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Folk terms of Slavic origin for traditional Lithuanian buildings and their parts

Folk terminology is a broad layer of common lexis and an important source of scientific terminology. The importance of folk terminology in the process of creating scientific terminology has been emphasised by the initiator of Lithuanian terminology theory philosopher Stasys Šalkauskis (1886–1941). He stated that spoken language is the main source of terminology and there is no necessity to create new words nor borrow them if it is possible to adopt words from spoken language. The philosopher pointed out that words from the spoken language are not only the most plentiful but also most perspicuous source of scientific terminology (Šalkauskis, 1991, p. 55).

Folk terms for building form a specific and interesting layer of lexis. They are closely related to scientific terms and characterized by a variety of linguistic expression, figurativeness, synonymy, polysemy, and variation[1]. Folk terminology for building is closely related to scientific terminology that started to develop in the 19th century and has been borrowing terms from spoken language. For example, terms borrowed from spoken language are used in first Lithuanian periodical publications about buildings: *grįczia* 'house'[2] Uk 1891 IV 173, *kakalis* 'stove' Uk 1891 IV 173, *kalkiai* 'lime'

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[1] Lithuanian folk terminology of building was researched in doctoral thesis *Folk terms for building* prepared by the author of this article.

[2] Examples are taken from periodical publications *Ukiņkas: lietuviszkas laikrasztis, paskirtas reikalams ukiņkų* (Ragainė, 1880–1905) and *Medega statant trobas // Auszra* (Ragainė, 1884, No. 1–2).

Med 1884 I–II 56, *langas* 'window' Uk 1890 II 22, *lubos* 'ceiling' Uk 1891, *stogo czerpės* 'roof tiles' Med 1884 I–II 56.

In this article, folk terms of Slavic origin that denote traditional Lithuanian buildings and their parts are analyzed. The aim is to give an overview of folk terms of Slavic origin naming houses, farm buildings and their parts, and to identify semantic relations of terms – synonymy and polysemy. The article deals with more than 130 Slavisms. The material has been gathered from main sources of spoken language and folk terminology – common dictionaries, dictionaries and atlases of dialects: *Lietuvių kalbos žodynas* (*Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language*) (LKŽe), *Lietuvių kalbos atlasas* (*Atlas of the Lithuanian Language*, vol. 1) (LKA I), *Druskininkų tarmės žodynas* (*Dictionary of Druskininkai Sub-dialect*) (DrskŽ), *Kaltanėnų šnektos žodynas* (*Dictionary of Kaltanėnai Sub-dialect*) (KltŽ), *Kazlų Rūdos šnektos žodynas (A–M)* (*Dictionary of Kazlų Rūda Sub-dialect* (vol. 1) (KzRŽ I), *Kupiškėnų žodynas (A–H)* (*Dictionary of Kupiškėnai* (vol. 1) (KpŽ), *Lazūnų tarmės žodynas* (*Dictionary of Lazūnai Sub-dialect* (LzŽ), *Šiaurės rytų dūnininkų šnektų žodynas* (*Dictionary of North-Estern Dūnininkai Sub-dialectes* (DūnŽ), *Zanavykų šnektos žodynas* (*Dictionary of Zanavykai Sub-dialect* (vol. 1–3) (ZanavŽ 1–3).

Slavic loanwords amount to a significant part of all folk terminology of building. About one sixth of all folk terms that name buildings and their constructions, building materials and building instruments are of Slavic origin. Loanwords from Slavic languages are used two times more often than German loanwords and fifteen times more often than Latvian loanwords[3].

Buildings of traditional Lithuanian homestead are denoted by 42 Slavisms and half of them are names of **houses**. Five synonymous terms of Slavic origin are used as generic names: *gryčia* (Belarusian *грыдница*[4]) LKA I 34, KpŽ 733, *grinyčia* (Belarusian *грыдница*) LKŽe, *budavonė* (Polish *budowanie*) LKŽe, *budinkas* (Polish *budynek*, Belarusian *будынак*) LKŽe, DrskŽ 44, KzRŽ I 89, KpŽ 244, LzŽ 41, *gaspada* (Belarusian *господа*, Russian *господа* ЭСБМ, 1985, p. 70, Polish *gospoda*) LKŽe. Although all terms mentioned have a similar meaning not all of them can be treated as absolute synonyms. Traditional Lithuanian houses have construction differences as they are used in different ethnographic regions. Historically three types of living houses can be distinguished: 1) *troba* (Lith.) (in the ethnographic region of Žemaitija (Samogitia), 2) *pirkia* (Lith.), *gryčia* (Slav.) (in Aukštaitija (Highland) 3) *grinčia* (Slav.), *pirkčia* (Lith.), *stuba* (Germ.) (in Suvalkija (Sudovia) (LEB, 1964, p. 216)[5]. Traditional Samogitian house is

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[3] Proportions are taken from doctoral thesis.

