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Strömungen in der Entwicklung der Dialekte und ihrer Erforschung

Beiträge zur 11. Bayerisch-Österreichischen Dialektologentagung in Passau September 2010
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German loanwords in literature and journalism in the Porabje
Prekmurje standard language

1 The Prekmurje language

As one of the four dialects within the Pannonian dialectal group, the Prekmurje language has in detail been studied by a number of dialectologists such as M. Valjavec, J. Agustich, B. Račič, O. Asbóth, A. Pavel, F. Ramovš, A. Vratuša, T. Logar, V. Novak, J. Rigler, Z. Zorko, M. L. Greenberg, to name but a few. The Prekmurje dialect is divided into tri subdialecets: the Goričko, Ravensko and Dolinsko subdialecets. The subgroups phonology wise differ from each other based on relatively recent innovations, exclusively typical of Prekmurje: (1) the rounding of the short unaccented a in the Goričko and the Ravensko subdialecets; (2) the rounding of the long accented a in the Dolinsko subdialect (influenced by the Prlekija's speech); (3) the transformation of the word-final -l into -o (the Goričko, Ravensko), or into -u (the Dolinsko); the change of j > d, g (the Goričko, Ravensko).

As a peripheral dialect in the Slovenian language territory, the Prekmurje language preserves a distinctive structural element, i.e. shortness as a reflection of the old acute accent. It also shows connections with the West Slavic languages (Slovak language) primarily in the verbal conjugation of the type nesieš (in Slovak nesieš).

As a dialect linked to German and Hungarian, the Prekmurje language displays some peculiar phonological developments: for example (1) palatal-plosive pronunciation of the j sound as a monophonic dž, tš, kļ, č (depending on the sound environment); (2) the front round vocals ʊ for the sound u and ō for the sound e and the sound u next to sonorants v and r.

The Prekmurje lexis is due to a long-lost link to other Slovenian dialects and due to the Pannonian-Slovenian development as a continuation of Cyril and Methodius' work, due to socio-political and religious-administrative situation different from that of central Slovenian.

The regional literary language has had a long tradition, influenced also by outer, non-linguistic facts. The language is still a means of private communication and as a liturgical language in Protestant Church in Prekmurje.

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3 The Prekmurje Goričko subdialect, the first Porabje novel Garabonctjaš by Franzek Mukič, stories by Irena Barber, the weekly Porabje, Porabski koledar 2010.
4 Prlekija is a region in the northeastern Slovenia situated between the Drava and Mura Rivers.
In the consonant system the following developments differ from the Logar\(^3\) phonological sound system: (1) obstruents (and also the sonorants \(v\)) tend to be voiceless when preceding voiceless plosives and before the pause in speech (in the Porabje region\(^4\) they have remained voiced in the Števanović speech); (2) the western Ravensko dialect displays the \(j\) \(-\) \(i\)\(\grave{a}\) transformation when preceding the front vowel in the word-initial position; likewise the transition of \(j\) into \(\partial\)\(\acute{e}\) before the back vowels or in front of the sound \(e\), after the voiceless consonant the sequence \(dj\) loses its sound and changes early into the sound \(t\) or \(k\); (3) the word-final hard \(t\) and palatal \(lj\) have merged early and developed into \(u\): \(s\)\(\acute{p}\)\(a\)\(\acute{y}\), \(k\)\(r\)\(\acute{a}\)\(\acute{y}\) \(\text{'krall'\)}; (4) \(-h\) \(>\) \(-j\) or \(-\partial\): \(s\)\(t\)\(r\)\(a\)\(\acute{a}\):\(s\)\(t\)\(r\)\(a\): (the Števanović settlement).

The long vowels in the Gorščko subdialect: \(i\), \(u\), \(e\): \(e\): \(o\): \(e\): \(a\): \(r\) (Gornji Senik); \(i\), \(u\): \(i\): \(i\): \(u\), \(e\), \(q\): \(i\): \(a\): \(q\): \(a\): \(r\) \(\text{(Gorščko)}\); \(i\), \(u\): \(i\): \(i\): \(i\): \(u\), \(e\), \(q\): \(i\): \(a\): \(q\): \(a\): \(r\) \(\text{(Števanoviči)}\); in the Ravensko subdialect: \(i\): \(i\): \(i\): \(i\): \(i\): \(i\): \(u\), \(e\): \(q\): \(a\): \(q\): \(a\): \(r\) \(\text{(the town of bankova)}\) and in the Dolinski subdialect: \(i\), \(u\), \(e\): \(i\): \(q\): \(e\): \(a\): \(q\): \(a\): \(r\) \(\text{(the Polana village)}\) share in terms of origin and (phonological) development many similarities.

