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## GLOSSARY OF THE LATE 19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY NIŠ DIALECT IN THE LITERARY WORKS OF STEVAN SREMAC<sup>2</sup>

The works of Stevan Sremac have played a very important role in drawing the attention of the Serbian and regional public to the linguistic and cultural diversity of Niš and Southeast Serbia. The aim of this Glossary is to make a contribution toward the introduction of these features of south-eastern Serbian dialects into the cultural and linguistic studies outside the Serbian speaking world by interpreting the less familiar lexical items from the chosen corpus, which is comprised precisely of those of Sremac's works set in Niš: *Zona Zamfirova*, *Ivkova slava*, "Čiča Jordan" and "Ibiš-aga". The items (content words, common idioms, phrases and interjections) are analysed in terms of their meanings and uses (in the corpus) as well as their etymology in order to make them more understandable and therefore accessible to a wider audience.

*Key words:* Stevan Sremac, Glossary, Serbian dialects, etymology, translation, Niš, Nišava District, Southeast Serbia

### Introduction

This Serbian-English Glossary is the result of a joint effort of six postgraduate students at the English Language and Literature Department at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Niš. The project was initiated by full-time professor Dragana R. Mašović as part of a postgraduate course called Anglo-Serbian Studies.

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<sup>2</sup> The first part of the Glossary is published in this volume. The remaining two parts will be published in the next volumes of *Philologia Mediana*.

The Glossary is concerned with the speech of Niš throughout the years following the town's liberation from the Ottoman rule in 1878, as occurring in the literary works of the renowned Serbian author Stevan Sremac. The corpus used consists of two of Sremac's novels: *Zona Zamfirova* and *Ivkova slava*, and two short stories: "Čiča Jordan" and "Ibiš-aga". The geographical location and history of the city of Niš and Nišava District played a significant role in the formation of the dialect spoken in those parts, and this is explained in the section of this work titled "Historical and Geographical Background". The choice of corpus and features of the dialects explored are justified and elaborated upon in the "Subject of Study" section. The next part, "Methodology", explains the purpose of the Glossary, the principles guiding the authors in their assembly of the entries, as well as the overview of the form of the entries themselves and the classification of the sources consulted. The list of abbreviations used herein is found preceding the Glossary itself. Finally, following the Glossary is the list of works used and consulted throughout its compilation.

## Historical and Geographical Background

Because of its location, Niš has always been of great importance for the region. It is situated on the banks of the Nišava river, the valley of which is part of the natural road which has connected Europe and Asia since ancient times. From the north, along the Morava river valley, this road forks into two major lines at Niš: the southern line, leading to Athens, and the eastern one leading towards Sofia and Istanbul. This has given Niš an excellent strategic position as a gateway between East and West. Hence, Niš has played host to many a nation throughout history and, naturally, the migrations of numerous ethnic groups left their mark on both this region and its dialect. (СИМОНОВИЋ 1995: 107-108; ИВИЋ 1991: 192-193)

The Romans were the first to take advantage of the town's location by building the important road *Via Militaris*, linking the city with Singidunum (now Belgrade) to the North and Constantinople (now Istanbul) to the South-East (МИЉКОВИЋ 1983: 70-136). The Slavs reached Niš around 550 AD. In the ninth century, Niš was conquered by Bulgaria and by 1019 it was under Byzantine rule again. It was taken over in 1185 by Stefan Nemanja, the founder of the Medieval Serbian state. The Ottomans first invaded Niš in 1375, conquered it in 1386, and it remained under their rule until 1878 (МИЉКОВИЋ 1983: 133-310).

As Aleksandar Belić, an important Serbian philologist, notes, each wave of colonization brought new linguistic features to the region (БЕЛИЋ 1906: 69-76). The effect of the constant shift in the population of Niš throughout

history is represented in its dialect, characterized by unusual grammar, different from most of the other Shtokavian dialects, as well as numerous loanwords.

## Subject of Study

As previously stated, the corpus in the basis of the Glossary consists of two of Sremac's novels: *Zona Zamfirova* and *Ivkova slava*, and two short stories: "Čiča Jordan" and "Ibiš-aga" – all prominent instances of Sremac's work concerned with life in Niš in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Sremac's importance lies in the fact that he was one of the first representatives of Serbian literary circles of the time to be interested in recording the dialects which developed in Niš and its surrounding areas during the Ottoman rule, and therefore an essential figure in raising Serbian public awareness of the linguistic and cultural diversity of the region. Furthermore, some of his works (including the ones comprising the corpus) have become a part of the Serbian literary canon, making him arguably the most influential of authors concerned with the language and culture of the said region. These works provide plenty of material for a research project such as this one, as they contain plenty of dialogue between characters residing in Niš and deal with the stories of the town's "common people", often told by themselves, in their own ways (THOMAS 1998: 23-24). Although Sremac was not a linguist, and therefore could not have conducted a systematic research of the dialects he encountered in Niš, his depictions of the language spoken among the inhabitants of Niš are, to a great extent, credible, especially due to the fact that he belonged to the Realist movement in Serbian literature, and was, therefore, dedicated to faithfully representing life in literature (СКЕРЈИЋ 2009: 307-310).

The language Sremac recorded was later classified as belonging to the Timok-Prizren dialect, one of the Old-Shtokavian dialects. Aleksandar Belić places it somewhere between the following three sub-dialects: Timok-Lužnica, Svrljig-Zaplanje and Južna Morava. Belić ascribes this diversity of sub-dialects in the area to waves of migration from the south (Macedonia and Kosovo), as well as to the historical circumstances, namely the fact that the area is a part of Šopluk, a larger region whose culture has been shaped by the intermingling of Serbian and Bulgarian cultural influences (БЕЛИЋ 1906:17-62).