[4] Etymology shown in brackets is taken from primary sources of folk terms, i. e. dictionaries and atlases, or from additional sources. If additional reference in brackets is not presented etymology is taken from term source. References of additional sources are presented at the end of article.

[5] Due to word spread folk terms from regions of origin can be also found in other areas of Lithuania. For example, Lith. *troba* is also used in Aukštaitija (Highland): *Mano troba buvo pakalnėn*

characterized by long and large building and low walls with paling. Samogitian house has a complex layout of 5–15 rooms. Traditional houses in the ethnographic region of Aukštaitija have narrow and long buildings, average height walls, straw roof and a porch constructed in front of entrance. Houses have a simple plan and the inside is divided into three main parts by cross walls. Houses in Suvalkija have common features with Samogitian houses as well as houses from the ethnographic region of Aukštaitija (LEB, 1964, pp. 216–224). The Slavisms mentioned also are naming different types of houses in different regions of Lithuania. *Gryčia* is the traditional name of house of Eastern Aukštaitija, *grinyčia* generally is used in Žemaitija, *gaspada* – in Suvalkija. The term *budinkas* can be treated as a common term as it is used in all ethnographic regions of Lithuania. The majority of terms have more than one meaning. The term *gryčia* also is used as a specific term and has the meaning of an old and small house, moreover it is used to denote various parts of houses. The term *grinyčia* has additional meaning of smokehouse and underground house.

A total of 13 Slavisms are used as specific names and indicate types of living houses according to quality, construction, and size. More than a half of terms denote house according to quality features. 6 synonymic terms denote poor old house: *balaganas* (Russian *балаган* Fraenkel, 1962, p. 31) KpŽ 138, *gryčia* (Belarusian *грыдніца* LKA I 34) LKA I 34, *kalupka* (Polish *chałupa*) LKŽe, *kamurka* (Polish *komórka*, Russian *каморка*) LKŽe, *kaniūkšlė* (Belarusian *канюшная*) LKŽe, *kiža* (Belarusian *хіжа*, dial. Russ. *хижа* Фасмер, 1973, pp. 235–236, Polish *chyża*) LKŽe. Slavisms *kaniūkšlė* and *kamurka* can be treated as metaphorical having primary meanings: 'stable' and 'pantry'. In these cases metaphorization of meaning could have occured because of the emotional associations made by these objects.

A luxurious house is denoted by two synonymic terms: *kamenyčia* (Russian dial. *ка́меница* ЭССЯ, 1983, p. 131, Polish *kamienica*) 'luxurious brick house' LKŽe, KaltŽ 98, *pakajai* (old Russian *покои*, Polish *pokój* Фасмер, 1987, p. 305) ZanavŽ 2 311. Three terms name a house according to construction features: two terms are used for brick house and one term – for clay house: *mūras* (Polish *mur*) 'brick house[6]' LKŽe, DrskŽ 217, KzRŽ I 523, LzŽ 169, ZanavŽ 2 221, *kaminyčia* (Polish *kamienica*) 'brick house' LKŽe, DrskŽ 135; *lepenka* (Russian *лепень*, Фасмер, 1986, p. 483, Polish *lepianka*) 'clay house' LKŽe. Two specific terms name house according to size: *gryčia* (Belarusian *грыдніца*) 'small house' LKA I 34, LKŽe, *stadala* (Belarusian *стадола*, Polish *stodoła*) 'big house' LKŽe. The term *stadala* can be treated as metaphorical as its primary meaning is 'inn'.

(Druskininkai) LKŽe. *Grinčia* can be found not only in Sudovia (Suvalkija), but also in other regions of Aukštaitija (Highland): *Eik grinčion – sušalsi* (Bagaslaviškis, Širvintos DC). *Nėra grinčios be dūmų* (Joniškėlis, Pasvalys DC) LKŽe.