The short stressed vowels \(e\), \(o\) and \(a\) are likely to undergo diphthongization in the Gorščko subdialect. The modern vocal reduction is, however, possible only next to sonorants.

The Prekmurje dialects do not exhibit rise-fall intonation oppositions, the accentuation is strengthening, long and short. The long and short accentuated syllables can occur in any given word syllable in a polysyllabic word. The word stress is similar to the majority of Slovene dialects in the literary language: after the stress withdrawal, the sounds \(e\) and \(o\) preserve their shortness: \(s\)\(t\)\(r\)\(a\)\(\acute{a}\), \(k\)\(r\)\(\acute{a}\)\(\acute{y}\), the short semivowel reflects in \(e\) as in: \(m\)\(g\)\(l\)\(a\); in the present tense verbal conjugation of the type \(n\)\(e\)\(s\)\(e\)\(n\) \& \(b\)\(e\)\(r\)\(e\)\(n\): numerous nouns in the first masculine and feminine declensions are declined according to the mixed stress type.

2 The novel Garabonci\(\acute{a}\)š

The novel Garabonci\(\acute{a}\)š by Franček Mukič, subtitled Porabska legenda, was first published in 2005 as a part of the story collection Med Rabo in Muro (Between the Raba and Mura Rivers), published and issued by the culture-promoting company Franc-Franc, which collaborated with Zveza Slovencev na Nađaroskem (Union of Slovenes in Hungary). Milan Vincetič collected the following thoughts in the foreword to this work: Here unfolds the first novel in the Porabje language, which is - in spoken as well as written discourse - increasingly used as a primary means of communication, be it as an extralinguistic standard language (... or a language

\(^3\)Tine Logar, also known as Valentin Logar (1916-2002), was a Slovenian historical linguist, dialectologist, and university professor. He was best known for his works on Slovene dialects, published in Slovenska narječja ("Slovenian Dialects", 1975) and Karta slovenskih narječij ("Map of Slovenian Dialects", 1983).

\(^4\)Hereinafter Porabje.
The historical, geographical and social reasons have slowed down the language development of the Slovenes between the Raba and Mura rivers. Therefore, at the phonological level, particularly in inflexions and stress patterns, traces of a centuries-long slowdown from the group of southwestern Slovenian base can be observed. This process has also influenced the today's Slovene literary language, which has especially in inflexions and lexis, origins in the Panonian roots. Reading the Bible in one's mother tongue demanded the reform movement, which explains the existence of the Prekmurje language in literature as early as the 18th century.

The literary works in the Porabje language such as the works of Irena Barber or Karel Holc, as well as in the dialect written articles in the weekly Porabje, generate monophthongs i, u, e, a, o, i, ō for vowels; diphthongs ej, au, while stress only in certain words: dā for ‘gda’, v srčej (for the stressed jat (i.e. yat) sound in the locative case singular), má as in ‘ima’.

2.1 Phonological features in the novel Garaboncijaš

2.1.1 Vowel system

The vowel system in the novel encompasses the sounds i, u, ō, e, ej, and au and represents the following vowels:

- i is a reflex for the long and short i: za njim, austrijske plamine, z vesnicami, Sincari, odliti (so);
- u reflects the vowel-like i: na dugi, sunci žute (zvejde); in the loanwords cug, kugeo;
- ō evolves from the long and short -o- sound, and also from i after v-: druge, kupivat, slčžjet, se je štuka, vkačer, cđngova, bi vudo;
- ē represents the sound e after v and also the sound u after v as in võter, vögleda, to, človokovoga, vora;
- ej developed from the long jat sound: pripovejst, pred mejsecem, v srčej, zregli poje, sejdat, vleko, brež, na brežej, na srejdic, lejt, nej;
- au represents two vowels: the long etymological o and long nasal on: prisapo je, krangli, na glavav, gaubec, pađeg, kokaut, stau, kauti, prauti, lepa;
- e denotes the literary semivowel: vesi, vzeme, zdena se je;
- a reflects the long and short a sound: varas, je stano, se vračit, na strani, grad, Slasko, granice.

The unstressed vowels lose their strength only next to sonorants. The unstressed word-final clusters -al, -el, -il, -ol are written as -o as in: prisapu je, je stano, se je zdeno, se je vleko, je vudo, je začno.

