



SLAV INFLUENCE UPON THE ROMANIAN LANGUAGE – DIRECT REFERENCES TO CROATIAN

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Romanian is a language of Latin origin as the amount of more than 70% of its lexicon proves, but the Slav lexical loans, alongside with those of German, Hungarian, Turkish, French and Greek origin, give its particular character as compared to other Romance languages. The article emphasizes the influence old Slav exercised upon the Romanian language and illustrates the present linguistic reality in this respect, making direct, particular references to linguistic facts common to both Croatian, as a Slav language, and Romanian. We consider this an important step in the field of knowledge by which readers will become aware of a less known linguistic aspect of the Romanian language – its Slav inherited lexicon. Starting from the words of Slav origin in Romanian, some of which are not in use any more, but which belong to the language of literature of past centuries, we traced them in Croatian through the instrumentality of dictionaries. By using a rather great number of Romanian examples we meant to endorse the idea of the article.

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By reflecting the historical, social and cultural realities, lexical loans are genuine documents, which allow comprehensive understanding, under the most various aspects, of some remote and past epochs in a people's history.
(Dumistrăcel, 1980, 17-18)

The great number of loans in the Romanian vocabulary can be explained by the geographical and historical conditions under which the people's ancestors lived. Firstly, it is the vicinity with the speakers of Slav languages, the contact with the Hungarian language and the different German dialects – the Transylvanian Saxon and Swabian. Secondly, one should take into consideration the historical circumstances that determined Turkish loans and, thirdly, the foreign cultural influences, those dating back to the XVIIIth- XIXth centuries, to which Romanian owes the neo-Greek, French and Russian loans. Two realities are obvious on the bases of the above mentioned: on one hand some loans entered the language in the course of direct relationships and contacts among the speakers of different languages who inhabited neighbouring territories and, on the other hand, some were borrowed by the cultivated Romanian language from other cultivated languages.

Among the lexical loans that Romanian borrowed from other languages, those of Slav origin play an important part not only by their number but, also, by their wide circulation, as a consequence of their belonging to the main lexical stock.

The researches and works of the tireless Romanian linguists, starting with Bogdan Petriceicu Hașdeu and Ioan Bogdan, Ovid Densușianu, Sextil Pușcariu, Iorgu Iordan alongside with those of the foreign ones: Gustav Weigand, Alf Lombard, Franz Miklosich, Petar Skok to mention only some philologists whose writings treat subjects such as the origin of the Romanian language, its dialects, the influences exercised upon it or, inversely, the influences that Romanian exercised upon the language of the peoples the inhabitants came into contact with, are valuable contributions and pathfinders in the field which set the study of the Slavo-Romanian linguistic relations on scientific bases.

Sextil Pușcariu (1940, 277) considers that, of all nations that Romanians came into contact with, the *Slavs exercised the most massive influence. Our vocabulary is so full with Slav loans, that, because of them, Romanian differs so much from all other neo-Latin languages.* Ovid Densușianu also asserts (1961, 8) that *Slav and Latin are equally important when it comes to understanding the past of the Romanian language.*

The Slav influence upon Romanian was exercised: 1. under the conditions of direct relationship and cohabitation of the Romanians and the Slavs, the first "channel" of Slav influence of popular character – result of the Slavo-Romanian bilingualism and 2. due to the use, for some centuries, of Slav in administration, diplomacy, church, the second "channel" known under the name of Paleoslavonic, the official language of the church and Princely offices, result of the cultural relations between the Romanian and neighbouring Slav states.

Some authors such as Densușianu (1961, 161) and Rosetti (1986, 318) traced back the Slav influence upon Romanian prior to the Xth century, Pătruț (1974, 105) and Bărbulescu (1929, IV) consider the IXth and Xth centuries as the period of massive loans, while Petar Skok and L. Miletic consider the XVth century to be the limit of linguistic interference (*apud* Dimitrescu, 1978, 90). Linguistic arguments support the idea that *the oldest stratum of Slav elements in Romanian has a Bulgarian character*. Pătruț (1974, 105), Rosetti (1986, 298).

As to the subject of our paper it has to be mentioned that Croatian and Romanian were not in direct contact, except for the dialect spoken in Istria, so there was no direct influence upon each other; still the common lexical elements can be justified by the Slav character of the former and the influence the Slav languages exercised upon the latter.

