

Variant values

- 1 idž
- 2 tajsa

Diachronic explanation of variants

(1) Retention. The variant *_idž_* maintains the original, Proto-Romani adverb **_idž_* of Indic origin, which continues MIA *_hijjo_* from OIA *_hiyás_*, *hyas_* (cf. Nepali *_hijo_*; CDIAL 14108).

(2) Innovation. The variant *_tajsa_* has developed through semantic extension of the Greek-derived etymon *_tajsa_* (< **_tasja_*) ‘tomorrow’. Consequently, respective dialects do not have lexical means of distinguishing *_yesterday_* from *_tomorrow_*.

Attestation of forms

LQCR, RMS, some publications

Geographical distribution of variants in Central Romani

(1) The variant <idž> is attested in a single contiguous area, in the south of Central Romani including the east of Slovakia and Ukraine. This area consists of all varieties of Central Galicia and the adjacent variety of Kulaszne (Western Galicia), almost all varieties of the Eastern North Central subgroup, several eastern and southern varieties of the Middle North Central subgroup, most varieties of the transitional subgroups (absent only in Eastern and Western Horehronie) and all varieties of the South Central group.

(2) The variant <tajsa> occurs in two discontinuous areas: a) in the Plaščuno dialect and b) in the north of Central Romani, excluding the varieties in the eastern periphery. The main area of occurrence comprises almost all Northern North Central varieties of Poland, the overwhelming majority of varieties of the Northern Šariš region and a single variety of the Eastern Šariš region, several western and northern varieties of the Middle North Central subgroup, all Western North Central varieties and most varieties of the Middle Transitional subgroup (especially of the Eastern and Western Horehronie regions).

Geographical distribution of variants in neighbouring dialect groups

Two of the Central Romani variants are attested in the neighbouring dialect groups:

(1) The variant <idž> is found in the neighbouring dialect groups to the east of Central Romani, viz. in Transylvanian and Lovari Romani.

(2) The variant <tajsa> occurs in the neighbouring dialect groups to the north and west of Central Romani, viz. in Northeastern and Sinti Romani. These dialect groups constitute a dialect continuum with the northern varieties of Central Romani.

Variant values

- 1 tosar(l)a
- 2 rat’aha
- 3 rat’askro
- 4 korán

Diachronic explanation of variants

- (1) Retention. The variant <tosar(l)a> maintains the original, Proto-Romani adverb *_tasja-rla_ derived from *_tasja_ ‘tomorrow’ (< Greek _taxiá_).
- (2) Innovation. The variant <rat’aha> has developed through semantic specialization of an instrumental form of _rat_ ‘night’ from the meaning ‘with the night’.
- (3) Innovation. The variant <rat’askro> has developed through semantic specialization of a genitive form of _rat_ ‘night’ from the meaning ‘of the night’.
- (4) Hungarianism. The variant <korán> is a loanword of Hungarian _korán_ ‘early’, with a semantic shift to ‘in the morning’.

Attestation of forms

LQCR, RMS, some publications

Geographical distribution of variants in Central Romani

- (1) The variant <tosar(l)a> is attested in two discontinuous areas: a) in the Plaščuno dialect and b) in the east of Central Romani. The main, eastern, area consists of all varieties of the Northern and Eastern North Central subgroups and almost all varieties of the Middle North Central subgroup.
- (2) The variant <rat’aha> occurs in a single contiguous area, in the west and south of Central Romani. This area comprises all varieties of the Western North Central subgroup and almost all varieties of the adjacent Liptov region, all varieties of the transitional subgroups and the adjacent Middle North Central variety of Hnilec (Lower Spiš) and the overwhelming majority of varieties of the South Central group. With regard to this dialect group, the variant is absent or unattested especially in the Prekmurje and Zala regions.
- (3) The variant <rat’askro> is attested in a single contiguous area, in the border area of Slovenia and Hungary with an overlap to the Burgenland region in Austria. This area consists of all varieties of the Zala region, almost all varieties of the Prekmurje region and individual varieties of the Vas and Burgenland regions, viz. Szakonyfalu and Unterwart.
- (4) The variant <korán> occurs in the Southwestern South Central variety of Dokležovje (Prekmurje).

Geographical distribution of variants in neighbouring dialect groups

Two of the Central Romani variants are attested in the neighbouring dialect groups:

(1) The variant <tosar(l)a> is found in most neighbouring dialect groups of Central Romani, viz. in Transylvanian, Lovari, Gurbet, Northeastern and Sinti Romani.

(4) The variant <korán>, as a co-variant of <tosar(l)a>, occurs in Transylvanian Romani, i.e. to the east of Central Romani.