   [6] Explanations are taken from primary sources.

A bundle of 37 Slavisms denote parts of a house. Nearly one third of the terms (13) denote house sides, annexes and two thirds (24) are names of rooms. Five terms are used to denote **house sides**. Traditional Samogitian houses have two sides named 'good house' and 'poor house'. 'Poor house' is the non-representative side and serves for everyday family life, whereas 'good house' is the representative side and is used for guest accommodation. Term *gryčia* (Belarusian *грыдніца*) is used to name both generic and specific concepts and has two meanings: 'house side' LKA I 34 and 'poor house' LKŽe. 'Good house' is denoted by three synonymous terms: *seklyčia* (Belarusian *святліца*, Polish *świetlica*) LKŽe, ZanavŽ 3 33, *stancija* (Polish *stancja*) LKŽe, *kamara* (Russian *комора*, Polish *komora* Фасмер, 1986, p. 305) LKŽe, KaltŽ 97. Names of house sides are characterized by polysemy and also are used to name rooms, for example: *gryčia* (Belarusian *грыдніца* LKA I 34) 'bedroom' LKŽe, *kamara* (Russian *комора*, Polish *komora* Фасмер, 1986, p. 305) 'living room' LKŽe, LzŽ 104, *seklyčia* (Belarusian *святліца*, Polish *świetlica*) 'guest room' LKŽe, DrskŽ 361, *stancija* (Polish *stancja*) 'living room' LKŽe.

Names of porches form a group of nine terms and four of them are generic names: *budarka* (Polish *budować*) LKA I 40, *sienius* (Polish *sień*) LKŽe, LKA I 40, *pavietis* (Belarusian *павець*) LKŽe, *gonkas* (Polish *ganek*) LKŽe, LKA I 39, KpŽ 703, LzŽ 83. The term *sienius* also is used to name a specific concept – a porch of non-representative house side: *sienius* (Polish *sień*) LKŽe, LKA I 40. The polysemous term *gonkos* and its variation *gonkai* according to construction features denote four types of porches: *gonkos* 'porch with glazed walls' LKA I 39, *gonkos* 'closed type glazed porch' LKA I 39, *gonkos* 'open type porch without windows' LKA I 40, *gonkai* 'decorated glazed porch' LKA I 39.

In the group of names of **rooms** the majority of terms are used to denote utility rooms (5 terms): *bakava* (Polish *bokówka* Fraenkel, 1962, p. 30) 'poor room for cooking, sleeping or storage' LKŽe, *kamurka* (Polish *komórka*, Russian *каморка*) 'small dark pantry' LKŽe, *katukas* (Belarusian *котух*, Polish *kotuch*) 'small pantry, foyer' LKŽe, *špirka* (Polish *szpyrka*, *szperka*) 'small, poor pantry' LKŽe, *špižarna* (Polish *spiżarnia*) 'pantry' LKŽe. Some of the mentioned terms have more than one meaning: *kamurka* is used to denote poor house and lavatory, *bakava* has an additional meaning of 'living room'. *Katukas* mostly is used to denote farm buildings and their parts – stall, roost, cowshed, and shed. The guest room is denoted by four synonymous terms of Slavic origin: *seklyčia* (Belarusian *святліца*, Polish *świetlica*) LKŽe, DrskŽ 361, *pakajus* (Polish *pokój*) LKŽe, KaltŽ 197, LzŽ 181, *alkierius* (Polish *alkierz*) LKŽe, *kamara* (Russian *комора*, Polish *komora* Фасмер, 1986, p. 305) LKŽe. The terms *alkierius* and *kamara* are also used to name other types of rooms. *Alkierius* denotes a bedroom, *kamara* has additional meanings 'living room' and 'pantry'. Also this term denotes house side and entrance of the bathhouse. Three groups of terms consisting of three terms each are used to denote living room, bedroom, and attic room: *bakava* (Polish *bokówka*

