DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PHONEMIC PATTERNS OF THE SLOVENIAN, SERBO-CROATIAN (CROATO-SERBIAN), AND MACEDONIAN DIALECTS EMBRACED BY THE GENERAL SLAVIC LINGUISTIC ATLAS

SUMMARY

This book is a result of the joint efforts of Yugoslav dialectologists working under the auspices of the Yugoslav Inter-Academy Committee for Dialect Atlases (Međuakademijski odbor za dijalektološke atlase). The aim of the book is manifold: to bring to the dialectology of Slovenian, Serbo-Croatian (Croato-Serbian) and Macedonian systematic data on the phonemic patterns of a considerable number of popular dialects, to give to the history of these languages information on sound changes in various regions, and to provide suitable material for the comparative and typological study of sound patterns in the languages of the world. Circumstances have caused this book to contain more phonemic descriptions of Slovenian, Serbo-Croatian (Croato-Serbian) and Macedonian dialects than all scholarly literature to date. At the same time, it includes more detailed descriptions of the phonemic patterns in the dialects of a single linguistic area than any other publication in the world, as far as the authors are aware.

Work on this book proceeded from the activity surrounding the General Slavic Linguistic Atlas (the OLA), in which specialists from all Slavic and some non-Slavic countries have been participating since 1959. Using a questionnaire common to all Slavic languages (published in Moscow in 1965), the field workers of the OLA have investigated about 850 local dialects including 25 Slovenian, 77 Serbo-Croatian and 24 Macedonian dialects. A number of those dialects are spoken in the neighbouring non-Slavic countries (Italy, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Greece and Albania). The collecting of material according to this questionnaire from numerous local dialects made it possible to compile mutually comparable descriptions of their phonemic patterns. The present book embraces such descriptions of the abovementioned local dialects, based mainly on the material collected for the OLA. That material is extensive (an average of 3000 questions from each locality) but in some rare cases pertinent examples were nevertheless lacking, because it was composed for the needs of the Slavic linguistic region as a whole and not in order to study the specific problems arising in the abovementioned three languages.

The extent of the individual descriptions was determined on the one hand by the attempt to cover exhaustively all that is most significant from both the synchronic and the diachronic standpoints, and on the other hand by the need to avoid presenting too much detail. The principle was therefore adopted that phonemic phenomena limited to one or only a few lexemes should not be mentioned unless there was a particular reason for doing so.

The authors of the descriptions aspired to strict application of the structural method of phonemic analysis, but at the same time avoided methods and formulations whose validity would depend on the adoption of one particular school or trend in phonemic analysis. The aim of the book is not to demonstrate the primacy of such an approach, but to present the facts in such a way as to make the work more widey usabel. Wherever the phonemic analysis permitted alternatives, the solution closest to the phonetic reality, was selected. Besides this, of the alternative solutions it was always the same one which was chosen, in order not to create the impression of non-existent differences between dialects.

In order to reduce the number of differences between the descriptions in respect of the method of working or the presentation of material, and in order to achieve as even a quality of the description as possible the first draft of each description was analysed and discussed at editorial meetings, or offered for comment to the editor-in-chief who subsequently entered into an agreement with the author on the final text. In this way, the authors and editors worked jointly to produce a book with the features of teamwork but whose texts have retained the personal stamp of each author's style, since similarity between the descriptions was not insisted upon at any price.

At the beginning of the book the descriptions of Slovenian dialects are presented followed by descriptions of the Serbo-Croatian and Macedonian dialects, in accordance with the numbering of the dialects investigated in the OLA. Within each of the languages, the order of descriptions also follows the same pattern with the single exception of Serbo-Croatian, where the material is first grouped according to its dialect groups (Čakavian, Kajkavian and Štokavian). Some of the Slovenian dialects spoken outside Yugoslavia, as well as almost all the Serbo-Croatian dialects existing over the frontier, are numbered separately in the atlas (numbers 146—149, 146a—148a, 150—153, 158 and 169); these dialects, naturally in their own groups, were placed at the end.

To achieve greater clarity and ease of comparison, all the descriptions are composed on the same principle: 1. Phonemic inventory, 2. Distribution, 3. Historical origins of particular phonemes. Within each of these chapters there are the headings: 1. Vocalism, 2. Consonantism and 3. Prosody. Thus for example, number 1.1. contains an inventory of vocalic phonemes (including the syllabemes /r/ and /l/ where they exist), number 2.2. describes the distribution of consonants and number 3.3. is an explication of the historical origins of „prosodemes", the distinctive types in the prosodic system. In chapter 3, the historical retrospect, another heading 3.4. is introduced, containing cases of the disappearance of sounds and 3.5. in which cases of metathesis are recorded.

A radical deviation from the basic pattern of the descriptions is made by the group of descriptions which, instead of a systematic survey of the features of a given dialect, contains only a list of the differences between it and another dialect which has been described. It was only after lengthy discussions between the authors that it was decided to accept such a procedure, and this was primarily due to the need to keep the scale of the book within suitable limits and to reduce the amount of repetition. This method was used only in the case of dialects very close in their features.