Sremac himself made similar remarks in his foreword to *Ivkova slava* quite a few years before Belić, saying that the language of the novel's characters is a mixture of the East-Shtokavian dialect (now known as Kosovo-Resava dialect) and the local dialect he calls "Nišava-Morava", which "represents a transition towards

the so called ‘Shopski<sup>3</sup> dialect’ (CPEMAIJ 1899: I-IV). As the most important differences between the “Niš speech” and the standard Serbian, he names the use of irregular verb and noun forms, as well as lexicological differences: the use of dialectal variations of some Serbian lexemes and lexemes of Oriental origin.

## Methodology

### I. Purposes

The first aim of the Glossary is to make a contribution to the studies of the dialects of Niš and southern Serbia in general and the cultural traits surrounding both the region and the dialects. Written in English, it should also make some of the acquired knowledge of the area available to the audience outside the Serbian-speaking world. Another aim is to make Sremac’s work related to Niš and southern Serbia understandable to a wider audience, thus allowing both Sremac and the culture the corpus deals with to acquire recognition in the cultural studies of Serbia and the Balkan.

Focusing on the cultural rather than the linguistic aspect of Sremac’s work and the dialect depicted in it, the authors included lexemes, common phrases and idioms, but did not include their phonemic transcriptions, stress, and various grammatical forms in which the lexemes may appear.

### II. Guiding Principles

All lexemes, phrases and idioms (hereafter, “items”) in the Glossary fall under one or more of the following categories:

1. Items of Serbo-Croatian origin commonly not included in the lexicology of the standardized variety of the Serbian language, dialectal items included in the lexicology of the mentioned variety, or dialectal variations of the standardized items.
2. Items the authors considered characteristic of the dialects surveyed<sup>4</sup>.
3. Items borrowed from Turkish and other languages that influenced the region’s language and the culture in 19<sup>th</sup> century.
4. Items widely considered archaic or obscure in the Serbian-speaking world.
5. Malapropisms.
6. Items that the authors concluded might seem unfamiliar, less familiar or unusual to contemporary readers of texts in Serbo-Croatian, Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian or Montenegrin languages.

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<sup>3</sup> Authors’ note: Dialect of the residents of Šopluk.

<sup>4</sup> Labelling these items characteristic of the dialects this Glossary focuses on does not imply that they are exclusive to those dialects or originate from them.

7. Items the meanings of which within the corpus are found to be unusual or obscure in view of their common usage.

### III. Overview of the Entries

Each entry begins with the item itself, followed by an abbreviation stating its part of speech in parentheses. Lexemes included in the Glossary are nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, interjections, noun phrases and idiomatic expressions. Nouns and noun phrases are given in the nominative case, singular, except the cases of pluralia tantum. Compound nouns that commonly appear in this form are not divided and they form separate entries. Verbs are given in the infinitive form, except in the cases where such a form is not in use or, at least, cannot be found in both the corpus and the consulted literature. In such cases, the verb is cited in the same form in which it commonly appears in the corpus and is followed by the statement of the form. Adjectives are given in the nominative case, singular, masculine form. Adverbs are given in the one from they have in the source language. Interjections are given in the form in which they commonly appear in the corpus. Idioms are commonly given within the respective main word entries under a separate section titled “Common phrases and idioms”, found at the bottom of an entry. In cases of idioms that do not contain any of the less familiar words, separate entries were made. Idiomatic expressions are given with the main verb in the infinitive form when possible.

Following the item itself and the statement of the part of speech is its definition. The definitions are numbered, as some of the items have more than one meaning in the corpus. Each includes the explanation of the denotative meaning of the item or one (or several) English lexical items which can be considered English synonyms of the particular item. It should be noted that the Glossary covers only the meanings that the items have in the corpus: a term may denote something else in literature other than the corpus. Also, if the lexeme has multiple meanings in the corpus, only the ones considered “less familiar” were included in the Glossary. Only in cases when a more common meaning was considered relevant for the translation of an item was it included in the definition. All sources used for composing of a definition are stated below, in the entry section titled “Source”.

Examples from the corpus are incorporated in order to illustrate the use of the lexemes therein. Every entry contains one such example.

Another section each entry contains is titled “Suggested translation”. It is a list of possible ways to translate the lexeme in question, added in case the Glossary finds its purpose in a translational endeavour. The suggestions are given by the authors relying on their knowledge of both the surveyed dialect and the English language, as well as on the literature consulted during the

process of compilation of the Glossary. For some of the lexemes (especially nouns of foreign origin) suggestion was made to preserve the original (in a transliterated form) and incorporate it in the English text, thus preserving much of the cultural component and the “exotic” ambiance the text aims to communicate.

The etymology is included because displaying the diverse cultural background that made the surveyed dialect what it was in the historical moment recorded by Sremac is considered important. Etymological development was included only when it could be traced, so not all entries contain this section. In cases when the origin of the word is not certain, the etymological development proposed (but not ascertained) in the literature consulted was included and marked with an asterisk. In cases when two or more different etymological explanations were found, all were included.

#### IV. Literature Consulted

The data in the Glossary is based on different sources consulted throughout the process of compilation. The authors’ own familiarity with both languages and the dialect surveyed were relied on only in cases when satisfactory literature could not be found, and such cases are marked for the reader. The literature consulted is divided into three sections:

1. *Works Cited*. These include various published studies of Serbian dialects, as well as publications containing useful information on Niš.
2. *Sources*. Works comprising the corpus. One edition of each of these works was used, except in the case of *Zona Zamfirova*, of which two different editions were used. This was done due to the fact that – while being equally available to readers – the two editions differ in terms of the use of dialectal items.
3. *Dictionaries Consulted*. Some of these are bilingual, some monolingual, some are lexicons dealing with particular fields (etymology, Serbian dialects etc.).