Fraenkel, 1962, p. 30) 'living room' LKŽe, *stancija* (Polish *stancja*) 'living room' LKŽe, *kamara* (Russian *комора*, Polish *komora* Фасмер, 1986, p. 305) 'living room' LKŽe, LzŽ 104; *alkierius* (Polish *alkierz*) 'sleeping room' LKŽe, *gryčia* (Belarusian *грыдніца* LKA I 34) 'sleeping room' LKŽe, *kamara* (Russian *комора*, Polish *komora* Фасмер, 1986, p. 305) 'sleeping room' LKŽe; *salka* (Polish *salka*) 'attic room' LKŽe, DrskŽ 315, *etažas* (Russian *этаж* RLKŽ, 2003, p. 909) 'attic room' LzŽ 73, *viškos* (Belarusian *вышкі*) 'attic room' LKŽe. The term *viškos* is also used to denote attic spaces of farm building and porch: *viškos* (Belarusian *вышкі*) 'room above barn ceiling' LKŽe; 'porch attic' LKŽe. Two synonyms name a corridor: *būda* (Belarusian *буда*, Polish *buda*) LKŽe, *sienis* (Polish *sień*) LKŽe, LKA I 39, LzŽ 233. Cellar is denoted by the term *sklepas* (Polish *sklep*) LKŽe, DrskŽ 331, KaltŽ 277, LzŽ237, ZanavŽ 3 85. One term is used to denote storage room and one term – kitchen: *kamara* (Russian *комора*, Polish *komora* Фасмер, 1986, p. 305) LKŽe, DrskŽ 134, KzRŽ I, ZanavŽ 1 604, *kuknė* (Belarusian *кухня*, Polish *kuchnia*) LKŽe.

In Lithuanian folk terminology of building, Slavic terms are also widely used to denote farm buildings (24 terms) and their parts (56 terms). The main farm building of traditional Lithuanian homestead is **grannary**. This building serves as storage for grain, flour, farming goods, clothes and other goods, besides that some grannaries were used as dormitory for laborers. Only Lithuanian and German loanwords are used to denote this building while Slavic loanwords are used to denote **parts of the grannary**. A pair of terms name the annex: *prizba* (Belarusian *прызба*) LKA I 48, *gonkas* (Polish *ganek*) LKA I 48. Group of names of grannary ceiling consists of seven terms: *grėdai* (Russian *гряда*, Belarusian *града*) LKA I 49, *pacesas* (Belarusian *пацёс* LKA I 36) LKA I 49, *padlaga* (Polish *podłoga*, Belarusian *падлога*) LKA I 49, *staliavonia* LKA I 49, *ščitas* (Polish *szczyt*) LKA I 49, *viškos* (Belarusian *вышкі*) LKŽe, *palotai* (Belarusian *палаці*) LKA I 49.

Barn is a traditional farm building for grain storage and threshing. A Lithuanian barn is characterized by a rectangular plan, four-slope or two-slope rafter or spur-type construction roof and wide attic for storage of instruments, firewood and other goods (TechE II, 2003, p. 506). Only terms of Lithuanian, Latvian and German origin are used to denote this building. Slavic loanwords are used only to denote **annexes and parts** of a barn. Barn space has three names: *pravarinė* (Polish *przeworzyna* LKŽe) DūnŽ 279, *pamastas* (old Russian *помостъ* Фасмер, 1987, p. 323, Polish *pomost*) LKŽe, LKA I 54, *takas* (Belarusian, Russian *ток*, Polish *tok*) LKŽe, LKA I 54. The term *vazaunė* (Polish *wozownia*, Belarusian *вазоўня*) LKŽe is polysemous and also is used to denote place for storing hay. A pair of terms name the place for stacking crop or hay: *prėslas* (Belarusian dialect. *прясла*, *прасла*) LKA I 55, LKŽe, *zvenas* (Belarusian *звяно*) LKŽe, LKA I 55. The place between roof holding pillar and back wall is called by a metaphoric term *kišenė* (Polish *kieszeń* Fraenkel, 1962, p. 259) LKA I 55. Metaphorical meaning could have occurred by meaning transfer according to analogy of function:

kišenė 'garment pouch for keeping small things' LKŽe. Barns usually were built with drying rooms, called *sušnia* (Belarusian *сушня*) LKA I 65. Such closed-type rooms were built from rounded logs and had individual ceiling and stove. There are three synonymous terms which name the annex for stacking crop two synonymous terms: *tristinka* (Belarusian *трысцень*) LKA I 57, *vazaunė* (Belarusian *вазоуня*) LKA I 57. Term *trustienis* (Belarusian *трысцень*) LKŽe denotes entrance of an annex.