2.1.2 Typical Prekmurje consonant changes in the novel are as follows:

- soft sequence nj preserves its palatal nature: v življenji, naslednje, zdajšnje, konj, s svoje liškje;
- fricative h is articulated in a voiced manner, that is why it echoes, while only in the case of the word-ending ah the mute h is substituted with the j sound: se je zdeno; pijat, so odile, v tistaj cajta;
- sonorant j is mainly pronounced as a fricative g; only after the sound c, which came to be after the process of palatalisation, while the sound g loses its voicing;
- cluster -šč- is preserved: Grebenjišček; cluster -šk- is a rarity: eške;
- cluster -kt- is changed into -št-: šteri;
- v can occur also as a consonant prosthesis: vovljšo;
- cluster -dn- is substituted by -gn- as in gnast.

2.1.3 Word-formation and morphological features

The Prekmurje morphology preserves the early stages in development of all morphological components. The neuter gender, which often disappears in other dialects, especially in plural where masculine and feminine nouns abound, is well preserved here. The dual number is an integral part if this system, since the adjectival declensions exhibit a special word-ending -cu (presumably from dva ‘two’): lepiva pojba, lepivi dekli. Noun declensions preserve the old Slavic word-endings (suffixes) with the jat sound, while the feminine instrumental singular displays a special suffix -ov. The mixed, mobile and final stress types are preserved.

Masculine nouns are declined according to fixed, mixed and final stress patterns. In dative and locative singular of the fixed stress type the suffix -i emerges: klapeči, o klapdči, whereas other suffixes overlap with the ones in the standard Slovene. The mixed stress type displays a stressed suffix ej (from the old jat) in dative and locative singular: svetej. The lengthening of the base by -ov is common: moštave, psaute. The locative plural employs -aj for the old -ah. In feminine declensions there is the suffix -ov in the instrumental singular, or -av in the instrumental singular, or -av when carrying a stress. The mixed stress type is well-preserved. Likewise, the preserved neuter gender nouns may be declined according to all stress types. The adjectival declension is hard: nauvoga, nauvomi, whereas in the case of the feminine the suffix -oj as in nauvoj prevails in the dative and locative cases.

The verbal infinitive ends in -ti or -čti, while the supine generates the endings -i and -či. In conjugation patterns the stressing of the verbal suffix is preserved: nesem; the first person dual preserves the verbal suffix -vea as in nesove.

In the case of indeclinable words the old formation of adverbs is rich.

To illustrate the morphological inflexion some examples from page 11 of the novel are put forward.

Masculine nouns: na brežej, lidgė, v tistaj cajtah, po varaši, na lanci.

Feminine nouns: z lopatov, na glavav, vesi, črne očale (feminisation of a neuter noun in plural).

Neuter nouns: prauti sunci, v srčej.

Adjectival forms: na pravoj rami, na bajdov tali, v najvekšom meri, svetoga Števana, grobjanskoga črnoga psa.

The pronoun inflexion: pod sebov, kakši.

Verbal forms: je prisapu, je stano, se je zdeno, so odili, vleč, je nej vleko; supin: so odili kiπavat, slčžjet, se vračit, na cug sejdat.
Among the adverbs many archaism are preserved: vrkaj, dà when 'na dugi 'in many words', kak, na svojih, ranč, vukper, tnik lepat, kaukivrati.
Among the conjunctions the following are common: ka for 'to' (as in object clause).
Common are also emotive interjections such as Gé pri vràgl; Bang dalj; Bang plati; Vla baugia; Ngovugog vraga; Vrazgè repitani; Ti svinta; Sakraboli namoli!

2.3 Style in the novel Garabonciæ

The language analysis of the novel focuses only on the stylistic devices, i.e. tropes and figures of speech on pages 11 and 12.
The gathered epithets are as follows: kukcuino dijaje, viherni caij, sunčavi caij, siniča s črnava glavau, pa z zamazano bežim tribihoj; je kvoko črni žimec z redecim flekom na glavej; črna zemlja, žemena tihoca, svetesenjo nasle diani 'wearing best clothes'; zlačuža farba; redče zdrukivite lierne na črnom cimki; grobijski divljik bik; kmečne - bejle - krvave oči; bikeča krv; zavržena pa odnomogla mrca.