Sources consulted are in English, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Serbian and Croatian standard languages. As the last three are mutually intelligible and the corpus texts were written in the language known at the time as Serbo-Croatian or Serbian, the label used in the Glossary to refer to those languages is „source language“.

## Abbreviations

~	(the same)	*	proposed etymology, not certain
adv	adverb	AGr	Ancient Greek
adj	adjective	Arab	Arabic
conj	conjunction	Arm	Armenian
<i>dim.</i>	diminutive	Aves	Avestan
<i>fig.</i>	figurative	CT	Crimean Tatar
<i>hist.</i>	historical	Dor	Doric
<i>hyp.</i>	hypocorism	Fr	French
idiom	idiomatic expression	Ger	German
interj	interjection	Gr	Greek
<i>lit.</i>	literal	Heb	Hebrew
n	noun	Hun	Hungarian
NP	noun phrase	It	Italian
<i>red.</i>	reduplication	Lat	Latin
num	numeral	OCS	Old Church Slavonic
sb	somebody	Pers	Persian
ST	suggested translation	PS	Proto-Slavic
sth	something	Rus	Russian
v	verb	SL	source language
		Tur	Turkish
		Yid	Yiddish

## A

### **aber** (n)

1. tidings, message, word

Example: "...što me ne pitujes od koga si je *aber* i pozdravlje?"  
(СРЕМАЦ 1907: 165)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 960

ST: message, word

(from Tur *haber* (n) – tidings, message; Arab *ḥabār* (n) – tidings, message) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 294)

### **adet** (n)

1. a custom, a tradition

Example: "...zastupi drugi red i *adet*..." (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 23)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 12

ST: custom, tradition

(from Tur *adet* (n) – custom; Arab ‘*ādä(t)* (n) – custom) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 69)

**adidar** (n)

1. a gemstone, jewellery

Example: "...pa potrpa na sebe sve njene *adiđare*..." (CPEMAIĆ 1907: 50)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 12

ST: jewellery, ornament, gemstone

(from Tur *yadigar* (n) – souvenir; Pers *yādgār* (n) – souvenir) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 357)

**adžamija** (n)

1. an inexperienced, naive youth

Example: "Mlado, ludo, *adžamija!*" (CPEMAIĆ 1907: 51)

Source: МИТУНОВИЋ 1991: 89

ST: wet behind the ears, (naive) youth

(from Tur *acami* (n) – a naive person; Arab *'agāmiyy* (n) – a foreigner) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 70)

**adžija** (n)

see *hadžija*

**adžika** (n)

see *hadžika*

**aferim** (interj)

1. excellent, well done

Example: "'*Aferim*', hvali ga Zamfir." (CPEMAIĆ 1907: 158)

Source: HRVATSKI JEZIČNI PORTAL

ST: excellent, well done

(from Tur *aferim* (n) – approval; Pers *āferīm* (n) – approval) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 72)

**akšamski** (adj)

1. associated with the evening

Example: "...ona gi, reče, pričekala u *akšamsko* vreme..." (CPEMAIĆ 1907: 129)

Source: TURKISH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ST: evening, dusk

(from Tur *akşam* (n) – dusk; Pers *aḥšām* (n) – dusk) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 79)

**alal** (n)

1. blessing

Example: "Ni tatko mi Đordija neje se oženija sas *alal*." (CPEMAIĆ 1907: 99)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 28

ST: alal, blessing



(from Tur *helâl* (n) – lawful, permitted by the rules of Islam; from Arab *halâl* (n) – lawful, permitted by the rules of Islam) (BYJAKLIJA 2004: 28)

**alva** (n)

1. Oriental sweet made of flour, butter and sugar

Example: “...kupovala bi za groš četene alve i za marjaš vruć simit, u koji bi metala *alvu*.”

(СРЕМАЦ 1907: 44)

Source: BYJAKLIJA 2004: 961

ST: (h)alva, haleweh

(from Tur *helva* (n) – sweetness; Arab *halwā*, *halawā'* (n) – sweetness) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 306)

**alvadžija** (n)

1. a person who makes and sells alva; a confectioner

Example: “Do dućana Mana Kujundžije (...) bio je dućan *alvadžije* Ameta.” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 44)

Source: МИЋУНОВИЋ 1991: 39

ST: (h)alva-maker

(from Tur *helvaci* (n) – halva-maker) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 306)

**amam** (n)

1. Turkish bath

Example: “Neknja si beja u *amam*...” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 29)

Source: BYJAKLIJA 2004: 37

ST: hamam, Turkish (steam)bath

(from Tur *hamam* (n) – bath; Arab *hammām* (n) – bath) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 307)

**aps** (n)

1. prison

Example: “...zato sada niti ide u *aps*, niti je meću u pesmu.” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 71)

Source: МИЋУНОВИЋ 1991: 66

ST: prison, lockup

(from Tur *hapis* (n) – prison; Arab *habs* (n) – prison) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 311)

**aram** (n)

1. (in Islam) everything that is sinful; the opposite of *halal*

Example: “Da gu dadoste sas alal, ne bi bilo sad, ete, sas *aram* i sas bruku!” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 129)

Source: ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 312

ST: aram, sin

(from Tur *haram* (n) – sin; Arab *harām* (n) – sin) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 312)

**arčiti** (v)

1. to waste, to squander

Example: “Što da se *arči!*” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 74)

Source: HRVATSKI JEZIČNI PORTAL

ST: waste, squander

(from Tur *harç* (n) – expense, cost; Arab *ḥarġ* (n) – expense, cost)

(ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 314)

