Feature 6.2.68 'to help' [Map ID 641]

Variant values

1   pomožin-

2   šegitin-

Diachronic explanation of variants

(1) Wider Slavic. The variant <pomožin-> is a loanword of the common Slavic verb 'to help' in its inflectional allomorph _pomož_- (< Proto-Slavic pfve *_pomogti_ 'to help').

(2) Hungarianism. The variant <šegitin-> is a loanword of Hungarian _segít_ 'to help'.

Attestation of forms

LQCR, RMS, some publications

Geographical distribution of variants in Central Romani

(1) The variant <pomožin-> is attested in two discontiguous areas: a) in the Plaščuno dialect and b) in the north of Central Romani plus in the southwest of Central Romani. The latter area consists of almost all varieties of the North Central group, all varieties of the Southern Záhorie region and a few other adjacent varieties of the South Central group. More to the south, the variant occurs in all varieties of the Southwestern South Central subgroup and in the Paks variety (Tolna).

(2) The variant <šegitin-> occurs in two discontiguous areas: a) in the south of Slovakia and in the Nógrád and Pest counties of Hungary and b) in the Versend variety (Baranya). The former area comprises most varieties of Turňa, the southern varieties of the Eastern Transitional subgroup, almost all varieties of the Northeastern and Northwestern South Central subgroups and a few adjacent North Central varieties, viz. some varieties of Upper Tekov and individual varieties of Upper Hont and Hlohovec Považie.

Geographical distribution of variants in neighbouring dialect groups

Both Central Romani variants are attested in the neighbouring dialect groups:

(1) The variant <pomožin-> is found in the neighbouring dialect groups to the northeast and south of Central Romani, viz. in Northeastern, Gurbet, Arli and Dolenjski Romani.

(2) The variant <šegitin-> occurs in Transylvanian Romani, i.e. to the east of Central Romani.

Feature 6.2.90 'to obey' [Map ID 915]

Comments on feature

Lexical part of the construction meaning 'to obey', i.e. irrespective of its arguments.

Variant values

1   kand-

2   šun-

3   po-šun-

4   po-šun- REFL

5   halgatin-

6   hajin-

7   posluxin-

8   počuvin-

Diachronic explanation of variants

(1) Retention. The verb _kand-_ is a retention from Early Romani. The verb is a diachronic compound of the noun _kan_ 'ear' and the verb _d-_ 'to give'.

(2) Innovation. The variant <šun-> in the meaning 'to obey' is a semantic extension of the inherited verb _šun-_ 'to listen'.

(3–4) Innovation. The verb _po-šun-_ is a derivation from the verb _šun-_ 'to hear, to listen', with a semantic shift to 'to obey'.

(5–6) Hungarianism. The verb _halgat-in-_ is a loanword of the Hungarian verb _halgat_ 'to listen; to obey'.

(7) Slovakism. The variant <posluxin-> is a loanword of Slovak _poslúchnuť_ 'to obey'.

(8) Slovakism. The variant <počuvin-> is a loanword of Slovak _počúvať_ 'to obey, to listen'.

Attestation of forms

LQCR, no RMS data, some publications

Geographical distribution of variants in Central Romani

(1) The variant <kand-> is sporadically attested in Western Slovakia and Czechia. More specifically, the variant occurs in several Northwestern South Central varieties of Slovakia, in a single variety of the Nové Mesto Považie region (viz. in Myjava) and in some varieties of the Czechia region (viz. in Boskovice and Puchmayer 1821).

(2) The variant <šun-> is by far the most dominant in Central Romani, occurring in the overwhelming majority of varieties of the North Central group and several varieties of the South Central group.

(3) The variant <po-šun-> is attested in a few varieties of the Northern North Central subgroup, viz. in Lanovyči (Central Galicia), Jasło (Western Galicia) and Jazowsko (Eastern Malopolska).

(4) The variant <po-šun- REFL> occurs in the Northern North Central variety of Nyžnje (Central Galicia).

(5) The variant <halgatin-> is attested in a few southern varieties of Slovakia and in several varieties of Hungary.

(6) The variant <hajin-> occurs in two discontiguous areas: a) in most varieties of Burgenland including the adjacent variety of Szakonyfalu (Vas) and b) in a few varieties of the Somogy region (viz. in Baté and Kisbajom).