Comparisons are: Mrzlo je začinilo pijati, kako bi se na štajerskaj plaminaj vrag vojšujo s svoje lúkne. V sebi se je brzo kak vrag, dà je angela zvoro. (...) je žeden biu kak vrag; je leljajo k mèsu kak en angelo, samo perutj nej mejla; biu neviden (...) kak kakska diša al skazanca, dà preminje, (...) kako bi se en veliki dijasrik 'justrebbi' puščavo doj po zraki (...) kak kača se je súkala duga korista gorješnica dolina; vzrankoma je pamet bole čista, ranč tak, kak vnoša diša veja; gvršna kak smrt; kak ščekov dugi poščatek 'tall and very thin (boy)'; je priso s krmno nasecani kak tele; Grebenšček (...) kak kakska kružleg gori; pokošen travnik, kako bi se vindo eno veliko ščatek štabo; tre po apokaliptični gezdeci, kakska pridroje na konci sveta, s košm (...) kak kakska velika črna komandca s štirimi listi 'clovek'; glava kak škaf; človekove srce kak škrinja na odpretem grobi; zvonavne so naglo kak interferk opravili svoje delo; pobožno moške se je napau na mil, napau folisko smedjal kak kakska bežli mejsec; oči so se obracale kak krugle, dà loto vsečo; ka so vidli, kak se poposot pomočnik ziba nut pa na v dvera, kak kakska zapišena srečnjaka vrtu brezi riglina v vörtnovom vremeni; kak snegr bežla kobola.

Set expressions are: dati poštenje; gnauk svojta, se je na nj neboje vidla 'to be pleased with'; so potegnili riz s krmno; mjoš morem tita postlital 'unnecessary'; žitka svojta 'svoj živi dan'; s trebihoj za kružom.

France Mukič’s style is distinguished also by the use of numerous expressive verbs: se je priljato 'he came/returned in a careless manner'; Želandej je začno bržiti 'to have a rubbling in one's stomach'; grmanca je drugo paut zmajnijavila 'to trouble/snarl'; lectati 'to breathe hard/gasp'; lipat 'to sob'; takati pri grobi 'to step lightly to (tip toe)'; ga je začno mraz ličati; je telokrat škrilila smrt v oči.

2.4 Loanwords in the novel Garabonciæ

According to Enklopedija slovenskega jezika (Encyclopedia of the Slovene Language) (1992) by Jožo Toporišč a loanword is a word taken from another language (or a dialect of that language). It can be a common noun, frequently referred to as a borrowed word — when it is fully integrated in a new language, or a foreign word — when it is not. The vast majority of words in Slovene language are borrowed from lexis stemming from the Greek and Latin origin, while in terms of non-literary language also from German and Hungarian.

2.4.1 German loanwords

In the first quarter of Garabonciæ the most words are borrowed from German (80), Hungarian (27), foreign and quote words, whereas the text contains also many calques (32) from German. The latter appear in blend words with the adverbs vš-, gor-, do-, čuje-, prek- as well as the demonstrative pronoun ta-. The following words are German loanwords: binkli, binklina 'a device to winnow chaff from grain'; binklivati 'to winnow', Ger. winden 'to wind, reel, blow'; birka 'sheep' (Hung. also birke), the word formed from the sound of calling a sheep biri-biri is familiar in Czech, Polish, Ukrainian and Old Russian; v tistaj cačaj 'in those days', Austro-Bavarian cačaj »Zeitze; cügl 'bricks' (pl.), cügerv 'gla 'brick (m.)', Ogh. ziagal < from lat. tegula; cug 'train', Ger. Zug; cugaviger 'a hand on a clock', Ger. zeigen 'to show'; cemer 'posion, inflammation, gall, bad mood, low spirits', related to nhg. dialectal hümmera, known also in other Slavic languages; djenau 'exact(by)', Ger. genau 'exact(by)'; z druknivanimi literi 'in capital letters', Ger. drucken; falti 'to miss, lack', falti - of the Bavarian origin Nhg. sfehl, fehlen, Lat. fallere, Ita. fallire; farba 'colour', Ger. Farbe 'colour'; flaža 'flash' (possibly from the Romance languages), flaža 'bottle', Ogh. →flaska «Flassche», Ita. fiasco; flek 'stain', Ger. Fleck 'stain'; frelj 'miss, young/unmarried lady', Ger. frei 'free'; fríta, frídha 'quarter', Ogh. fírtel, here belongs fírtaf from vier tel 'quarter'; gank 'wooden hall', gánk, gánka, »Gangs Carinthian Slovene, from Ogh. →gango; gaga 'road', gása »Gsas Carinthian Slovene; gauge 'gallows', Mgh. Gegen; gratati 'to succeed, manage', Mgh. gerat; gladnižasti keip literary 'glass picture', rarely the word statue means also 'a picture', Nhg. Glas, glaz, glazja; je grato 'he became', gratati, Mgh. Geraten; na gante 'on a piece of clothing', Ger. gewand; gvršna 'surely/for sure', gvišan, »gewiš, sichere, Mgh. gewis; gvitati 'to win', Ger. gewinnen, Carinthian Slovene; hauspinlin 'tie, necktie', Ger. binden 'to bind/fasten'; hejcati se/hecati se 'to stir up, instigate', Nhg. hetzen; ibahap 'in general', Ger. überhaupt 'in general/generally'; kaféj 'coffee'; kaféhaus 'coffee house, coffee shop'; kaštiga 'punishment', Ita. castigo, Lat. castigare 'to punish', Ogh. chastiga 'punishment', Mgh. kastigen 'to punish'; kaštaj junok 'try/taste cured ham', Ger. Kost 'food', kosten 'to taste (food); klonkcati -an 'to knock, chime', klucken, klokn 'a knock, chime', an old onomatopeia; kölnere 'waitresses', Ger. Kellner, Kellnerin; na Kugeu 'crest', Ger. Kugel 'ball'; z lederov kružil 'with/by a leather ball', Ger. léder -dra; lafl