Slav influence upon Romanian morphology is obvious in some respects. First, it is the case with feminine nouns declension in vocative whose characteristic ending – *o* – (*fetișo, Ano, Mario*) belongs to Slav. The Romanian masculine vocative ends in *e* (*vecine, cumnate*) and, according to Densușianu, we deal with a Latin vocative upon which the Slav one superposed. Croatian also uses endings *e* and *o* for masculine, respectively feminine nouns in vocative. As to the masculine Romanian form of vocative ending in *-ule* (*fiule, omule, iubitu-ule*), Ovidiu Densușianu (1961, 163), considers that: *It is possible that we face a phenomenon of Slav origin, in this case, too. In contemporary Bulgarian one can notice the hypocoristic suffix -le, added to persons when they are spoken to: libe-libele... We can admit the existence of a relation between this suffix and that of the Romanian vocative.*

For the compound numerals *eleven, twelve* up to *nine teen* and those that define *tens* Romanian uses Latin elements but following an old Slav pattern: 11 (*unu spre zece – unsprezece*), 12 (*doi spre zece – doisprezece*), 13 (*trei spre zece – treisprezece*) etc. The word defining the numeral *sută* is also considered as coming from old Slav *sŭto*, recognizable in the Croatian *sto*, too.

The reflexive forms of the verbs in Romanian trace back to old Slav and they are also a characteristic of the Croatian grammar. *Slav influence touched both the meanings of old words and the way they are used... If for the Latin <timere> we have the reflexive Slav correspondent "a se teme", it is because the Slav verb is also reflexive (bojati se)*. (Pușcariu, 1940, 277). To emphasize this characteristic, equally common to Romanian and Croatian, we take two more examples: *a se mira, a (se) ruga* – old Slav forms *čuditi se, moliti se* – whose Croatian correspondents are *čuditi se, moliti se*.

Romanian adverbs such as: *aievea* (in truth), *de obște* (ordinary), *de izvoană*, *îndeosebi* (particularly), *împotriva* (on the contrary, against), *dimpotrivă* (on the contrary), *iute* (quick), *prea* (too), *măcar* (at least), *potrivit* (fit), *acolea* (here) are also of old Slav origin. Croatian has: *makar*, *protiv*, *ljuto*.

The Latin system of word formation by way of derivation was completed with Slav prefixes and suffixes so, in the field of derivation, Romanian has some Slav productive prefixes and suffixes.

Ne – a very prolific prefix in Romanian, expresses negation, renders the word a pejorative meaning, or weakens its meaning: *neadevăr* (lie), *neastâmpăr* (fret), *nedreptate* (injustice), *nemurire* (immortality), *neom* (monster), *neputință* (helplessness), *nesaț* (greed), *nesimțire* (insensitiveness), *neștiință* (ignorance); *neadevarat* (untrue), *neadormit* (awake), *neascultător* (disobedient), *nebun* (insane), *necioplit* (rude), *necopt* (unripe), *negreșit* (certainly), *nespus* (unutterable). In Croatian this prefix is also very productive in words like: *nebriga*, *nebrizan*, *nebrojen*, *nečist*, *nečovječan*, *nedaleko*, *nedovoljan*, *nepodoban* to mention only these of a long series.

Prea superposed over the Latin *per*, *prae*. The Slav variant *prě-* precedes nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs, rendering them a superlative meaning. The prefix has in Croatian the form *pre*. The Romanian *prea* became an adverb, but in some cases it preserved the old Slav meaning in phrases of the type; *preabunul Dumnezeu* (almighty God), *preaputernicii zilei* (omnipotents of the day), *Preacurata* (Holly Virgin), *preafericita mamă* (all happy mother), *preasfinția sa* (His Holiness).

Prefixes such as *iz-*, *na-*, *po-*, *pri-*, present in Croatian too, are also of Slav origin but they were not productive in Romanian so we meet them only in compound words formed in Slav and borrowed by Romanian: *izbi*, *năpădi*, *pocăi* and others. Even if in Romanian these words changed their primary meanings, as it happened to many loans, their Slav origin is considered obvious in the Croatian equivalents: *izbiti*, *napasti*, *pokajati se*, *primiti*.

Slav suffixes are more numerous than prefixes and prolific too:

– *An* – forms masculine nouns: *ciocârlan* (crested lark), *gâscan* (gander), feminine nouns *fetișcană* (lass), adjectives *bălan* (blonde), *năzdrăvan* (tricksy), *plăvan* (whitish-yellow), or nouns with an augmentative or pejorative meaning *băietan* (lad), *bețivan* (hard drinker), *golan* (ragged, vagabond), *juncan* (bullock). This Slav suffix is also characteristic for the Croatian language being used to form adjectives: *glasan*, *bezglasan*, *prolazan* etc. The place of origin or belonging to a place is shown by nouns formed with the Slav suffix *-ěninŭ*, *-janinŭ* that we recognize in the Romanian *ean*: *bucureștean*, *ieșean*, *moldovean*, *muntean*, *transil-*

vănean (someone from Bucharest, Iash, Moldavia, Wallachia, Transilvynia), *cetățean* (citizen), *sățean* (villager) etc.