**asker** (n)

1. a soldier

Example: “...razuzdan *asker*, nepravedan sud...” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 5)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 79

ST: soldier

(from Tur *asker* (n) – soldier) (ЛЮМА 2003: 225)

**asli** (adv)

1. perfectly, completely

Example: “...bilo mu u konacima sve *asli* pašinski.” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 10)

Source: МИЋУНОВИЋ 1991: 76

ST: perfectly, completely

(from Tur *asli* (adv) – completely) (ЛЮМА 2003: 226)

**astal** (n)

1. a table

Example: “Ja si uzedo’ s *astal* onu knjigu...” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 42)

Source: МИЋУНОВИЋ 1991: 76

ST: table

(from Hun *asztal* (n) – table; \* PS *stolъ* (n) – table) (WORDSENSE.EU  
DICTIONARY, WIKTIONARY)

**astraganski** (adj)

1. made of closely curled wool, usually black, of the fetal or newborn  
karakul (or ‘caracul’) lamb from Astrakhan region, Russia

Example: “...a na glavu nakrivi fes, šajkaču ili *astragansku* šubaru...”  
(СРЕМАЦ 1907: 15)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 81

ST: astrakhan, caracul

**ašik** (n)

1. a wooer, a womanizer

Example: “Bio je stari *ašik*.” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 7)

Source: МИЋУНОВИЋ 1991: 89

ST: wooer, womanizer

(from Tur *aşık* (n) – wooer, lover; Arab ‘*āšig* (v) – kiss, make love)

(ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 102)

**ašikovati** (v)

1. to woo; to be wooed

Example: “Koga sve nema tu! Dečurlije, momaka i devojaka iz mahale, koji *ašikuju* očima.” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 56)

Source: МИЋУНОВИЋ 1991: 89

ST: woo; be wooed

2. to make love

Example: “...poje si pesne, oneja što su od ljubav i *ašikovanje*...” (СРЕМАЦ: 69)

Source: МИЋУНОВИЋ 1991: 89

ST: make love

(see *ašik*)

**aškoljs'n** (interj)

1. congratulations, well done

Example: “E, *aškoljs'n* za taj reč!” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 35)

Source: ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 103

ST: well done, congratulations

(from Tur *aşkolşun* (interj) – congratulations) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 103)

**azbašča** (n)

1. a beautiful flower garden

Example: “Sinoć sam ti dolazija, po *azbašče* prošetaja...” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 19)

Source: МИЋУНОВИЋ 1991: 795

ST: flower garden

(from Tur *has-bahçe* (n) – flower garden) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 323)

**az-bašča** (n)

see *azbašča*

**B**

**baba-zeman** (n)

1. old times

Example: “Ne li u *baba-zeman* držasmo Budim...” (СРЕМАЦ 1977a: 158)

Source: ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 109

ST: old times, ages past

(a compound of Tur *baba* (n) – father, venerable old man and Tur *zeman* (see ~)) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 109)

**bajađim** (adv)

1. allegedly

Example: “Eh, a ti *bajađim* ne znaješ (...)!” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 69)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 97

ST: as if, like

(from Tur *bayađı* (adv) – as if) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 113)

**baksuz** (n)

1. jinx, bad luck

Example: “Udarija *baksuz* u kuću...” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 39)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 98

ST: jinx, bad luck

(from Tur *bahtsiz*, *baht-siz* (n) – without luck; Tur *baht* (n) – luck)  
(ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 117)

**basamak** (n)

1. a stair

Example: “U kuću se ulazilo preko mnogih širokih *basamaka*.”  
(СРЕМАЦ 1907: 6)

Source: МИЋУНОВИЋ 1991: 98

ST: stair

(from Tur *basamak* (n) – stair) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 121)

**bataliti** (v)

1. quit, discard, forsake sth

Example: “A za tim bi *batalio* posao...” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 12)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 105

ST: quit, discard, forsake, give up

(from Tur *battal* (adj) – 1. broken, useless, 2. heroic; Arab *battāl* (n) – hero)  
(ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 125)

**bećar** (n)

1. a bachelor

Example: “Što nesam *bećar*; ta da gu eli uznem eli otmem...” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 30)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 111

ST: bachelor

(from Tur *bekâr* (n) – bachelor; Pers *bīkâr* (adj) – idle) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 127)

**bećarluk** (n)

1. bachelor lifestyle

Example: “Ni sultanluk nije kao *bećarluk*.” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 29)

Source: МИЋУНОВИЋ 1991:104

ST: bachelor life(style)

(from Tur *bekarlık* (n) – being a bachelor) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 127)

**begendisati** (v)

1. to fall for sb

Example: “Sag si čupenceta *begendisuju* momci...” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 51)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 107

ST: fall for sb, have one’s eye caught by sb, to pick sb out

(from Tur *begenmek* (v) – like, pick out) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 129)

**begenisati** (v)

see *begendisati*

**belenzuka** (n)

1. a traditional bracelet made of thin joined chains

Example: “Nekada u onom malom dućančetu svom izrađivao je samo prosto prstenje, *belenzuke*...” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 4)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 109

ST: bracelet, circlet

(from Tur *bilezik* (n) – bracelet, link) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 134)

**belkim** (adv)

1. probably

Example: “...čeka, *belkim*, da se izmire sas tatka Petrakija, ta kada si vide što ništa neće bidne, - a ona si ufati svet.” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 41)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 108

ST: probably, belike

2. like, supposed to

Example: “Niki me ič ne pituje, a *belkim* sam majka!” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 34)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 108

ST: belkim, like, supposed to

(from Tur *belki*, *belkim* (adv) – maybe, probably; Arab *bāl* (conj) – than) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 134)

**beriket** (n)

1. crops

Example: “...teglim s njegov’ kako ala s *beriket*.” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 122)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 110

ST: crop(s)

2. luck, blessing, fortune

Example: “Od tebe sefte, a od Boga *beriket*!” (СРЕМАЦ 1907:122)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 110

ST: good fortune, blessing

(from Tur *bereket* (n) – blessing, fortune; Arab *bārākā* (n) – blessing, fortune) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 138)

**bimbaša** (n)

1. a commander over a division of a thousand soldiers in the Ottoman Army

Example: "...po duvarima oružje skupoceno, poklon od paša i *bimbaša*."

