

NEW WORDS IN SLOVAK AND SERBIAN LANGUAGES¹

CUVINTE NOI ÎN LIMBILE SLOVACĂ ȘI SÂRBĂ

Ana MAKIŠOVA

University of Novi Sad
Faculty of Philosophy, Novi Sad
makisova.anna@gmail.com**Abstract**

This paper deals with nouns with foreign suffix –iáda in Slovak language and suffix –ijada in Serbian language. Lexemes are made by joining suffixes and general or personal nouns, more often of foreign and rarely of domestic origin. Nouns with this suffix refer to a kind of collective competition, action, socialization or exhibition, where consummation of the exhibited is usually right on site. We come across these lexemes in the daily press quite often. Most of these lexemes are of newer date and, hence, still haven't been recorded in dictionaries of neither Slovak nor Serbian language.

Rezumat

Această lucrare se ocupă cu studiul substantivelor formate prin sufix străin–iáda în limba slovacă și sufixul–ijada în limba sârbă. Lexemele sunt formate prin împreunarea sufixelor cu substantivele comune și cele personale, mai des de origine străină și mai rar de origine domestică. Substantivele cu acest sufix se referă la o anume competiție colectivă, acțiune, socializare sau expoziție unde consumarea celor expuse este de obicei la fața locului. Ne întâlnim cu aceste lexeme în presa zilnică destul de des. Majoritatea acestor lexeme sunt mai noi și totuși nu au fost înscrise în dicționare nici de limbă slovacă și nici de limbă sârbă.

Key words: *suffix, domestic word, word of foreign origin, collective competition, game, competing, daily press*

Cuvinte cheie: *sufix, cuvânt domestic, cuvânt de origine străină, competiție colectivă, joc, competiție, presa zilnică*

This paper deals with noun suffix *-iáda/-ijada* which is used for building nouns in contemporary Slovak and Serbian language. It mainly focuses on lexemes of newer date. Suffix *-ijada* is classified as foreign suffix of Greek origin. Numerous lexemes of this type are not so common in written language since they are more characteristic for spoken language. Most of these lexemes are of newer date and only few of them are recorded in dictionaries of Slovak or Serbian language.

As Bugarski cites (BUGARSKI, 2002, 244) lexemes with suffix *-ijada* refer to a kind of collective competition, socialization or exhibition where consummation of the exhibited is usually right on site.

Suffix *-ijada* is used to form word that describe a certain action. This formant is semantically specialized and is used to build nouns that describe an action, game, competition, and competing. Lexemes of this type are most commonly used in the daily press or in other types of

¹ The paper is a part of a project Discourse of minority languages, literature and culture in southeast and middle Europe (no. 178017) which is financed by Ministry of education and science of Republic of Serbia.

media. In Slovak and Serbian language nouns of this type are made of words which describe persons and objects. Some of them contain a personal noun, however, in everyday use they are recorded with small initial letter, e.g. *daciáda*, *neptuniáda*, *prioriáda*; *balkanijada*, *gogoljijada*, *robinzonijada*.

Given nouns are classified as general nouns and are thus written with small initial letter given the fact that they describe an action, game or competing that repeats itself after a certain period of time therefore making the meaning of the lexeme general as well.

Lexemes with suffix *-iáda* in Slovak language can be classified into two groups depending on whether they contain personal or general noun. Personal noun is present in the generative base of the word in the following lexemes: Amerika- *amerikaniáda* (the Olympics in American way), Balkán – *balkaniáda* (skiing competition of countries from the Balkan peninsula), Don Oujot – *donkichotiáda* (getting carried away with fantasies that are not accomplishable, futile feat), Faust – *faustiáda* (an act, theatre play in the Faustian style), Václav Havel – *havliáda* (events connected to the personality of Slovakian- Czech president), Jeremiáš – *jeremiáda* (bitter complaints, cry and mourning), Karlove Vary – *karlovariáda* (stay, treatment, and recreation in spa Karlove Vary in the Czech Republic), Kolumbus – *kolumbiáda*, Maradona – *maradoniáda* (competition of the best football players), Marcin – *marciniáda* (relation with uncle Marcino in Slovak radio), Meopta – *meoptiáda* (sporting competition of the employees in the Meopta company), Napoleon – *napoleoniáda* (military campaign similar to the Napoleon's in Russia in 1812.) Neptún – *neptuniáda* (sporting competition and entertainment pool program for the students in Banská Bystrica), Olymp – *olympiáda* (international sporting competition which is organized every four years with respect to the Greek Olympics), Potemkin – *potemkiniáda* (illusion of prosperity, masking the bad condition) Prior – *prioriáda* (sporting competition of the employees in Prior trading network in Slovakia), Pytagoras – *pytagoriáda* (mathematics students' competition), when it comes to personal noun of Greek origin – Pytagoras the basis is shortened for the suffix *-as*, Rempo – *rempiáda* (employees' gathering in the Rempo company), Sibír – *Sibiriáda* (the poem shows the life in Siberia) given that this is a poem it is written with a capital letter, Spartak – *spartakiáda* (mass sporting competition similar to Olympics which is organized every five years). It should be mentioned that this word is written with small initial letter in dictionary of foreign words in Slovak language (SLOVNÍK CUDZÍCH SLOV 1979, 811) while in Serbian language it is written with a capital letter (VELIKI REČNIK STRANIH REČI I IZRAZA 2007, 1161) which makes a spelling difference between the two languages. Trujillo – *trujilliáda* (the era of reign and dictatorship of Rafael Leonidas Trujillo y Molina in the Dominican Republic). The case with nouns that end with *-iáda* and stem from the personal nouns is that there is no shortening of the generative basis.