– *Că* – corresponding to the old Slav *-ika*, is used to form feminine nouns: *fiică*, *puică* (daughter, pullet); most words derived with this suffix or *oai + că* show nationality, origin, social position, or names of animals: *româncă* (Romanian), *orășeancă* (townswoman), *sățeancă* (countrywoman), *țărâncă* (peasant woman), *englezoaică* (English woman), *nemțoaică* (German woman), *rusoaică* (Russian woman), *unguroaică* (Hungarian woman), *boieroaică* (wife of a boyar), *cerboaică* (hind), *leoaică* (lioness), *lupoaică* (she-wolf), *ursoaică* (she-bear). In Croatian we can also find this suffix under the form *-ka* in words showing nationality, place of origin, social position: *Amerikanka*, *Rumunjka*, *građanka*, *informatičarka*, *frizerka*, *policajka*, *seljanka*, *Zadranka*, *Zagrepačka* etc.

With the suffix *aci* from old Slav *-aci*, *ačju* words like: *cârmaci* (steersman), *stângaci* (left-handed), *trăgaci* (trigger), *cârpaci* (cobbler) were formed; the suffix *ici* was used to form words that define persons with particular deficiencies: *Clevetici* (a nickname formed from the verb *a cleveti* – Slav *klevetati*), *gâdilici* (one who talks too much), *tremurici* (one who trembles).

The suffix *og* comes from old Slav *-ogŭ* in words like: *milog* (beggar), *pintenog* (with white spotted legs), *slăbănog* (lean).

– *Eală* – from old Slav *-ělŭ*, a very prolific suffix; when added to the stem of the verb it indicates the result of that verb's action: *amețeală* (giddiness), *bârfeală* (gossip), *cheltuială* (expense), *cicăleală* (nagging), *greșeală* (mistake), *împărțeală* (division), *îndoială* (doubt), *steneală* (pains), *iuțeală* (quickness), *scrobeală* (starch), *răceală* (cold) etc.; when added to adjectives it forms abstract nouns: *acreală* (sourness), *fierbințeală* (heat, fever), *umezeală* (moistness).

– *Eț* – old Slav *-ičŭ*, is used to form derivatives denoting the doer of the action – *călăreț* (rider), *drumeț* (traveller) and diminutives: *coșuleț*, *cuibuleț*, *steguleț* (little basket, nest, flag) etc.

– *Īnikŭ* changed in Romanian into the suffix *-nic*, and words like: *beciștĭnikŭ*, *destojnikŭ*, *duchovĭnikŭ*, *ispravĭnikŭ*, *ljubovĭnikŭ*, *postelĭnikŭ*, *prazdĭnikŭ*, *stolĭnikŭ*, *učenikŭ*, *vojnĭkŭ* belonging to old Slav almost need no translation for a Romanian speaker because they mean: *becisnic*, *destoinic*, *duhovnic*, *ispravnic*, *ibovnic*, *postelnic*, *praznic*, *stolnic*, *ucenic*, *voinic*. This suffix is also used to form adjectives in Romanian: *amarnic* (bitter), *dornic* (eager), *dosnic* (secluded), *falnic* (stately, haughty), *fățarnic* (false), *grabnic* (urgent), *harnic* (hardworking) and examples might continue. In Croatian there also exists the suffix *-nik* in words like: *nemoćnik*, *ispovjednik*, *ljubaonik*, *zapovjednik*, *praznik*, *vojnĭk* and in *veleposjednik*, *veleposlanĭk*, *veleizdajnik*, *vjezbeĭnik* etc.

– *Iște* – inherited from the old Slav *-ište* in words like *pajiște* (*lawn*), *siliște* (*pasture*) shows the place where an object is placed and is also added to some plant names to define the place where they are cultivated or preserved: *cânepiște* (*place where hemp is planted*), *porumbiște* (*place where maize is planted or kept after gathered*).