The German loanwords collected from the last two chapters also generate some typical Prekumerjue phonological features. These are:
- it: cugli, so nicaili, s pukiavula sveta, pusiiti;
- o: kölnere;
- ej: kafej, pěxli molen, je smejkalo;
- au: kaušaj, šaušat;
- h → O, j; po plejatni strej, v tistaj cajtaj;
- lj → o: žako;
- l → o: grato je.

2.4.2 Calques
The following examples of calques are put forward: tak vogleda ‘it looks like (that)’; vovrgniti ‘to tear out’; se je vonagledno ‘to see enough of’; je vonaleco ‘he stretched out’; je vopoļelo ‘he spilled’; je voprigi ‘he came out’; bi voprivi ‘would toll for someone’; vōrčanì ‘advertisement’; je vōpete ‘he pulled’; vōpovoruka ‘lit up’; je vōðila ‘(the clock) struck’; si je vōzilo ‘he made (it) up’; je gor priso ‘he realised’; ce bi se gorobaunita; je gorobojal ‘it ceased’; gorovanjan ‘to dress’; je gorda ‘to give away, to post’; gorjirico ‘(it got) stuck together’; je dopjokoso ‘it is moved down’; je dopjospitlo ‘it fell’; je dopjgralis ‘she grabbed’; dontalati ‘use’; bi bili dojbit i ‘the defeated’; dojse ‘he sat beside’; dojsepano ‘it came/fell off’; dojstrelj ‘they shot’; so macurili ‘they ran inside’; tazačego ‘they burn’; tulačio ‘they leave, abandon’; je tazaro ‘he called’; je cjuštaup ‘he approached’; je cčirčrčeni ‘accrute, grown together’.

3 Irena Barber
The Porabje writer Irena Barber (1939-2006) was born in the village of Verica. She finished studies at Sombotel Higher school and later worked in the village of
Dolni Senik for 33 years. In 1993 she published her first story collection *Trnova paut*, followed by the 1998 published *Življenje je krako* (‘Life is short’). Her prose is characterized by the extradialectal Porabje Prekmurje literary language, sensitivity of the characters and bitter reality intertwined with humour. Her *Trnova paut* consists of ten stories about life. Apart from the Prekmurje lexis the first story abound in Pannonian, German and Hungarian loanwords and calques. In the story *Kača* following set of German loanwords was found: *cajst, fajn, fejst, gvan, kiša, ničati, poštrafati, spucati, župica.* The story *Grafjova župa* likewise contains German loanwords: *cajst, gvan, fejst, firtanje, furt, gratati, koštati, probati, sodak, sejft, špašno, špital, štala, švic, župa.*

The second source *Življenje je krako* is a collection of twenty stories about little people from the Porabje region, having already left their homes in pursuit of better life. In the story *Tam ga čaka najnaprej v šalici kača,* the German loanwords are as follows: *baugun ‘coach’, cajst, enjati, erbat, falcio, fejst, firtanje, friško, fortok, folišija, furt, gratati, gvan, gvišno, kaštiga, kőmarca, kastanje, mjus, našeri ‘curious’, paw, pojeb, potrošati, rutjivati, sudačija, splazeran ‘wounded/hurt’, šalica, špajet, špital, tranšasti.* There are about 4600 words in the text among which only 29 are German loanwords.