(7) The variant <posluxin-> is sporadically attested in the Western North Central subgroup and in a few varieties of the Middle Transitional subgroup.

(8) The variant <počuvin-> occurs only rarely in Slovakia, viz. in a few varieties of the Upper Hont and Upper Tekov regions and in a single variety of the Northern Záhorie region.

Geographical distribution of variants in neighbouring dialect groups

(1) Only the Central Romani variant <kand-> is attested in the neighbouring dialect groups, being found in most of these groups (Lovari, Northeastern, Sinti and Gurbet Romani).

> **Feature** 6.2.103 'to put'
>
> Map A [ID 41]: _thov-_ vs. _čhiv-_
> Map B [ID 917]: distribution of _d-_

Comments on feature

excluding forms such as *rakin-*, *položin-* and *pokladin-* with more specific meanings

Variant values

A1   thov-

A2   čhiv-

B1   d-, obligatory

B2   d-, optional

Diachronic explanation of variants

(A1) Retention. The variant <thov-> maintains the original, Proto-Romani meaning of the verb _thov_-, which developed from the OIA causative verb _sthāpay_- 'to cause to stand, to establish, to put' of the verb _sthā_- 'to stand'.

(A2) Innovation. The variant <čhiv-> has developed through a semantic shift from the original meaning 'to throw'. The verb _čhiv_- reflects contamination of OIA _kṣip_- 'to throw' by OIA _chup_- 'to touch' (cf. Prakrit _chiv_- 'to touch'); cf. CDIAL 5055.

(B1–B2) Slovakism. The variants <d-, obligatory> and <d-, optional> point to a semantic extension of a verb _d_- 'to give'. The extension has been triggered by contact with colloquial Slovak, in which the verb _dať_ 'to give' may also convey a meaning 'to put'.

Attestation of forms

LQCR, RMS, some publications

Geographical distribution of variants in Central Romani

(A1) The variant <thov-> is attested in a single contiguous area, in the north of Central Romani including the Nógrád and Pest counties of Hungary. This area comprises almost all North Central varieties and almost all varieties of the Northeastern and Northwestern South Central subgroups.

(A2) The variant <čhiv-> occurs in two discontiguous areas: a) in the Plaščuno dialect and b) in the south of Central Romani consisting of all varieties of the Southeastern and Southwestern South Central subgroups.

(B1) The variant <d-, obligatory> occurs sporadically in the west of Slovakia. More specifically, the variant is attested in two adjacent varieties of the Southern Záhorie

region (viz. Vysoká pri Morave and Zohor) and in individual varieties of several other dialect regions (Púchov and Trenčín Považie, Upper and Lower Hont, Upper Novohrad, and Northern Podunajsko).

(B2) The variant <d-, optional> is sporadically attested in Slovakia, especially in the eastern periphery. More specifically, the variant occurs in several Eastern North Central varieties of Slovakia and in some other dispersed North Central varieties of Slovakia, in some varieties of the Podpoľanie, Malohont and Upper Novohrad regions and in almost all varieties of the Northern Podunajsko region.

Geographical distribution of variants in neighbouring dialect groups

(A) Both Central Romani variants are attested in the neighbouring dialect groups:

(A1) The variant <čhiv-> is found in all neighbouring dialect groups of Central Romani, while (A2) the variant <thov> occurs only as a co-variant of <čhiv-> in Northeastern Romani, i.e. to the northeast of Central Romani. Northeastern Romani constitutes a dialect continuum with the northern varieties of Central Romani.

(B) Neither of the Central Romani variants are attested in the neighbouring dialect groups.

Variant values

1   sik-

2   učin-

3   tanítin-

Diachronic explanation of variants

(1) Retention. The variant <sik-> represents maintenance of the Proto-Romani verb root _sik(h)_- 'to learn' (in an intransitive derivation), 'to teach' (in a transitive derivation), which continued MIA _sikkh_- 'to learn' from OIA _śikṣ_- 'to learn'.

(2) Wider Slavism. The variant <učin-> represents a loanword of the Common Slavic verb root _uč_- 'to teach'.

(3) Hungarianism. The variant <tanítin-> represents a loanword of Hungarian _tanít_ 'to teach'.