(СРЕМАЦ 1907:10)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 114

ST: bimbashi

(from Tur *binbaşı* (n) – commander of a thousand; a compound of Tur *bin* (num) – thousand and Tur *baş* (n) – head) (ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004:114; ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 143)

**binjedžija** (n)

1. a skilful horse rider

Example: "...nije im se dopadao što je lovac, *binjedžija* i veseljak..."

(СРЕМАЦ 1907:17)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 115

ST: binyedjiya, cavalier

(from Tur *binici* (n) – horse rider) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 144)

**boščaluk** (n)

1. a bride's wedding gift for the groom, usually containing undergarment, wrapped in a piece of white cloth called *bošča*

Example: "Sag mladoženje, ete, spremaju *boščaluke*, a devojke jok!"

(СРЕМАЦ 1907:40)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 125

ST: boshchaluk, bride's gift

(from Tur *bohçalik* (n) – gift wrapped in white cloth; Tur *bohça* (n) – piece of cloth used to wrap things in; Pers *boğçe* (n) – a small bundle) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 149)

**budžaklija** (n)

1. a hedge lawyer

Example: "Zato je našao nekog advokata *budžakliju*..." (СРЕМАЦ 1907:21)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 134

ST: shyster, hedge lawyer

(from Tur *bucak* (n) – corner, nook) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 151)

**bulbul** (n)

1. a nightingale

Example: "...na zumbul mi *bulbul* poj'o..." (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 161)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 132

ST: nightingale

(from Tur *bulbul* (n) – nightingale; Arab *bulbul* (n) – nightingale) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 153)

C

**calkelner** (n)

1. head waiter

Example: “...nije držao kelnera (...) i u frakovima *calkelnera*...”

(СРЕМАЦ 1977б: 246)

Source: STARE REČI I IZRAZI

ST: head waiter

(a compound of Ger *zahlen* (v) – to pay and Ger *Kellner* (n) – waiter)

(КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1443; OXFORD DICTIONARIES)

**cmolja** (n)

1. a foolish, or an impotent man

Example: “...koja je, po onom da ‘medved najbolju krušku ugrabi’, imala *cmolju* muža.” (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 126)

Source: СРЕМАЦ 2004: 126

ST: schmuck, schmo

(related to SL *šmokljan* (n) – a foolish or impotent man; Ger *schmuck*

(n) – jewels; Yid *shmok* (n) – man’s genitals) (КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА

2010: 1495; ONLINE ETYMOLOGY DICTIONARY)

**crpac** (n)

1. a bucket for pumping or drawing sth out of sth

Example: “...sal što donese: bundu, libade, čift fustani, teste čorape, *crpac* i magare.” (СРЕМАЦ 1977а: 164)

Source: СТЕВАНОВИЋ 1990д: 826

ST: bucket, bailer

(from SL *crpsti* (v) – pump, draw; PS *čerpti*, *čerpati* (v) – scoop, draw)

(DERKSEN 2008: 84)

**cvancik** (n)

1. a silver coin used in Habsburg Monarchy, worth 20 kreutzer

Example: “Tada mu je još sam čiča Jordan izvadio osam *cvancika* i dao mu da počasti društvo...” (СРЕМАЦ 1977б: 266)

Source: СТЕВАНОВИЋ 1990д: 766

ST: silver coin, zwanzig

(from Ger *zwanzig* (num) – twenty) (КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1444;

OXFORD DICTIONARIES)

Č

**čabrica** (n)

1. *dim.* of **čabar** – a wide wooden bowl with two handles at the top

Example: “...počinje opet đak češući se i razgledajući po *čabricama*

sira...” (СРЕМАЦ 1977б: 254)

Source: СТЕВАНОВИЋ 1990д: 832

ST: small wooden bowl

(from OCS and PS *čъbьrъ* (n) – a wide wooden bowl) (HRVATSKI JEZIČNI PORTAL)

**čadar** (n)

1. a tent

Example: “... ama što si ponese, zbore si, jošte i jorgan i jast’ci ... kako da će, reče, pod *čadar* za askera da se udadne” (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 130)

Source: СРЕМАЦ 2004: 187

ST: tent

(related to SL *čador* (n) – tent; Tur *çadır* (n) – tent) (КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1463; SOZLUK)

**čair** (n)

1. a meadow, a pasture

Example: “...kude su mu *čairi*, čiflaci i čivčije?” (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 53)

Source: СРЕМАЦ 2004: 187

ST: meadow, pasture

(from Tur *çayır* (n) – meadow) (КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1463; SOZLUK)

**čakšire** (n)

1. men’s baggy woollen or baize trousers which narrow at the knees, a piece of traditional Serbian menswear

Example: “Kad obuče one njegove uske *čakšire* maslinove boje...” (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 17)

Source: СРЕМАЦ 2004: 187

ST: chakshires, trousers

(from Tur *çakşır* (n) – baggy trousers made of thin material) (КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1463; SOZLUK)

**čampara** (n)

1. a type of a musical instrument similar to a castanet

Example: “...pište zurle, zveckaju *čampare*...” (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 167)