4 *Porabski koledar 2010* (The Porabje calendar)

*Porabski koledar 2010*, co-written by more authors, was also a source of the analysis. Since most of its authors strive to preserve Slovene lexis, German loanwords are scarce. Nevertheless, some of them are as follows: *cajst, je falilo, rišarska pa cimermanska dela* (the author Dušan Mukić); *dostafar, fejst, mašna, špajet, vnji* (the author Ema Sukšič); *cuij, genau, poštrafati, špancerati* (the author Elizabeta Embrešič).

5 Weekly Porabje

The articles featured in the weekly *Porabje*, a newspaper of Hungarian Slovenes, are mainly written in the Prekmurje standard language. The newspaper editor Marija Sukšič, who also pens most of the editorials, used the following German loanwords in the article *Kultura kot dahuova hrana* (Porabje, 18. 2. 2010): *je gratulejrala, v srednjem talu, drugi taro iz krv, pred špajertom.* Her Gledaliské je čudovit svet (Porabje, 25. 2. 2010) contains two German loanwords: *sdomanja leranca, so šplilati,* while the article *Slovenski den v Andovcaci* includes farba, fdbaler, gasmarajter, kump, pavarska iža, sa zašpilati.

The weekly *Porabje* co-worker and photographer Karšič/Karel Holec prepares reports for every single issue, in which he introduces the locals answering the interviewer in their simple local speech. The German loanwords found in the reportage *Pod brgaum se dobri reteške pečejo* are these: *cajst, fejst, našeri, penzija, pojš, trufiš, žmaj,* while the reportage *Je življenje po ristin to, če si že v penziji?* contains the following German loanwords: *fajn, fejst, gvan, gratati, špašno, špilajo se, židanafabrika.*

Dušan Mukić’s travel writings exhibit rich content and language. In *Čokolada pa vravstvo v klasiški Obsoletelj in spodnje Posanje* (Porabje, 18. 4. 2010) these German loanwords might be observed: *cajst, djenau, glaž, kul, kašnati, luft, mašin, ničajo, senki, špašno, špital, tal.* His contribution *Bled v Bohinj* (Porabje, 24. 6. 2010) includes the German loanwords such as: *cajst, cugi, cuj, djager, fejst, gvan, gvišno, ica, pavi, špancerato, špek, tolar ‘hayrack’.*

6 Conclusion

As a Slovene literary language, the Porabje language elevates above a dialect at all language levels, whereas here special attention is paid to its phonological and morphological features.

In 2005 the first Porabje novel *Garaboncijaš* (subtitled *Porabvska legenda*), written by Franek Mukić, was published in the story collection *Med Rabo in Muro.* The novel is about a dark post-war period in the godforsaken Porabje, caught between the Hungarian and Soviet as well as Yugoslav interests. The language in the novel abounds in a number of poetic devices, tropes and figures of speech: ephephs, comparisons, set expressions, expressive use of especially verbs, ethnologically-themed symbols (birds, Midsummer’s night and others). Numerous tropes and figures of speech show that this is a work of art, since it elevates above a dialect and consequently forms the contemporary Prekmurje literary language, which has had a 200-year-long tradition. The vocabulary analysis shows that neutral Slovene lexis with numerous Pannonian words is predominant, while among loanwords the ones of German origin prevail, followed by Hungarian loanwords.

German loanwords are taken out also from Irena Barber’s story collection *Trnova paut* (1993) and *Življenje je krako* (1998), from the news articles in the weekly *Porabje* (2009, 2010) and *Porabskega koledarja* 2010.

From all the analyzed texts that illustrate a written form of the Porabje dialect it might be deduced that the following German loanwords display the highest level of occurrence: the word *cajst* appears 8 times, the words *gvišno/gvišno, fajn, špašno* 5 times, *špital* 3 times and the following words 2 times: *cugl, cuj, djenau, farba, flek, furt, glaž, je grato, kafetje, kaštiga, kőmarca/kőmerce, poštrafati, sodak, šker, špajet, špilajo se/spilat se, švic, župa.*

References


Porabski koledar 2010 = Porabski koledar. Letopis Slovencev na Madžarskem.
Szentgotthard: Zveza Slovencev na Madžarskem.

Dictionaries


Literature


