Franciszek Sławski

ETYMOLOGIES

Etymologies of the following lexemes are analysed and discussed: mazät', mělť', mělţ', měřť, měř'q (where ě stands for a high reduced front vowel called 'jer'), měti, měň'q, měna, měniti 1., měniti 2., měnšíti, min'q, mlčăti, mlēčʻq, mlěčnt, modlti, mog'ti, mog'q, m'ožeš', m'ǒgt, m'ǒgti, mő̌lď (where Ĩ stands for a high reduced back vowel called 'jer'), m'ǒzgъ 1., m'ǒzgъ 2., moždženě, moždženь, mṍžь, mysłlti, mysłь, myg'a, mygl'a, mnjā́jь, mnjā́t, nā̌ghь, n'ebo n'ebeše, nę́mь, nęvestа.

Witold Mańczak

GLOTTOCHRONOLOGY AND THE PREHISTORY OF THE SLAVS

The author tries to show differences between glottochronology and his method of comparing the vocabulary in parallel texts: (a) glottochronologists distinguish between cultural and not-cultural words, whereas he does not; (b) glottochronologists investigate the vocabulary on word lists (prepared by them), whereas he compares the vocabulary in parallel texts (which are authentic material); (c) the number of words taken into consideration by him is unlimited; (d) glottochronologists claim that the rate of change of non-cultural words in different languages is stable, whereas he believes there are great differences between the rate of change of the vocabulary in different languages.

Witold Mańczak

ON METHODS OF RESEARCH OF THE ETHNOGENESIS OF THE SLAVS

The author believes that the original homeland of the Slavs was in the basin of the Oder and Vistula rivers. Since this opinion was recently criticized in an article by Bogdan Walczak, the author tries to answer to different objections raised by his adversary.

Elisabeth Skach

ZUR ETYMOLOGIE VON SLAV. žďékъ ’FLÜSSIG’ UND žďěti ’FLÜSSIG WERDEN’
IM ZUSAMMENHANG MIT SLAV. cěditi ’seihen, scheiden’ und ’čistъ ’rein’

Im den Artikel wird versucht die im Titel genannten Wörter von einem gemeinsamen urindogermanischen Ansatz *(s)kǒj(h)(d)-/(s)kej(h)(d)-/(s)ki(h)(d)- ’spalten, abtrennen, zerreißten, scheiden, sich trennen’ abzuleiten. Für žď-ukъ ’flüssig’ und žďěti ’flüssig werden’ – deren Herkunft ältere Etymologien wenig befriedigend erklären --, gelingt dies durch Deutung von slav. žď- als
Entlehnung aus dem Temematischen, einer von Holzer rekonstruierten ausgestorbenen indogermanischen Sprache (slav. Žd- < tememat. *geid- < uridg. kei(h)-d-).

Halina Mieczkowska

THE IMPACT OF LOANWORDS ON THE CHANGE IN CONTEMPORARY DERIVATION TECHNIQUES

Loanwords occur in the recipient’s language (in the same way as the native lexis) word-formation foundations for new derivatives. At present, we see more and more often derivatives based on loaned word-formation foundations in their original spelling, having the character of a quotation (traditionally, the word-formation foundation role was generally played by fully-adapted loanwords), which in the case of the languages confronted herein is the proof of the change in their typological structure, too. In general, the increased stream of loanwords nowadays is not without impact on all innovations in word-formation. These innovations in the two confronted languages show an increasingly high degree of variety of derivation techniques applied. This change leads to, in principle, narrowing the range of traditional suffixed word-formation for the benefit of non-suffixal word-formation, mainly compositional and negative or negative-paradigmatic derivation. This also means a decrease in simple derivation frequency, for the benefit of complex derivation.

Zbigniew Babik

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORICAL GRAMMAR OF THE SLOVAK LANGUAGE. FROM THE HISTORY OF THE PARTICIPLE 'MOHOL'

In 1983, F. H. H. Kortlandt made the claim that the difference in root vocalism quantity observed between the masc. sg. form of the Slovak ‘-l-’ participles of the type 'niesol' ‘-*neslь’ (where ь stands for a reduced back vowel called 'jer') on the one hand and 'mohol’ ‘-*moglь’ on the other is to be connected with their original different stress pattern; while the former were end-stressed and owe the lengthening of their root vowel to a retraction of the stress from the final 'jer', the latter were stem-stressed (stress of the nom. sg. masc. is seen here as direct continuation of the Balto-Slavic stressed circumflex), as evidenced - according to that author - by the accentuation of other forms of its paradigm (e.g. of its present tense forms). The dialectal data known since 1968 (forms of the participle from more than 300 localities scattered all over Slovakia, published in 'Atlas slovenského jazyka') do not confirm the opinion that the nom. sg. masc. with short root vowel should be regarded as ancient; outcomes with a reflex of lengthened *o (in the masc. sg. form alone or generalized throughout the paradigm of the ‘-l-’ participle) are attested in three peripheral areas not contiguous to each other. This very distribution strongly suggests their chronological priority over the Standard Slovak-like pattern, which is widespread mainly in the centre of the Slovak linguistic territory. The decisive argument is provided by the situation we encounter in the monosyllabic nouns of Common Slavic origin. There exists a peculiar morphonological type, which combines (original) long vocalism of the nom.-sg. form and short one of the remaining case forms (kon, kona etc.). This type is made up mainly of Common Slavic oxytona (b-type) with short root vowel (as a rule *o); some of these have generalized the lengthened vowel throughout the paradigm (bob, bobu), others seem to have eliminated it (e.g. snop, snopa). This peculiar distribution indicates that the alternation cannot be explained without recourse to inherited prosodic relationships. It has to be assumed that the radical etymologically short vowel of the nom.-acc. sg. of the b-stressed nouns was phonetically lengthened. Since such a lengthening cannot reasonably be posited for original a-stressed nouns, it can be assumed as well that the Slovak is one of
few Slavic languages (together with, e.g., Slovene) which attest to different prosodic treatment of old acute and short neoacute. The form 'mohol' and the like are thus due to morphonological developments; the reason for the difference between 'niesol' and 'mohol' is to be sought in their different vowel timbre, which presumably determined the direction of levelling between gender forms of the sg.

Jerzy Rusek

MIECZYSŁAW MAŁECKI JAKO BADACZ DIALEKTÓW SERBSKO-CHORWACKICH W ŚWIETLE KORESPONDENCJI Z PROF. KAZIMIERZEM NITSHEM

The article is a contribution to the history of Slavic studies and deals with Mieczysław Małecki (1903-1958) as an explorer of the Serbo-Croatian dialects in the light of his correspondence with Kazimierz Nitsch (1874-1958).