Group of six synonymous terms name a **hay barn**: *adryna* (Belarusian *адрына*, Polish *odryna*) LKA I 57, *kaladnykas* (Belarusian *холодник*, Polish *chłodnik*) LKA I 57, *padakė* (Polish *poddasze*) LKA I 57, *pavietis* (Belarusian *павец*) LKA I 57, *salošius* (Russian dial. *салáш* СРНГ 36, 2002, p. 60, Polish *szałas* ЕСУМ, 2006, p. 168) LKA I 57, *šopas* (Polish *szopa* LKŽe) LKA I 57. Term *salošius* also has the meaning 'shed for keeping hay'. Abundance of synonyms can be explained by the variety of buildings. According to ethnographers, separate buildings for keeping hay were quite rare and mostly annexes or sheds build on the side of the animal barn were used for hay storage (LKA I, 1977, p. 57).

Two Slavisms are used to name a **bathhouse**: *banė* (Russian, Belarusian dialect. *баня*) LKA I 58 and *laznė* (Polish *łaźnia*, Belarusian *лазня*) LKA I 58, LKŽe. Three terms name an entrance of a bathhouse: *sienis* (Polish *sień*) LKŽe, LKA I 58, *trusienis* (Belarusian *трысцень*) LKA I 58, *kamara* (Russian *комора*, Polish *komora* Фасмер, 1986, p. 305) LKA I 58.

A group of ten terms name **animal barns** and three of them are used as generic terms: *abarės* (Polish *obora* LKŽe) LKA I 50, *stainia* (Belarusian *стайня*, Polish *stajnia*) LKŽe, *stodas* (Belarusian *stado* Fraenkel, 1965, p. 910) LKŽe. Regional usage is a characteristic peculiarity of names of animal barns. For example, Lithuanian term *tvartas* is widely spread and is used in all regions of Lithuania. A term of Latvian origin *kūtė* commonly is used in northern part of Lithuania, *gurbas* – in eastern north area, German *staldas* – in southern part of Samogitia, etc. (Sabaliauskas, 1970, pp. 30–49). Terms of Slavic origin also have a regional character: *abarės* is mainly used in Samogitia, *stainia* – in the eastern and western regions of Aukštaitija, *stodas* – in the southern part of Aukštaitija.

Terms *abarės* and *stainia* are also used to denote specific concepts. Specific terms name four types of animal barns: stable, cowshed, piggery, and roost: *abarai* (Belarusian *абора*, Polish *obora*) 'stables' LKA I 51, *kaniušnia* (Belarusian *канюшня*) DrskŽ 136, LKA I 51, *stainia* (Belarusian *стайня*, Polish *stajnia*) LKŽe, LKA I 51, DrskŽ 346, ZanavŽ 3 161; *abarės* (Belarusian *абора*, Polish *obora*) 'cowshed' LKA I 50, *valaunios* (Belarusian *валоуня*) LKA I 50; *kaniūkšlė* (Belarusian *канюшня*, Russian *конюшня* LKA I 51) 'pigsty' LKŽe; *katukas* (Belarusian *котух*, Polish *kotuch*) 'chicken hood' LKŽe, KaltŽ 103.

Term *katukas* is polysemous and also denotes a stall of an animal barn. These terms can be treated as generic while specific terms indicate purpose aspects of an ani-

mal barn: *svinarnykas* (Belarusian *свінарнік*) 'place in the barn where pigs are kept, pigsty' LKA I 52, *šiopa* (Polish *szopa*) 'roof space on animal barn where hay is kept' LKA I 57. Place where hens are kept is denoted by three synonymous terms: *katukas* (Belarusian *котух*, l. *kotuch* LKŽe) LKA I 52, KaltŽ 103, *kuratnykas* (Belarusian *куратнік*) LKA I 52, *kurnykas* (Belarusian *куратнік*) LKA I 52.

