

Variant values

- 1 *šuzo giv*
- 2 *žogiv*

Diachronic explanation of variants

(1) Retention. The variant <*šuzo giv*>, which occurs in forms *_šuzo d'iv_*, *_šuzo gjiv_*, *_šuzo jiv_*, *_žužo d'iv_* and *_žužo dživ_* in current Central Romani varieties, represents a lexicalised collocation, whose original meaning was probably that of ‘clean wheat’, cf. **_šuzo_* ‘clean’, **_giv_* ‘wheat’ (< MIA *_gohūma_* -, OIA *_godhūma_* - ‘wheat’; cf. CDIAL 4287). The collocation may have developed to differentiate true (‘clean’) species of wheat from other (‘unclean’) species of corn. As similar phrases are also attested in non-Central Romani dialect groups, the collocation probably has a Proto-Romani origin at least.

(2) Innovation. The variant <*žogiv*>, which occurs in forms *_žod'iv_* or *_žodživ_* in respective dialects, has developed through univerbation of the collocation **_šuzo giv_*, accompanied by aphaeresis of the first syllable.

Attestation of forms

LQCR, no RMS data, some publications

Geographical distribution of variants in Central Romani

(1) The variant <*šuzo giv*> is sporadically attested in three discontinuous areas: a) in the historical Ung county with an overlap to the Zemplín and Abov counties, b) in the Podunajsko region and c) in the southwestern periphery of Central Romani. The first, eastern, area consists of the variety of Chudl’ovo (Eastern Už) and some northern varieties of the Western Uh region, most varieties of the Southern Zemplín region and the adjacent varieties of Strážské (Eastern Zemplín), Vehec (Western Zemplín), Bačkovík and Blažice (Abov). The second area comprises the Northwestern South Central varieties of Váhovce, Selice and Neded (Eastern Podunajsko). Finally, the third area consists of several varieties of the Southwestern South Central subgroup, viz. all varieties of Burgenland and Zala, a few varieties of Somogy and almost all varieties of the Prekmurje region.

(2) The variant <*žogiv*> occurs in a single contiguous area, in the historical Ung county. This area comprises the varieties of Radvanka and Užhorod of the Eastern Už region and some southern varieties of the Western Uh region, viz. Blatné Remety, Rebrín and Pavlovce nad Uhom. This area is surrounded by varieties containing the variant <collocation retained>.

Geographical distribution of variants in neighbouring dialect groups

(2) Only the Central Romani variant <žogiv> is attested in the neighbouring dialect groups, being found in Dolenjski Romani, i.e. to the southwest of Central Romani.