– *Iță* is the old Slav *-ica* in words like *cojiță*, *granița*, *mlădiță*, *suliță*, *troiță* (*wooden or stone crucifix placed at the crossroad*), *uliță* (*narrow, unpaved street*), *veveriță* (old Slav *kožica*, *granica*, *mladica*, *sulica*, *troica*, *ulica*, *věverica*). It is also characteristic to Croatian: *kožica*, *granica*, *mladica*, *ulica*, *vjeverica*. This suffix is used both in Croatian and in Romanian to form feminine diminutives such as: *cuconiță* (*young lady*), *copiliță*, *fetiță* (*little girl*), *grădiniță*, *portiță*, (*little garden, gate*), *mioriță* (*little ewe lamb*). Masculine names such as: *Gheorghiuță*, *Mihăiță*, *Ienăchiță* are also derived with this suffix representing diminutives of *Gheorghie*, *Mihai*, *Ienache*.

The use of the Romanian *-iv* for the Slav *-ivŭ*, resulted in words like *bețiv* (*drunkard*), *uscățiv* (*lean*) while in *trândavă*, *gângavă*, *lingavă* (*the lazy, stuttering, squeamish person*) linguists recognized the Slav *-avŭ* that became the Romanian *av*.

Romanian had also borrowed the suffix *-niță* from the old Slav *-ňnica* in nouns: *botniță* (*muzzle*), *clopotniță* (*steeple*), *piperniță* (*pepper box*), *zaharniță* (*sugar box*), *coșniță* (*market basket*), *pivniță* (*cellar*) etc.

The most obvious influence exercised by Slav upon Romanian is in the field of vocabulary where one can meet words belonging to different fields of activity.

Man: (words denoting physical and moral particularities, mood, social conditions, professions): *gârbov* (*hunch-backed*), *cârn* (*snub-nosed*), *pleșuv* (*bald-headed*), *scârnav* (*infamous*), *slab* (*lean*), *smead* (*swarthy*), *zdravăn* (*healthy*), *știrb* (*toothless*), *babă* (*old woman*); *blajin* (*kind, gentle*), *destoinic* (*capable*), *drag* (*dear*), *dârz* (*firm*), *grozav* (*terrible*), *curvoar* (*profligate*), *lacom* (*greedy*), *mândru* (*proud*), *milostiv* (*merciful*), *mârșav* (*one of meanings slab-lean*), *năprasnic* (*violent, awful*), *nedestoinic* (*incompetent*), *nemilos* (*merciless*), *nătâng* (*silly, clumsy*), *netrebnic* (*worthless*), *năuc* (*silly, perplexed*), *nevinovat* (*innocent*), *nevrednic* (*unworthy*), *prost* (*stupid*), *strașnic* (*terrible, strong, good, rigorous*), *tâmp* (*idiot*), *treaz* (*awake, sober, vigilant*), *vessel* (*joyful*), *vinovat* (*guilty*), *vrednic* (*worthy, hardworking*), *zglobiu* (*lively*); *lăcomie* (*greed*), *lene* (*laziness*), *nădejde* (*hope*), *pizmă* (*envy*), *răvnă* (*zeal*), *veselie* (*joyfulness*), *jale* (*grief, despair, woe*); *bogat* (*rich, richman*), *mirean* (*laic*), *rob* (*slave*), *sărac* (*poor, poorman*), *slugă* (*servant*), *voinic* (*one of the meanings – soldier*); *ban* (*ban*), *precupeș* (*petty trader*), *vraci* (*doctor, wizard*), *zidar* (*mason*), *zlătar* (*goldsmith*). Some of these words have their correspondents in Croatian: *grbavac*, *plješiv*, *slab*, *zdrav*,

baba, blag, drag, grozan, kurvar, kurva, lakom, milostan, mršav, nemilosrdan, nevin, vrijedan, grozan, lijenost, veselje, veseo, bogat, rob, sluga, župan, ban, vrač, zidar, zlatar, blagoslov, bol, kazna, kajanje, kleveta, kroj, čitanje.