There are nine synonymous terms which name **annexes** and **sheds**: *būda* (Belarusian *buda* Fraenkel, 1962, p. 61) KzRŽ I 88, ZanavŽ 1 182, *adryna* (Belarusian *адрына*, Polish *odryna* LKA I 57) LzŽ 18, *balaganas* (Russian *балаган* TŽŽ 2005) ZanavŽ 1 101, *katukas* (Belarusian *котух*, Polish *kotuch*) LKŽe, *pavietė* (Belarusian *павець*) LKŽe, *salošius* (Russian dial. *салáш* СРНГ 36, 2002, p. 60, Polish *sałasz* ЕСУМ, 2006, p. 168) LKŽe, *šapas* (Polish *szopa*) LKŽe, *pašopė* (Polish *podszopie*) LKŽe, DrskŽ 250, *šiopa* (Polish *szopa*) LKŽe, ZanavŽ 3 281. Term *šiopa* is also used as a specific term and denotes a shed where thresher is kept. Other specific terms name sheds according to their purpose, construction and place: *lazaunė* (Polish *wozownia*) 'shed where cart, harness and tools are kept' LKŽe, *šiopa* (Polish *szopa*) 'shed for keeping thresher and other agricultural mashines' LKŽe, *šopa* (Polish *szopa*) 'shed for keeping hay, flax' LKŽe, *važnyčia* (Belarusian *вазніца*, Polish *woźnica*) 'shed for keeping cart' LKŽe; *baragas* (Belarusian *абарог*) 'shed on four poles for keeping hay, straw and peat' LKŽe; *palagas* (Russian *полог*, Belarusian *полаг*) 'barn shed' LKŽe. Other farm buildings are denoted by these three terms: *grinčia* (Belarusian *грыдніца* LKA I 34) 'building where potatoes are kept' LKŽe, *kaburė* (Russian *кобура*) 'plank building for storage' LKŽe, *šopa* (Polish *szopa*) 'shed' LKŽe.

Majority of Slavic folk terms according to norms of the standard Lithuanian language are considered as barbarisms, e.g.: ×[7]*budavonė* LKŽe, ×*kamara* LKŽe, ×*kuknė* LKŽe, ×*salošius* LKŽe, ×*seklyčia* LKŽe, ×*šopa* LKŽe. Some terms are used in the standard Lithuanian language and in scientific terminology; for example, in fields of construction and rail transport: *būda* LKŽe – *būdelė* 'cab' STŽ, *kišenė* LKŽe – *balasto kišenė* 'ballast pocket' AGTTŽ, *mūras* LKŽe – *mūras* 'stone wall' STŽ.

Conclusions

1. Folk terminology of building is a broad, interesting and miscellaneous layer of folk terminology and is characterized by regional use, variety of expression, figurativeness, abundance of synonyms and polysemy. Terms of Slavic origin amount to a significant part of Lithuanian folk terminology of building and make the largest group of borrowed terminology in this field.

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[7] Cross sign in *Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language* is used to mark irregular words.

2. Terms of Slavic origin are used to denote almost all buildings of a traditional Lithuanian homestead and majority of them are names of farm buildings. Slavisms are used to denote generic and specific concepts. Specific terms name houses according to the quality, construction and size aspects. Animal barns are denoted by purpose and sheds by purpose, construction and dependence aspects.

3. A significant part of traditional buildings and their parts have more than one name of Slavic origin. Synonymous naming is a characteristic peculiarity of one third part of the discussed concepts. Part of synonymous terms can be treated as partial synonyms as they originated from different ethnographic regions of Lithuania and name different buildings.

4. Few terms can be identified as metaphoric. Poor house, big house and place where crop is kept are denoted by such names as animal barn, pantry, drive-in pub, pocket. Metaphorical transfer of the names according to emotional associations, external similarity or similarity of function is typical.

5. Almost half of the terms have more than one meaning. Polysemous terms name different constructions: building and room, part of building and room; less frequently they denote buildings or rooms of different purpose. Naming generic and specific concepts or denoting building and part of same building is not a prevalent type of polysemy of researched terminology.

6. Slavic folk terms that correspond the norms of the standard language are important sources for scientific terminology.

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ZanavŽ 1–3 – *Zanavykų šnektos žodynas. T. 1–3*, Vilnius: MELI, 2003–2006.