Nouns that have a general noun in their basis can be classified according to the gender of the noun. Most of the nouns of male gender: autogram – *autogramiáda* (signature of a celebrity during a special event), buffón – *buffoneriáda* (comic music pieces or parts), darček – *darčekiáda* (action which means handing out presents). When it comes to this noun in particular it should be said that suffix *-iáda* is added to the diminutive form of the noun, epigram – *epigramiáda* (presenting epigrams in radio show), guláš - *gulašiáda* (traditional competition in preparing stew in a fish pot), harlekyn – *harlekyniáda* (comedy, jokes, machinations), humor – *humoriáda* (entertaining program with humouristic scenes), lazár – *Lazariáda* (the title of the play Lazariáda is made by adding suffix *-iáda* to a noun lazár), magnezit – *magnezitiáda* (sporting competition of the employees that produce magnezite), melón – *meloniáda* (competition in producing watermelons as regards to their taste and size), šampus – *šampusiáda* (finish of a motorist competition where the winner sprays himself as well as the rest of the people with champagne), šarkan – *šarkaniáda* (joint action which involves flying kites), telegram – *telegramiáda* (relation on TV with popular songs and *autogramijada*), textil – *textiliáda* (gathering of textile industry workers), turista – *turistiáda* (touristic actions which are organized within International child's day), veterán – *veteraniáda* (gathering of the veterans from certain sports such as athletics, swimming, etc.). A noun of female gender can also make a generative basis of the word: bosorka – *bosorkiáda* (actions related to a

witch), fazuľa - *fazuliáda* (competition in preparing beans), gitara – *gitariáda* (guitar playing competition), haluška – *haluškiáda* (gastronomic action which involves both preparing and tasting of dumplings), karikatúra – *karikaturiáda* (gathering of caricaturists), klobása – *klobasiáda* (competition in both preparing and tasting of sausages), kukurica – *kukuriciáda* (production of various objects made of corn), maškara – *maškariáda* (exhibition of masks), Meopta – *meoptiáda* (sporting competition of the employees in Meopta company), oblátka – *oblatkiáda* (competition in wafer making), palacinka – *palacinkiáda* (gathering where pancakes are both made and tasted), sánky – *sánkiáda* (competition in sledging), torta – *tortiáda* (competition in making cakes which involves tasting right on site), univerzita – *univerziáda* (international students' competitions in various sporting disciplines). The generative basis of this noun is shortened and it becomes univerz- and the suffix –iáda is added afterwards. Generative basis of the rest of the general nouns is not being shortened.

Lexemes of –iáda type can be classified into several groups based on the noun in their generative basis:

1. domestic general noun: *bosorkiáda*, *darčekiáda*, *fazuliáda*, *haluškiáda*, *klobasiáda*, *meloniáda*, *oblatkiáda*, *palacinkiáda*, *sánkiáda*. Given nouns present a type of hybrid word building.

2. general noun of foreign origin: *amerikaniáda*, *autogramiáda*, *buffoneriáda*, *epigramiáda*, *gitariáda*, *gulašiáda*, *harlekyniáda*, *humoriáda*, *karikaturiáda*, *magnezitiáda*, *maškariáda*, *olympiáda*, *šampusiáda*, *šarkaniáda*, *telegramiáda*, *textiliáda*, *tortiáda*, *turistiáda*, *univerziáda*, *veteraniáda*.