Source: СРЕМАЦ 2004: 187

ST: castanet, finger cymbal, *chácara*

(from Tur *çalpara* (n) – castanet; Pers *čārpāre* (n, plural) – castanets) (КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1464; SOZLUK)

**čapkun** (n)

1. a mischievous, playful, flirtatious young man

Example: “...i mladi *čapkuni* i stari dilberi pevuše je.” (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 7)



Source: СРЕМАЦ 2004: 187

ST: rascal, rapscallion

(from Tur *çapkın* (n) – rascal) (КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1464; SOZLUK)

**čare** (n)

1. help, solution

Example: “Ima si ona *čare* i za toj!” (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 167)

Source: СРЕМАЦ 2004: 187

ST: solution, cure

(from Tur *çare* (n) – remedy) (КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1464; SOZLUK)

**čaršija** (n)

1. people, the public

Example: “...a možda još - kako je besposlena *čaršija* govorila - i radi neke čivčike svoje...” (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 126)

Source: КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1465

ST: people, the public

2. city centre, main street

Example: “...ko se nije za njom okrenuo kad, ponosito kao paun, promine *čaršijom*?!” (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 14)

Source: СРПСКИ ЈЕЗИК

ST: main street, town square

3. market, bazaar, business district

Example: “Sa čepenka i levo i desno *čaršijom* ispružili majstori i trgovci šije...” (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 141)

Source: КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1465

ST: bazaar, market(place)

(from Tur *çarşı* (n) – bazaar, town; Pers *čārsū* (n) – quarter, square) (КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1465; SOZLUK)

**čašire** (n)

see *čakšire*

Common phrases and idioms:

**kuće u čašire** (idiom)

1. a deprecating description of an ambitious, opportunistic man<sup>5</sup>

Example: “Videlo se *kuće u čašire*, pa se fatilo u oro...” (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 91)

ST: *lit.* a dog in man’s clothing; *fig.* “an ape’s an ape, a varlet’s a varlet, though they be clad in silk or scarlet”

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<sup>5</sup>No reliable source offering an explanation of this idiom could be found. Hence, the explanation given is as per the authors’ personal interpretation, as are the suggested options for translation.

**čekmedže** (n)

1. a small wooden chest with a drawer for keeping money

Example: “Jedan dan ubavo zapanti’ dek sam spustija u *čekmedže* dva po pet dinara od pazar...” (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 41)

Source: КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1466

ST: coffer, strongbox

(from Tur *çekmece* (n) – till, small chest) (КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1466; SOZLUK)

**čelebi** (n, used as a prefix)

1. title used before the names of young men to indicate respect

Example: “U čaršiji je imao nekoliko epiteta: *čelebi*-Đordija, dilber-Đordija, ašik-Đordija.” (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 23)

Source: СРЕМАЦ 2004: 187

ST: tschelebi, young master

(from Tur *çelebi* (adj) – a well-bred gentleman; *hist.* a prince) (КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1467; SOZLUK)

**čelebija** (n)

1. a young, well-educated man from the upper class

Example: “...što učini onaj Miče Bačin... kad stanu ašik na onu čengiju Đulsefu... *Čelebija* se zvaše?!” (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 44)

Source: КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1467

ST: tschelebia, young nobleman

(see *čelebi*)

**čengenegurbet** (n)

1. one who has abandoned home in pursuit of a merrier lifestyle, a nomad

Example: “Doklen će da smo kako onija *čengenegurbeti*?” (СРЕМАЦ 1977a: 158)

Source: STARE REČI I IZRAZI

ST: vagabond, wanderer

(a compound of Tur *çengi* (n) – a dancing girl and Tur *gurbet* (adj) – far from home) (КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1465; SOZLUK)

**čengija** (n)

1. a dancer and a singer

Example: “...po svu noć mu svire Cigani i igraju *čengije*...” (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 94)

Source: СРЕМАЦ 2004: 187

ST: dancer, singer

(from Tur *çengi* (n) – a dancing girl) (КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1465) (SOZLUK)

**čerga (n)**

1. an improvised small tent, usually made of a rug-like material

Example: "...skutaše se u podrumi, pa pokriše glavu sas jast'ci, jorgani i čerge..." (СРЕМАЦ 1977б: 252)

Source: СТЕВАНОВИЋ 1990д: 861

ST: cherga

(from Tur *çerge* (n) – a small tent) (HRVATSKI JEZIČNI PORTAL; WORDSENSE.EU DICTIONARY)

**čiček-anterija (n)**

1. a loose floral robe or coat; a nightgown

Example: "... ti li si gu videja kad si ona, demek, presvukuje košulju, i čiček-anteriju u bašču?" (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 6)

Source: STARE REČI I IZRAZI

ST: chichek-antaria, nightgown

(a compound of Tur *çiçek* (adj) – floral and Tur *entari* (n) – 1. a (women's) dress, 2. a loose robe worn by Arab men, 3. a nightshirt) (SOZLUK)

**čifluk (n)**

1. a country estate, a farm

Example: "Po svom običaju otišao je na svoj čifluk..." (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 126)

Source: СРЕМАЦ 2004: 187

ST: farm, plantation

(from Tur *çiftlik* (n) – farm) (КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1467; SOZLUK)

**čift (n)**

1. a pair

Example: "...sal što donese: bundu, libade, čift fustani, teste čorape, crpac i magare." (СРЕМАЦ 1977а: 164)

Source: СРПСКИ ЈЕЗИК

ST: a pair

(from Tur *çift* (n) – a pair) (КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1467; SOZLUK)

**čirak (n)**

1. an apprentice

Example: "Momci i čiraci mi - oni neka si rade za mušterije, a ja ću sal' za teb', Zone..." (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 99)

Source: СРПСКИ ЈЕЗИК

ST: apprentice

(from Tur *çirak* (n) – apprentice, footboy) (КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1467; SOZLUK)

**čivčija (n)**

1. a male serf

Example: "On si je čovek siroma... kude su mu čairi, čiflaci i čivčije?"