Attestation of forms

LQCR, RMS, some publications

Geographical distribution of variants in Central Romani

(1) The variant <sik-> is almost general in Central Romani. The variant is sporadically attested especially in the Central Galicia, Eastern Malopolska and Western Horehronie regions, as well as in the western periphery of Slovakia. In addition, the variant is absent or unattested in a few varieties of several othern dialect regions (Eastern Šariš, Western Gemer, Eastern Horehronie, Lower Nógrád, etc.)

(2) The variant <učin-> occurs sporadically in the north of Central Romani, with a concentration: a) in the east of the Malopolska region, b) in the eastern periphery of Central Romani, c) in the Horehronie region and d) in the western periphery of Slovakia. The northern concentration consists of almost all varieties of the Eastern Malopolska region, while the eastern concentration comprises almost all varieties of Ukraine and several Eastern North Central varieties of Slovakia. The third area consists of all varieties of the Western Horehronie region. Finally, the western concentration comprises all varieties of the Upper Kysuce, Northern and Southern Záhorie regions and a few other adjacent varieties of the Western North Central subgroup. In addition, the variant is attested in some other varieties of the North Central group and a few South Central varieties of Slovakia.

(3) The variant <tanítin-> occurs in a few discontiguous areas in Hungary: a) in a few western varieties of the Lower Nógrád region (viz. Endrefalva and Mátraverebély), b) in some northern varieties of the Somogy region (viz. Lengyeltóti, Büssü, Kaposmérő) and, in addition, c) in individual varieties of the Veszprém and d) Zala regions (viz. Városlőd and Németfalu). The variant generally co-occurs with the variant <sik-TR->.

Geographical distribution of variants in neighbouring dialect groups

(1) Only the Central Romani variant <sik-TR-> 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** 6.2.144 'to understand'
>
> Map A [ID 1423]: indigenous
>
> Map B [ID 837]: loanwords

Variant values

A1   xaljov-

A2   pol-

B1   értin-

B2   rozumin-

Diachronic explanation of variants

(A1) Retention. The variant <xaljov->, including its subvariants _xajov_-, _xalov_-, _haľov_-, _hajov_-, _halov_-, _axaľov_-, _axajov_- and _axalov_-, maintains the original, Proto-Romani verb _xaljov_- 'to understand', which is based on an OIA perfective participle _khyāta_ of the verb _khyā_- 'to report, to proclaim, to declare', or rather on its prefixed variant _ākhyāta_- 'declared, called' (cf. CDIAL 1040).

(A2) Russianism. The variant <pol-> is loan translation of Russian _ponimátʹ_ 'to understand', involving the Romani verbal root l- 'to take' and a borrowed Slavic aktionsart prefix _po_-.

(B1) Hungarianism. The variant <értin->, including its subvariants _ertin_- and _étin_- is a loanword of Hungarian _ért_ 'to understand'.

(B2) North Slavism. The variant <rozumin->, including its subvariant _rožumin-_, is a loanword of the North Slavic verb _rozum_- 'to understand' (cf. Slovak _rozumieť_, Polish _rozumieć_, Ukrainian _rozumity_).

Attestation of forms

LQCR, RMS, some publications

Geographical distribution of variants in Central Romani

(A1) The variant <xaljov-> is almost general in Central Romani. The variant is only absent or unattested in the Plaščuno dialect and in several varieties especially in the east of Central Romani and in Central Slovakia.

(A2) The variant <pol-> is attested in the Plaščuno dialect.

(B1) The variant <értin-> is attested in a single contiguous area, in the south of the historical Gemer county, and sporadically elsewhere. This area comprises all varieties of the Eastern Gemer region and almost all varieties of the Southern Gemer region. In addition, the variant is attested in some varieties of several othern dialect regions (Turňa, Malohont, Lower Nógrád, Pest, Eastern Podunajsko, Veszprém, and Somogy).

(B2) The variant <rozumin-> occurs more or less sporadically in the north of Central Romani. More specifically, the variant is attested in almost all varieties of Poland, in a single variety of the Central Galicia region (viz. Topil'nycja), in most North Central varieties of Slovakia, in several Northeastern South Central varieties of Slovakia and in individual varieties of the Northern Podunajsko and Southern Záhorie regions.

Geographical distribution of variants in neighbouring dialect groups

(A1) Only the Central Romani variant <xaljov-> is attested in the neighbouring dialect groups, being found in Northeastern, Sinti and Arli Romani.

(B) Neither of the Central Romani variants is attested in the neighbouring dialect groups.