Based on the meaning of the noun with suffix –iáda, they can be sorted into few groups. A group which involves terms related to cooking and gastronomy in general has become one of the biggest lately: *fazuliáda*, *gulašiáda*, *haluškiáda*, *klobasiáda*, *meloniáda*, *oblatkiáda*, *palacinkiáda*, *tortiáda*, *gulašiáda*, *paprčkiáda*, *kuleniáda*. This group in particular is one that is constantly growing with words therefore we have probably not managed to enlist them all. The second group of words, productive ones as well, contains terms that refer to various sporting competitions (it could also be different competitions such as mathematics competition): *amerikaniáda*, *balkaniáda*, *magnezitiáda*, *neptuniáda*, *olympiáda*, *pytagoriáda*, *spartakiáda*, *textiliáda*, *univerziáda*, *veteraniáda*. Terms that refer to various first of all cultural events make the third group: *autogramiáda*, *epigramiáda*, *gitariáda*, *humoriáda*, *karikaturiáda*, *kukuriciáda*, *sánkiáda*, *turistiáda*, *rozhlasiáda*. The fourth group consists of lexemes that contain personal noun with a negative meaning: *donkichotiáda*, *faustiáda*, *havliáda*, *jeremiáda*, *potemkiniáda*, *trujilliáda*. Lexemes characteristic for certain geographical and linguistic area make the fifth group: *daciáda*, *karlováriáda*, *marciniáda*, *meoptiáda*, *neptuniáda*, *prioriáda*, *rempiáda*. Lexemes from this group do not have a wider usage and are limited with time and space.

If we take a look at all the recorded lexemes, the situation is as follows: lexemes that have been recorded in Slovak language dictionary (SLOVNÍK SLOVENSKÉHO JAZYKA 1959-1968) are: *buffoneriáda*, *donkichotiáda*, *faustiáda*, *jeremiáda*, *napoleoniáda*, *olympiáda*, *potemkiniáda*, *spartakiáda*, while those that have been recorded in foreign words dictionary (SLOVNÍK CUDZÍCH SLOV, 1979) only add the word *autogramiáda* to the list.

Ahead of suffix –iáda in Slovak literary language long vowel in the generative basis of the word is shortened based on the rule regarding rhythmic shortening, e.g: *melón – meloniáda*, *Neptún – neptuniáda*, *oblátka – oblatkiáda*, *veterán – veteraniáda*. Most nouns have basic noun form in their generative basis while only certain cases contain diminutive form of a noun e.g. *darčekiáda*.

Lexemes in Serbian are sorted into two groups, based on the gathered material. The first group consists of lexemes that contain a personal noun in their generative basis: *balkanijada*, *donkhotijada*, *erićijada* (TV show about poet D. Erić), *fišerijada*, *gogolijada*, *kosovijada* (position of Serbs on Kosovo), *nušićijada*, *olimpijada*, *otporijada* (organized by student organization Otpor), *robinzonijada*, *srbijada* (gathering of Serbs in abroad), *šešelijada* (crowd because of professorship of V. Šešelj on Faculty of Law), *trabantijada* (parade of Trabants). Second group consists of nouns

that contain a noun in their generative basis. There is a subtype of nouns that contain a noun of male gender: *ajvarijada*, *alkoholijada* (drinking alcohol), *biciklijada*, *balonijada*, *bonijada* (handing out coupons instead of money), *bostanijada*, *brucošijada* (freshmen party), *cementarijada* (gatherings of employees in the cement industry), *circusijada*, (children's show), *čobanijada* (gathering of the shepherds), *čvarkijada*, *duvanijada* (cigarette fair), *džipijada* (jeep parade), *fjakerijada*, *filozofijada*, *golijada* (a lot of goals), *gusanijada* (gander fight), *izborijada* (election crowd), *klovnijada* (parade of clowns), *kulenijada*, *kupusijada* (competition in producing cabbage, the bigger cabbage heads the better), *lažijada* (competition in telling lies), *majmunijada*, *pasuljijada*, *peskijada* (making sand figures), *poslastičarijada*, *pravijada* (party on Faculty of Law), *rašomonijada* (fuss, state where seeing the truth is very difficult), *rezultijada* (telephone service for sporting results), *rolerijada* (competition in rollerblading), *roštiljijada* (competition in preparing meat on a barbecue), *sankanijada* (sledding children's competition), *selektorijada* (machinations about the choice of a coach), *sirijada*, *somovijada* (competition in catching catfish), *šamponijada* (collective hair washing), *šeširijada* (show of hats), *telefonijada* (troubles with a telephone), *univerzijada*, *žonglerijada*, *klikerijada*, *pasuljijada* or a noun of female gender: *gitarijada*, *kobasicijada*, *mašinijada* (meeting of engineering faculties), *memorijada* (competition in memorizing), *pčelijada*, *pitijada* (competition in making pies), *pogačijada*, *pršutijada*, *rakijada* (competition in brandy making), *slaninijada*, *stravijada* (great fun), *šljivijada* (gathering of plum producers), *švarglijada*, (competition in making headcheese), *tortijada* (competition in making cakes).