In the historical sections of the descriptions (chapter 3 in each description) the present condition of the dialect is not derived directly from the Proto-Slavic pattern, but from a reconstructed older phase of the given language (Slovenian, Serbo-Croatian, or Macedonian). The descriptions of these „starting patterns", which precede the description of the present-day dialects of each language, are introduced in order to avoid repeated mentioning of processes common to all dialects of the given language. The „starting pattern" is located in an undetermined period which need not be chronologically the same for all sub-patterns of the phonemic pattern but which represents the last phase of joint development of all dialects of the same language. Thus, the sound changes common to all dialects of each of the three languages involved are enumerated for the first time in scholarly literature, or at least more broadly than ever before, in the descriptions of the „starting patterns" in the present book.

In the historical sections of the „starting patterns" (again chapter 3) these patterns are derived from the final phase of common Proto-Slavic development (again with the proviso than the individual elements in the pattern did not always have to coexist chronologically).

In all the texts in this book the same system of sound transcription is used — basically the one adopted by the OLA, with slight additions for specific phenomena in the languages in question. The system of transcription is presented and discussed in a text by Dalibor Brozović: *Sistem fonetske transkripcije* (The System of the Transcription of Sounds). Apart from this text, the first part of the book also contains an Introduction (*Uvod*) by Pavle Ivić, a list of the local dialects described (*Spisak ispitanih govora*), and a list of the field workers who have investigated those dialects (*Podaci o ispitivačima*).

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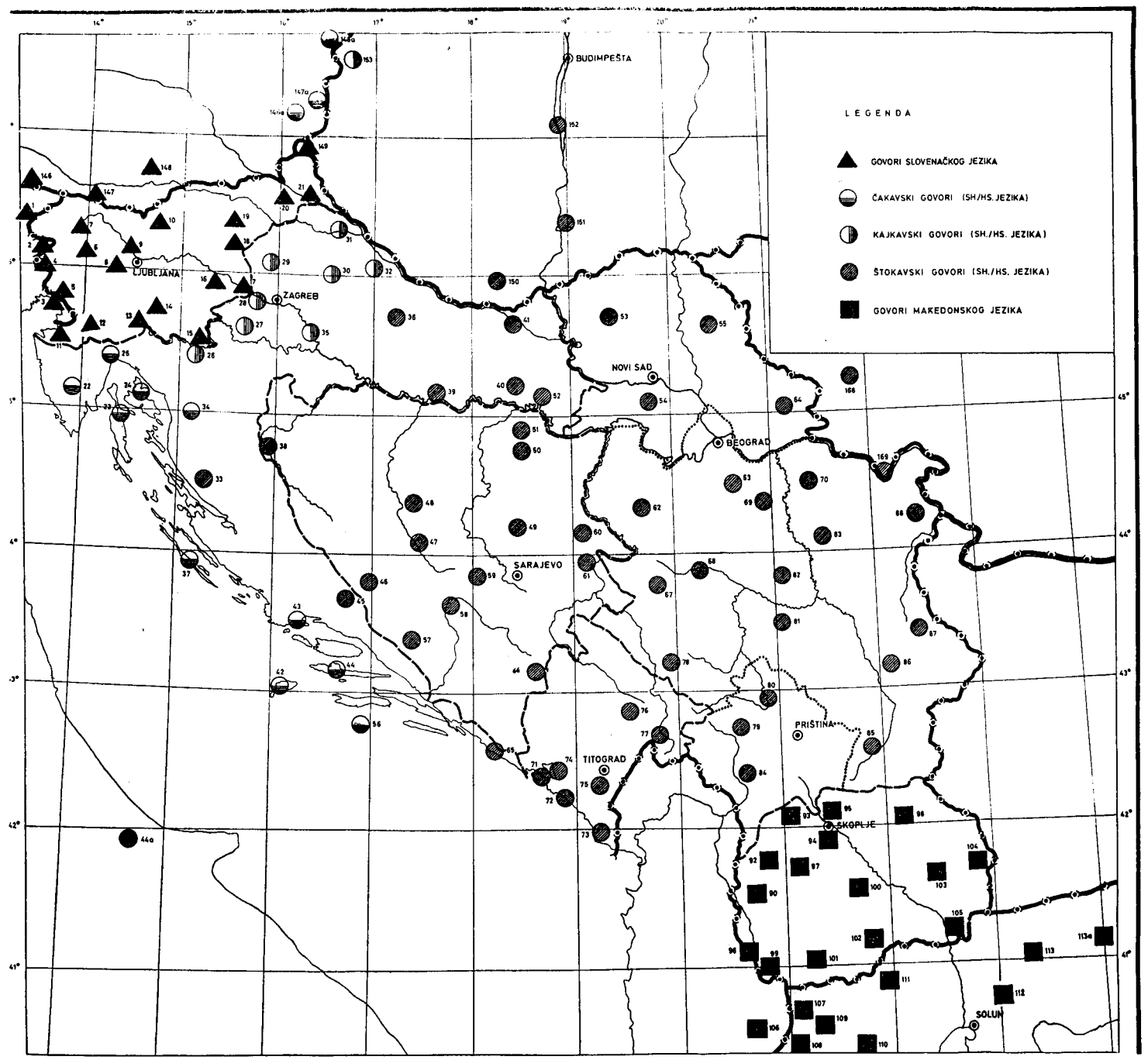
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