at least.

(2) Innovation. The variant <romaduno> is a derivation based on a seemingly complex suffix -_adun_- which is otherwise attested in an adjective _romňaduno_ ‘related to women, women’s’ (from _romňi_ ‘wife’), occurring in Eastern and Northern North Central Romani groups. The adjective _romaduno_ is probably an analogical masculine formation to the feminine _romňaduno_, even though it displays a shift from a gender-related meaning to one related to the ethnic affinity. An adverbial formation _romadunes_ ‘in a Gypsy way, in the Romani language’ is also common in respective dialects.

Attestation of forms

LQCR, RMS, some publications

Geographical distribution of variants in Central Romani

(1) The variant <romano> is almost general in Central Romani. The variant is only absent or unattested in the Eastern North Central variety of Pavlovce nad Uhom (Western Uh).

(2) The variant <romaduno> occurs in two discontinuous areas: a) in the Northern North Central variety of Krošnica (Eastern Malopolska) and b) in some varieties of the historical Ung county. The latter area includes the Western Uh varieties of Pavlovce nad Uhom and Bežovce and the adjacent Eastern Užn variety of Radvanka. In the Western Uh region, the variety of Pavlovce nad Uhom, which is the only variety where _romaduno_ is the only option, is the centre of diffusion of this variant.

Geographical distribution of variants in neighbouring dialect groups

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

Feature 3.3.7 Presence of adaptation marker -n- in <i>_kík-n-o_</i> ‘blue’ [Map ID 1346]

Variant values

- 1 present
- 2 absent

Diachronic explanation of variants

(1) Retention. The variant <present> is a regular adaptation strategy of Hungarian adjectives ending in a consonant into Central Romani with the help of the suffix *-_n_-*.

(2) Innovation. The variant <absent> represents a case of adaptation of a Hungarian loanword without help of the suffix *-_n_-*. Note that in respective Central Romani dialects Hungarian adjectives ending in a consonant are normally adapted by means of the suffix *-_n_-* and the adjective *_kík-o_* is the only occurrence of a Hungarian loan-adjective that does not display such an adaptation strategy.

Attestation of forms

LQCR, no RMS data, some publications

Geographical distribution of variants in Central Romani

(1) The variant <present> is more or less sporadically attested in the south of Central Romani. This area comprises some southern varieties of the Eastern Transitional subgroup, the overwhelming majority of varieties of the Northeastern and Northwestern South Central subgroups and, more to the south, the varieties of *Versend* (Baranya) and *Lengyeltóti* (Somogy).

(2) The variant <absent> occurs in two discontinuous areas: a) in the Eastern *Užn* region in Ukraine and b) occasionally in the historical *Abov-Turňa* and *Gemer* counties. The former, more compact, area includes all varieties of the Eastern *Už* region, while the latter area consists of the variety of *Veľká Ida* (*Abov*), all varieties of *Turňa*, the adjacent variety of *Smolník* (Lower *Spiš*) and some varieties of the Eastern *Gemer* region.

Geographical distribution of variants in neighbouring dialect groups

(1) Only the Central Romani variant <present> is attested in the neighbouring dialect groups, being found in *Sinti Romani*, i.e. to the west and northwest of Central Romani.