As for noun *strašijada* (making scarecrows), its generative basis is a verb *strašiti* (to scare) since, if it had been a noun, the new word would be *strašilijada*, *tucanijada* (competition in cracking Easter eggs) has a gerund form *tucanje* (cracking).

Nouns in Serbian language can be sorted into 6 groups based on the meaning of a noun with *-ijada* suffix. Words related with cooking and gastronomy make the first group: *ajvarijada*, *čvarkijada*, *kobasicijada*, *kulenijada*, *kupusijada*, *pasuljijada*, *pitijada*, *pogačijada*, *poslastičarijada*, *pršutijada*, *rakijada*, *roštiljijada*, *sirijada*, *slaninijada*, *šljivijada*, *švarglijada*, *tortijada*. Second group consists of terms describing various competitions (mostly sporting competitions) or other collective manifestations: *balkanijada*, *balonijada*, *biciklijada*, *bostanijada*, *brucošijada*, *čobanijada*, *duvanijada*, *džipijada*, *fjakerijada*, *gitarijada*, *gusanijada*, *klikerijada*, *mašinijada*, *memorijada*, *olimpijada*, *peskijada*, *rolerijada*, *somovijada*, *strašijada*, *šeširijada*, *trabantijada*, *tucanijada*, *univerzijada*. Third group consists of terms describing different events, mostly cultural: *erićijada*, *gogoljijada*, *nušićijada*, *sankanijada*. The next group consists of lexemes that contain a personal noun with a negative meaning: *donkijhotijada*, *otporijada*. Lexemes that are characteristic for a certain linguistic and territorial area make the fifth group: *bonijada*, *izborijada*, *srbijada*, *šešelijada*, *kosovijada*. Lexemes from this group are limited with both time and space since the word *bonijada* hasn't been in use lately. We could separate one more group of lexemes that refer to a funny event: *circusijada*, *klovnijada*, *lažijada*, *majmunijada*, *rašomonijada*, *selektorijada*, *šamponijada*, *telefonijada*, *žonglerijada*.

Main point of adding suffix *-ijada* is to build noun and, rarely, verb generative basis. New words in the language are a part of a linguistic standard. Words of this type usually stem from the need to make expression more economic and achieve maximum economy as well. Terms with this suffix have its own meaning to some extent.

Ranko Bugarski called the *-ijada* suffix "that of the media" (2002). The media constantly shower us with new words made by adding the suffix *-iáda/-ijada*.

In contemporary language, suffix *-iáda/-ijada* is productive and is common with the new words. Some of them are short-lived given the fact that they describe a current event or a situation while others are slowly becoming parts of standard dictionaries. Nouns that are derived from personal nouns are written in small initial letter since certain actions are repetitive which confirms the rule that they are not unique terms but are common in language.

Literature

- BUGARSKI, Ranko (2002). *Nova lica jezika. Sociolingvističke teme*. Beograd: Čigoja.
- BUGARSKI, Ranko (2002). *Lica jezika - sociolingvističke teme*. Beograd: Čigoja.
- IVANOVA-ŠALINGOVA, Mária, MANÍKOVÁ, Zuzana (1979). *Slovník cudzích slov A/Z*. Bratislava: Slovenské pedagogické nakladateľstvo.
- JACKO, Jozef (1984). *Slová typu olympiáda a napoleniáda*, Slovenská reč, 49, (5), 318-319.
- JACKO, Jozef (1989). *Príležitostné slová typu šarkaniáda*, Kultúra slova, 23, (9), 306-308.
- KLAJN, Ivan (2003). *Tvorba reči u savremenom srpskom jeziku. 2*. Beograd: Zavod za udžbenike i nastavna sredstva, Institut za srpski jezik SANU; Novi Sad: Matica srpska.
- KLAJN, Ivan, ŠIPKA, Milan (2007). *Veliki rečnik stranih reči i izraza*. Novi Sad: Prometej.
- NIKOLIĆ, Miroslav (2000). *Obratni rečnik srpskoga jezika*. Novi Sad: Matica srpska; Beograd: Institut za srpski jezik SANU.
- Slovník slovenského jazyka*. Red. Š. Peciar, Bratislava, Vydavateľstvo slovenskej akadémie vied 1959-1968. 6 zv.
- Slovník súčasného slovenského jazyka (a-g)*, Red. K. Buzássyová, A. Jarošová. Bratislava, Veda, 2006.
- Slovník súčasného slovenského jazyka (h-l)*, Red. A. Jarošová, K. Buzássyová. Bratislava, Veda, 2011.