Of all Romanian verbs of foreign origin the Slav ones were outnumbered only by those borrowed from western languages – particularly the French ones most of which, recent loans (especially XIXth century), are used almost exclusively in literary language. In his work *Le verbe roumain. Etudes morphologiques* Alf Lombard registered a number of 615 verbs of Slav origin representing 10% out of a total of 5752 (*apud* Pătruț, 1974, 67). Slav verbs are common to both literary language and popular idioms. The more recent loans from Bulgarian, Ukrainian, Serbian (the Serbian ones are 74 in number according to Lombard) (*apud* Pătruț, 1974, 68) are not very numerous. Some verbs of Slav origin: *blagoslovi* (to bless), *boli* (to be ill), *căi* (to repent), *căli* (to temper, to harden), *cleveti* (to calumniate), *croi* (to cut out), *cârpi* (to patch up), *hohoti* (to guffaw), *hrăni* (to feed), *huli* (to blaspheme), *făli* (to boast), *citi* (to read), *dărui* (to present), *domoli* (to quiet), *dovedi* (to prove), *glăsui* (to speak), *glumi* (to joke), *goni* (to chase), *greși* (to err), *îndrăzni* (to dare), *îngrădi* (to enclose), *îngrozi* (to terrify), *înveli* (to wrap up), *învinui* (to charge), *iscăli* (to sign), *isprăvi* (to finish), *izbăvi* (to save), *izbi* (to hit), *izgoni* (to drive away), *izvodi* (to execute, to perform), *jeli* (to lament over, to mourn for), *jindui* (to long after), *lipi* (to stick), *lovi* (to hit), *iubi* (to love), *mânji* (to dirty), *munci* (to work), *milui* (to take compassion), *miji* (to appear), *împotrivi* (to oppose), *năcăji* (to worry), *năpădi* (to invade), *năpusti* (to rush at), *oblădui* (to protect), *obloji* (to treat, to care), *oborî* (doborî) (to throw down), *odihni* (to rest), *ocări* (to reproach), *ocoli* (to make a detour), *omorî* (to kill), *opri* (to stop), *osândi* (to sentence), *otrăvi* (to poison), *urni* (to move), *păgubi* (to lose), *păzi* (to protect), *pândi* (to be on the watch), *pipăi* (to finger), *plăti* (to pay), *pocăi* (to repent), *pomeni* (to mention), *porunci* (to order), *porni* (to start), *posti* (to fool), *potoli* (to calm), *prăjire* (to fry), *pribegi* (to roam), *prigoni* (to persecute), *primi* (to receive), *prăpădi* (to destroy, to waste), *răni* (to wound), *răspândi* (to spread), *risipi* (to scatter), *răzvrăti* (to rise in arms), *răcni* (to roar), *sădi* (to plant), *sili* (to force), *scârbi* (to disgust), *slăvi* (to glorify), *sluji* (to serve), *suci* (to twist), *smeri* (to subdue), *spovedi* (to confess), *strivi* (to squash), *sfădi* (to reprimand), *săvârși* (to make), *sfinți* (to hallow), *șopti* (to whisper), *tângui* (to lament), *tânji* (to long for), *topi* (to melt), *trăi* (to live), *trezi* (to wake), *trudi* (to toil), *veseli* (to cheer), *zdrobi* (to crush). Croatian verbs: *graditi, hraniti, glasiti, goniti, pogriješiti, potpisati, iskusiti, izbaviti, izbiti, ljubiti, napasti, obložiti, oboriti, opariti, otrovati, paziti, pipati, platiti, pokloniti se, pokajati se, postiti, pražiti, primiti, propasti, raniti, rasaditi, saditi, slaviti, služiti, svetiti, topiti, trajati, truditi, umoriti, veseliti, zabava, zdrobiti* are some equivalents for the above examples.

Relationship: *nevastă, prieten* – the Croatian *nevojesta, prijatelj*.

Human body: *gleznă, gât (neck), cârcă (back), obraz (cheek)*.
Croatian equivalents of some of these: *gležanj, obraz*.

Food: *drojdie (yeast), colac* (in one of the meanings – *kind of cake with cocoa, raisins, nuts*), *oțet, ulei, pogace, scovardă (pancake, doughnut)*, easily recognized in Croatian *kolač, ocat, ulje, pogača*.

Clothes: *cojoc* – the Croatian *kožuh, cușmă (high fur cap), haină (coat)*.

House: *coteț (hen house), gard (fence), grădină (garden), grajd (stable), grindă (beam, girder), ogradă (enclosure, courtyard, fence), podrum (used in Transilvania, Banat and Moldavia), poliță (shelf), prag (threshold), pridvor (verandah), pod* (in one of the meanings the Romanian word *pod* refers to the wooden floor used to pave the streets several centuries ago), *zăbrea (iron bar), iesle (manger)* in Croatian we find – *ograda, jasle, podrum, pod, polica*.

Animals: *bivol (buffalo), dihor (polecat), găscă (goose), gușter (green lizard), cocoș (cock), crap (carp), cristei (corn crake), cârțiță (mole), lăstun (house martin), lebădă (swan), molie (moth), nevăstuică (weasel), ogar (grey hound), rac (crawfish), streche (gadfly), stârc (heron), trântor (drone), veveriță (squirrel), vrabie (sparrow), zimbru (aurochs)* as in the Croatian *guska, gușter, kokot, krap, moljac, rak, vjeverica, vrabac*.

Plants: *castravete, mac, măslină, ovăz (oats), pelin, răchită (osier willow), rapiță, rogoz (sedge), smochină, sfeclă (beet root), troscot (knot grass)*. In Croatian: *krastavac, mak, maslina, pelin, rogoz, smokva, repica*.