(СРЕМАЦ 2004: 53)

Source: КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1470

ST: serf

(from Tur *çiftçi* (n) – farmer) (КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1470; SOZLUK)

**čivčika** (n)

1. a female serf

Example: “...a možda još (...) i radi neke *čivčike* svoje...” (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 126)

(see *čivčija*)

**čkolja** (n)

1. school

Example: “Toj li te učila daskalica u *čkolju*?!” (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 94)

Source: СРЕМАЦ 2004: 187

ST: school

(related to SL *škola* (n) – school; Lat *schola* (n) – school; Gr *skholē* (n) – lecture place) (HRVATSKI JEZIČNI PORTAL)

**čoček** (n)

1. an oriental dancer

Example: “...a među njima najljepša mala Ajša, najmlađi i najomiljeniji *čoček*...” (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 170)

Source: СРЕМАЦ 2004: 187

ST: belly-dancer, oriental dancer

(from Tur *köçek* (n) – *hist.* a youth who performed erotic dances in women’s garb) (КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 1470; SOZLUK)

**čorbadži** (n, used as a prefix)

1. title referring to a member of the upper class

Example: “I pošto je ona *čorbadži*-Zamfirova, - onda daj policiju i *žandare*...” (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 146)

Source: СТЕВАНОВИЋ 1990д: 895

ST: tschorbadji, master

(from Tur *çorbacı* (n) – maker and seller of soup; *hist.* Christian notable in Ottoman towns) (SOZLUK)

**čorbadžija** (n)

1. a landlord, a member of the Christian elite in the Ottoman Empire

Example: “Zona je bila kći čuvenog *čorbadži*-Zamfira, bogatog i uvaženog *čorbadžije*, silnog negda *čorbadžije*.” (СРЕМАЦ 2004: 8)

Source: СРЕМАЦ 2004: 187

(see *čorbadži*)

**čučuk** (adj)

1. young, little

Example: "...a *čučuk*-Ajša je najradije i najbolje pevala..." (CPEMAIĆ 2004: 170)

Source: CPEMAIĆ 2004: 187

ST: young, little

(from Tur *çocuk* (n) – child) (SOZLUK)

**čupe** (n)

1. a teenage girl

Example: "Mane je Zonu znao još kao derište, kao '*čupe*' ili 'čupence', - kako bi oni tamo rekli za šiparicu..." (CPEMAIĆ 2004: 170)

Source: CPEMAIĆ 2004: 187

ST: a young girl, lass

**čupence** (n)

1. *dim.* of *čupe* (see ~)

**čuriti** (v)

1. to smoke

Example: "Pa zar za toj mi može da je keif da *čurim* na njuma." (CPEMAIĆ 2004: 156)

Source: CPEMAIĆ 2004: 187

ST: smoke

(\*from Tur *tüttürmek* (v) – smoke) (SOZLUK)

**čuvaldos** (n)

1. a large curved needle used for mending coarse materials

Example: "Imam *čuvaldos*, ama to je golemo za činovničko dete; sas *čuvaldos* se ponjave i čerge krpe, - nemam!" (CPEMAIĆ 19776: 261)

Source: КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 147

ST: sackcloth/sailcloth needle

(from Tur *çuvaldız* (n) – sackcloth needle; Pers *ġuvāldūz* (n) – sackcloth needle) (КЛЈАЈН, ШИПКА 2010: 147)

Ć

**ćata** (n)

1. a scrivener, a clerk

Example: "Slavan prsten, masivan prsten beše to, dugo se poznavao na *ćati* Trajku!" (CPEMAIĆ 2004: 19)

Source: ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 185

ST: scrivener, clerk

(from Tur *kâtib* (n) – scrivener; Arab *kâtib* (n) – scrivener) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 185)

**ćef** (n)

see *keif*

**ćemane** (n)

1. a fiddle

Example: “Pre je svirao u *ćemane*, ali sada više ne može...” (CPEMAIЦ 2004: 61)

Source: ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 188

ST: fiddle

(from Tur *keman* (n) – a string instrument; Pers *kemān* (n) – a string instrument) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 188)

**ćepenak** (n)

1. a window shutter

Example: “Mane je preko *ćepenka* uskakao vanredno vešto.” (CPEMAIЦ 2004: 16)

Source: ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 185-186

ST: window shutter

(from Tur *kefin, kefen* (n) – shroud; Arab *kāfān* (n) – shroud) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 185-186)

**ćiler** (n)

1. a larder, a pantry

Example: “I ona navaljuje na majku svoju i moli je da joj ustupe tu malu sobicu, *ćiler*, u koju se ulazi na vrata...” (CPEMAIЦ 2004: 51)

Source: ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 193

ST: pantry, larder

(from Tur *kiler, kilar* (n) – storeroom; Lat *cella, cellarium* (n) – storeroom) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 193)

**ćiridžija** (n)

1. a coachman, a carriage driver

Example: “Čuju se petli i škripa volujskih kola u daljini. ‘Podizaše se *ćiridžije*, jošte malo pa će samne skore...’” (CPEMAIЦ 2006: 59)

Source: ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 409

ST: coachman, carriage driver

(from Tur *kiraci, kir* (n) – tenant) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 409)

**ćitajka** (n)

1. Chinese cloth

Example: “...ispod prsluka nova laka pamuklija od *ćitajke*...” (CPEMAIЦ 2006: 10)

Source: СПИСКИ ЈЕЗИК

ST: Chinese cloth

(either from Rus *Kitay* (n) – China or from Tur *hind kitabisi* (n) – striped silken material) (SKOK 1973: 359)

**ćopek** (n)

1. *lit.* a dog, *fig.* a fool, a scoundrel

Example: “‘*Ćopeci*, bre! Ela pri men’, pri kola ovamke!’” (CPEMAI 2006: 129)

Source: ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 195

ST: scoundrel, fool

(from Tur *köpek* (n) – dog) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 195)

**ćopek-sene!** (interj)

1. naming someone a dog or a fool

Example: “A, bre, *ćopek-sene*, što si ne obučeš nove putine?” (CPEMAI 2004: 40)

Source: STARE REČI I IZRAZI

ST: dog! fool!