Abbreviations

AGTTŽ 2006   – *Aiškinamasis geležinkelių transporto terminų žodynas: terminai lietuvių, anglų, vokiečių ir rusų kalbomis*, Vilnius: Lietuvos geležinkeliai, 2006.
LEB 1964   – *Lietuvių etnografijos bruožai*, Vilnius: Valstybinė politinės ir mokslinės literatūros leidykla, 1964.
Med   – Medega statant trobas. – *Auszra*, 1884, Nr. 1–2, P. 56–59.
RLKŽ 2003   – Lemchenas Chackelis. *Rusų–lietuvių kalbų žodynas*, Vilnius: Mokslo ir enciklopedijų leidykla, 2003.
STŽ 2002   – *Statybos terminų žodynas*, Vilnius: Lietuvos mokslas, 2002.
TechE II 2003 – *Technikos enciklopedija 2*, Vilnius: Mokslo ir enciklopedijų institutas, 2003.
TŽŽ 2005   – *Tarptautinių žodžių žodynas*, Vilnius: Alma littera, 2005.
Uk   – Ukiṇ̃ikas: lietuviszkas laikrasztis, paskirtas reikalams *ukiṇ̃ikų*, Ragainė, 1880–1905.
ЭСБМ 1985   – *Этымалагічны слоўнік беларускай мовы 3*, Мінск: Навука і тэхніка, 1985.
СРНГ 2002   – *Словарь русских народных говоров 36*, Санкт-Петербург: Наука, 2002.
ЕСУМ 2006   – *Етимологічний словник української мови 5*, Київ, 2006.
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Ludowe nazwy pochodzenia słowiańskiego tradycyjnych litewskich budynków i ich części

Streszczenie

Celem artykułu jest dokonanie przeglądu nazw ludowych pochodzenia słowiańskiego, odnoszących się do budynku i jego części, oraz ustalenie semantycznych relacji terminów – synonimia i polisemia. Artykuł dotyczy ponad 130 slawizmów; materiał został zebrany na podstawie głównych źródeł języka mówionego i nazewnictwa ludowego – słowników ogólnych oraz słowników i atlasów gwarowych. Ludowe nazewnictwo dotyczące budynków stanowi szeroką, interesującą i różnorodną warstwę terminologii ludowej, przy czym cechuje się regionalnym użyciem, zmiennością wyrazu, figuratywnością, obfitością synonimów i polisemią. Terminy pochodzenia słowiańskiego stanowią znaczącą część litewskiej terminologii ludowej, odnoszącej się do budynków, i są największą grupą zapożyczonej terminologii z tego zakresu.

Terminy pochodzenia słowiańskiego używane są do nazywania prawie wszystkich budynków tradycyjnego litewskiego gospodarstwa. Znaczna ich część ma więcej niż jedną nazwę pochodzenia słowiańskiego. Niektóre terminy pochodzenia słowiańskiego można określić jako metaforyczne lub jako typowo metaforyczne przeniesienie nazwy w zgodzie ze skojarzeniami emocjonalnymi, podobieństwem zewnętrznym bądź podobieństwem pełnionych funkcji. Prawie połowa terminów ma więcej niż jedno znaczenie. Polisemiczne terminy nazywają różne konstrukcje: budynek i pokój, część budynku i pokoju; rzadziej oznaczają budynki lub pokoje o odmiennym przeznaczeniu. Nazewnictwo pojęć ogólnych i szczegółowych oznaczających budynek i jego części nie stanowi przeważającego typu polisemii w badanej terminologii.

Słowa kluczowe: litewska terminologia ludowa; terminy pochodzenia słowiańskiego; nazwy budynków; synonimia; polisemia; terminy metaforyczne

Folk terms of Slavic origin
for traditional Lithuanian buildings and their parts

Abstract

The aim of this article is to give an overview of folk terms of Slavic origin naming houses and their parts and to identify semantic relations of terms – synonymy and polysemy. The article deals with more than 130 Slavisms, the material has been gathered from the main sources of spoken language and folk terminology – common dictionaries, dictionaries and atlases of dialects. Folk terminology of building is a broad, interesting and miscellaneous layer of folk terminology and is characterized by regional use, variety of expressions, figurativeness, abundance of synonyms and polysemy. Terms of Slavic origin amount to a significant part of Lithuanian folk terminology of building and make the largest group of borrowed terminology in this field.

Terms of Slavic origin are used to denote almost all buildings of a traditional Lithuanian homestead. A significant part of traditional buildings and their parts have more than one name of Slavic origin. A few terms of Slavic origin can be identified as metaphoric and metaphorical transfer of the names according to emotional associations, external similarity or similarity of function is typical. Almost half of terms have more than one meaning. Polysemous terms name different constructions: building and room, part of building and room; less frequently they denote buildings or rooms of different purpose. Naming generic and specific concepts or denoting building and part of same building is not a prevalent type of polysemy of researched terminology.

Keywords: Lithuanian folk terminology; terms of Slavic origin; names of buildings; synonymy; polysemy; metaphorical terms

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