Nature: *beznă (darkness), bârlog (den), bură (drizzle), dumb-ravă (grove), deal (hill), graniță (border), izvor (spring), iaz (pond), luncă (water meadow), livadă (one of the meanings is meadow), movilă (hillock), nisip (sand), pajiște (lawn), peșteră (cave), poiană (clearing), potop (flood), prăpastie (abyss), snop (sheaf), tină (slime), val (wave), vijor (hurricane), văzduh (air), zare (sky line), zori (dawn), jar (embers)*. In Croatian: *dubrava, granica, izvor, zora, livada, potop, poljana, snop, val, žar*.

Instruments, tools, different objects: *bici (whip), blid (earthenware pan, platter), brici (razor), bârnă (beam), bătă (club), ciocan (hammer), daltă (chisel), greblă (rake), clește (tongs), clopot (bell), corabie (ship), coasă (scythe), coș (basket), coșciug (coffin), lanț (chain), laviță (sort of bench), lopată (shovel), nicovală (anvil), năvod (trawl), perie (brush), pernă (pillow), pinten (spur), pilă (file), ploscă (bedpan), plug (plough), rogojină (mat), sită (sieve), suliță (spear), sfoară (string), sfeșnic (candlestick), teasc (wine press), tocilă (whetstone), toiag (staff), topor (axe), trâmbiță (trumpet), verigă (chain loop)*. In Croatian: *bič, grablje, kosa, lanac, palica, pila, plug, sito*.

Metals and different substances: *clei (glue), cositor (tin), cremene (flint), oțel (steel), smoală (pitch), var (lime)*. Some of the Croatian equivalents: *kositar, kremen, smola*.

Measures: *pogon* (acre), *vadră* (about three gallons).

Time: *ceas* (hour), *răstimp* (time), *veac* (century), *vreme* (weather), *vârsta* (age). The Croatian equivalents: *čas*, *vijek*, *vrijeme*.

Days of the week: *sâmbătă* (Saturday) – Croatian *subota*.

Superstitions: *moroi* (ghost), *vârcolac*, *zmeu* (dragon) – *vukodlak*, *zmaj* in Croatian.

Different: *boală* (disease), *bubă* (swell, bump), *bubuliță*, *ceată* (group), *cireadă* (herd), *cârd* (flock), *fală* (glory, pride), *danie* (legacy, gift), *dar* (gift, present), *datină* (tradition), *duh* (ghost, spirit), *glas* (voice), *gloată* (crowd, mob), *gol* (empty, naked), *grămadă* (pile), *ispită* (temptation), *chip* (face, portrait), *cobe* (ill omen, pip), *comoră* (treasure), *a huli* (to blaspheme), *jir* (beech nut), *a se jeli* (to complain, to mourn), *leac* (remedy, cure), *năpastă* (calamity, plague), *a năvăli* (to attack, invade), *norod* (people), *noroc* (luck), *nevoie* (need), *nărav* (in one of the meanings character), *obicei* (habit), *pacoste* (nuisance), *pestriș* (motley), *plăvai* (white-bluish), *plocon* (gift, present), *ponos* (trouble, injury), *poveste* (story), *primejdie* (danger), *pricină* (cause), *pustiie* (desert, solitude), *a se preda* (to surrender), *rană* (wound), *rând* (row), *rumen* (red), *slovă* (meaning Cyrillic letter), *spor* (headway), *stavilă* (obstacle), *slobod* (free), *a slobozi* (to set free), *soroc* (term, period), *taină* (secret – noun), *tainic* (secret – adjective), *veste* (piece of news), *vină* (guilt), *vraf* (pile), *vârf* (top, peak), *zalog* (guarantee), *zvon* (rumour), *zăbavă* (one of the meanings – party, pastime), *jertfă* (sacrifice). Croatian has: *bolest*, *buba*, *bubulica*, *krdo*, *dar*, *duh*, *glas*, *gol*, *huliti*, *žir*, *žaliti se*, *navaliti*, *narav*, *narod*, *nevolja*, *običaj*, *poklon*, *povijest*, *pustinja*, *predati se*, *rana*, *red*, *roditi*, *rumen*, *slobodan*, *osloboditi*, *sotona*, *tajna*, *tajni*, *trebati*, *slova*, *vijești*, *vrh*, *zalog*, *zvon*.