(see *ćopek*)

**ćutek** (n)

1. a slap, a blow

Example: “...Na što sve to, i otkud sad taj razgovor, otkud fenjeri i sokaci, *ćuteci* i budžaci...” (CPEMAI 2004: 137)

Source: ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 201

ST: slap, smack

(from Tur *kötek* (n) – beating) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 201)

Common phrases and idioms:

**poručati ćutek** (idiom)

1. to take a beating, to get a slap

Example “‘...ako staneš da prajiš ešekluci i da si fantazija, kako do sag sto beše - em neće da dobiješ devojčence, em će da *poručaš ćuteci* od men’ u ovaj mrak.’” (CPEMAI 2006: 120)

Source: STARE REČI I IZRAZI

ST: get a slap

**izesti ćutek** (idiom)

see: *poručati ćutek*

**D**

**dabeter** (adj)

1. even worse, the worst

Example: “Pa ti, čorbadžike, kako poče... *dabeter!*” (CPEMAI 1907: 76)

Source: HRVATSKI JEZIČNI PORTAL

ST: dabeter, ugly

(from Tur *daha beter* (adj) – even worse; Pers *beter* (adj) – bad, ugly)  
(ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 204)

**dafina** (n)

1. silverberry, Russian olive

Example: “Na grob da mi turiš šeboj i zambak, trandafil i *dafinu* da mi posadiš!” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 50)

Source: МИЋУНОВИЋ 1991: 171, СРПСКИ ЈЕЗИК

ST: silverberry

(from Tur *dafne* (n) – daphne; AGr *daphnē* (n) – daphne) (WORDSENSE. EU DICTIONARY)

**daskalica** (n)

1. a female teacher

Example: “Toj li te učila *daskalica* u školju?” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 92)

Source: HRVATSKI JEZIČNI PORTAL

ST: governess, teacher, tutor

(from Gr *didaskalos* (n) – teacher) (HRVATSKI JEZIČNI PORTAL)

**davija** (n)

1. an accusation

Example: “More pri deda-vladiku ću iskočim na *daviju*.” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 164)

Source: БУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 187

ST: accusation, complaint

(from Tur *dāva* (n) – accusation; Arab *dāwā* (n) – accusation) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 207)

**demek** (adv)

1. perhaps, so to say

Example: “Ubavo si vidim, *demek*, zašto je toj!” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 29)

Source: ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 211

ST: demek, perhaps, so to say

(from Tur *demek* (adv) – perhaps) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 211)

**dert** (n)

1. publicly shown heartache or despondency

Example: “... još silnije stezaše za ruku Genu, drugaricu svoju, na koju se od silna *derta* i kara-sevdaha naslonila...” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 64)

Source: БУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 206

ST: dert, heartache, despondency

(from Tur *dert* (n) – heartbreak; Pers *derd* (n) – despair) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 213)



**dilber** (n)

1. (of a man) a charmer, a cavalier; (of a woman) a charming lady, a temptress

Example: "...pesmu koju je *dilber*-Dudija donela amo čak iz Mostara..." (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 169)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 220

ST: *dilber*, charmer, cavalier (of a man); *dilber*, charming lady, temptress (of a woman)

(from Tur *dilber* (n) – charmer; Pers *dilber* (n) – charmer, heartbreaker) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 217)

**doksat** (n)

1. a type of bay window, a supported overhang typical for Ottoman Turkish architecture; a porch

Example: "...raspoznavala se usred ostalih kuća, sa *doksatima* i mnoštvom prozora sa kopcima." (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 6)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 234

ST: bay window, oriel (window)

(from Tur *doksat* (n) – bay window) (HRVATSKI JEZIČNI PORTAL)

**dolap** (n)

1. a fixed closet

Example: "...vrata, koja su između dva *dolapa*, pa se tako i jedva raspoznaju od dolapskih vrata." (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 49)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 235

ST: fixed closet, ambry

(from Tur *dolap* (n) – fixed closet; Pers *dūlāb* (n) – fixed closet) (HRVATSKI JEZIČNI PORTAL; ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 222)

**domazluk** (n)

1. livestock

Example: "Po svom običaju otišao je na svoj čifluk, gde se često i rado bavio po nekoliko dana radi *domazluka*..." (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 125)

Source: МИЋУНОВИЋ 1991: 212

ST: livestock

2. household

Example: "...lepo tka i vodi sav *domazluk*." (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 32)

Source: МИЋУНОВИЋ 1991: 212

ST: household

(from Tur *damizlik* (n) – livestock) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 223)

**dungerin** (n)

1. a builder, both a carpenter and a bricklayer

Example: “A ubavo si reče naš, ete, Božin *dungerin*...” (СРЕМАЦ 1907: 93)

Source: ВУЈАКЛИЈА 2004: 241

ST: builder, homebuilder

(from Tur *dülger* (n) – builder; Pers *durger*, *durūger* (n) – builder) (ŠKALJIĆ 1966: 227)

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