There is an interesting thing about nouns like *plug* (Croatian *plug*), *sită* (Croatian *sito*), *război* (*de țesut*) (Croatian *razboj*), *brici* (Croatian *britva*), which Romanian borrowed from Slav, while the verbs corresponding to these nouns, *a ara* (to plough), *a cerne* (to sift), *a țese* (weave), *a rade* (to shave) are of Latin origin.

Among elementary words that we have from Slavs, we can enumerate the adverb of manner – *da*, also met in Croatian with exactly the same meaning. Romanian also borrowed some old Slav prepositions – *bez*, *na*, *ot*, *po*, *za* – used in translations and which are not in use any more.

Old Slav under its new form called Paleoslavonic – used in church firstly, and later outside of it by different Slavic peoples and by some of other origins (Romanians) who adopted the Orthodox religion – played in this part of Europe the same role of a culture language, as medieval Latin played in other European peoples, those of Catholic religion (French, Italian, German, and, those of Slavic origin, the Czechs, Slovenians, Polish, Croatians). (Mitu, 2005, 12).

Despite the fact that before 1054 there were no distinct concepts of Roman-Catholic and Orthodox Christianity, there

existed, yet, a rivalry between the two cultural, religious and political centers – Rome and Constantinople. As the western missions reached Romanian territory very late and as they were successful particularly in Transylvania, through the instrumentality of Hungarian administration, Romanians were the only Latin-speaking nation who remained under the influence of the Slav-Byzantine orthodox spirituality. Paleoslavonic continued to be for seven centuries the official language in Church and at Princely Court and this had linguistic consequences besides the cultural ones. Before getting into contact with the Slavs, Romanian had known Christianity in Latin so, most words related to religion are of Latin origin. Starting the IXth century Romanians witnessed the emergence of the Slav church founded by Methodius and Cyril and their disciples, embraced it and, consequently, Romanian vocabulary enriched itself with religious terms of Paleoslavonic origin: *blagoslovire* (blessing), *Hristos, iad* (hell), *icoană, idol, Isus, liturghie, maslu, molitvă, molitvenic, rai, troiță, utrenie* (early service), *vecernie* (evening service) who partly correspond to the Croatian words: *blagosloviti, Krist, ikona, idol, Isus, liturgija, misa, molitva, molitvenik, raj*. To a later Slav influence belong *popă, vlădică* recognizable in Croatian words *pop, vladika*.

Words like *post* (Croatian *post*), *milostenie* (Croatian *milostinja*), *pomană*, also belong to Paleoslavonic and these words entered the stock of everyday vocabulary via church, as it is the case with *duh, iad, rai*, as well. (Sala, 1998, 94). In the prayer Our Father, the linguists traced old Slavonic words: *a sfinți* (to sanctify), *voie* (will), *greșeală* (trespass), *ispită* (temptation), *a izbăvi* (to deliver).

The use of Paleoslavonic in administration enriched Romanian with adequate words: *pravilă* (code of laws), *stolnic* (High Steward), *vornic* (in old times justice of the peace, headman of a village), *zapis* (deed), while more recent words refer to the political organization: *cinovnik, crai, ispravnic, vodă, voievod* (Croatian *činovnik, kralj, vojvoda*); the obsolete adverb *așijdere(a)* (too) whose ending *-jdere* is of Slav origin.

In many cases the Slav element came to replace, for different reasons, words of Latin origin as is the case with *mama, tata* adopted by Romanians because they frequently heard them used by Slavs; other words entered everyday vocabulary through the instrumentality of church and this is the case with *post* (fasting) and *pomană* (alms) that replaced the Latin *sec, ajun*. In Banat the Slav *golub* came to replace the Latin word of the bird *porumb*.

In order to state precisely the Paleoslavonic origin of a word, the linguists appeal, when possible, to its phonetic aspect. Thus, the presence of the sound *h* at the end of Romanian

words such as *văzduh* and *duh* proves the fact that we deal with old Paleoslavonic *as*, the Slav words that entered the linguistic stock by word of mouth, changed the final *h* into *f*: *năduf* (*anger, burning heat*), *praf* (Croatian *prah*), *vârf* (Croatian *vrh*).

Quite a number of Romanian words inherited from Slav came to know, in the course of time, semantic changes, some of which are quite interesting and we mention only several of the much more numerous ones: *blajin* = soft-hearted < *blažen* = happy; *clopot* = bell < *klopotu* = sound, noise; *grăbire* = hurry < *grabiti* = to steal, to take; *a lovi* = to hit < *loviti* = to hunt, to catch; *trăire* = living < *trajati* = to last; *vlagă* = sap, force, energy < *vлага* = humidity; *voinic* = courageous, strong < *vojnîk* = soldier, warrior; *ocrotire* = protection < *ukrotiti* = to tame; *prăpădire* = destroy < *propasti* = to separate, to decay; *zămislire* = conceiving < *zamisliti* = to imagine; *zăpadă* = snow < *zapasti* = to fall. Nevertheless, all these semantic shifts do not change or have influence upon the number of Slav words in Romanian which amounts to about 20% of the main lexicon.

The Romanian denomination system was also under Slav influence. In 1895 the Law of family name came into force in Romania and every citizen was compelled to bear a family name derived with the help of suffixes *-eanu*, *-escu* added to the father's name or to the name of the place where he was born or used to live, but before that a person's name showed his or her belonging to a family through the instrumentality of some Slav words: *sin*, *ot*, *brat*, *zet*, *vnuc*. Consequently the Dolj County's Census of 1831 contains hundreds of names such as: Gheorghe *sin* Dumitrașcu Pierdutu, Pîrvu *zet* Inache Căpățână, Stan *ot* Cerneți, Barbu *sin* Ioana *zet* Stanciul Ciungul, Ion *brat* Stancu Bușă that we consider illustrative for the issue under discussion.

Not having the pretence that this was an exhaustive discussion of the subject, as a last issue, but not in the least an unimportant one, is that of Slav influence upon toponyms – *Breaza, Craiova, Crasna, Prahova, Predeal, Râmnicul, Slatina, Târgoviște, Vidra, Zlatna* and antroponyms – *Radu, Dan, Vlad, Pîrvu, Dobre, Bogdan, Dragomir, Iorgovan, Preda, Stan, Vlad*, – adopted by Romanian voivodes first, and later used by common people.

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Slavenski utjecaj na rumunjski jezik – direktne referencije na hrvatski

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Rumunjski je jezik latinskoga podrijetla, kao što dokazuje više od 70% njegova leksika, ali posudio je riječi i iz slavenskoga leksika, osim onih njemačkih, mađarskih, turskih, francuskih i grčkih, što mu daje poseban karakter u odnosu na druge romanske jezike. Članak ističe utjecaj starih Slavena na rumunjski jezik te ilustrira sadašnje jezične stvarnosti dok navodi izravne referencije na jezične činjenice zajedničke hrvatskom, kao slavenskom, jeziku i rumunjskom. Smatramo kako je ovo važan korak u područje znanja te da će čitatelji postati svjesni jednoga manje poznatog aspekta – njegova slavenskoga nasljeđa – te nekoliko leksičkih sličnosti između jezika o kojima je riječ. Polazeći od riječi slavenskoga podrijetla u rumunjskom jeziku, od kojih su neke rabljenije od drugih, ali koje pripadaju književnom jeziku prošloga stoljeća, pratimo ih u hrvatskom jeziku uz pomoć rječnika. Navođenjem velikoga broja rumunjskih primjera nadamo se da smo pridonijeli svrsi i ideji članka.

Ključne riječi: utjecaj, posuđenice, rumunjski, slavenski, hrvatski

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Slawische Spuren in der rumänischen Sprache – Direkte Einflüsse des Kroatischen

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Die rumänische Sprache stammt vom Lateinischen ab, wie sich anhand von mehr als 70% ihrer Lexik beweisen lässt. Doch es gibt im Rumänischen auch viele Lehnwörter aus dem Slawischen, ferner aus dem Deutschen, Ungarischen, Türkischen, Französischen und Griechischen, was ihm im Vergleich mit anderen romanischen Sprachen einen besonderen Charakter verleiht. Die Verfasserin hebt den Einfluss des Altslawischen hervor und illustriert die aktuelle sprachliche Realität, wobei sie auf direkte Einflüsse bzw. sprachliche Gemeinsamkeiten mit dem Kroatischen (als einer slawischen Sprache) verweist. Dies sei, so Firičă, eine wichtige Erkenntnis, deren Sinn es sei, den weniger bekannten Aspekt des slawischen Erbguts im Rumänischen zu erhellen und einige lexische Ähnlichkeiten des Rumänischen und des Kroatischen hervorzuheben. Ausgehend von rumänischen Vokabeln slawischer Abstammung, die der Literatursprache des vergangenen Jahrhunderts angehören und eine jeweils unterschiedliche Häufigkeit aufweisen, spürt die Autorin diese Wörter in kroatischen Wörterbüchern auf. Dank der ziemlich großen Zahl rumänischer Vokabeln sind Ziel und Zweck dieses Artikels hinlänglich gerechtfertigt.

Schlüsselbegriffe: Einflüsse, Lehnwörter, Rumänisch, slawische Sprachen, Kroatisch