

Lennart Hagäsen

THE USE AND FREQUENCY OF THE ADJECTIVAL SUFFIX *-i(j)sk* IN SLAVONIC LANGUAGES

Introduction

Both the present study and a forthcoming study on the use in Upper Sorbian of *-isk* compared with *-sk*, both adjectival suffixes, are based on my paper "Adjektivsuffixet *-ijsk* i slaviska språk, särskilt högsorbiska" ("The Adjectival Suffix *-ijsk* in Slavonic Languages, Especially Upper Sorbian"), read at the 10th Congress of Scandinavian Slavists and Baltologists at Turku (Finland) in August 1984.

The study presented here derives from my investigation of Upper Sorbian *-isk* (which I regard as an equivalent to the *-i(j)sk* of the other Slavonic languages) as part of my dissertation work on, *inter alia*, toponymical adjectives. Such adjectives are almost exclusively formed with the suffix *-sk* or with allomorphs of it, which accounts for my delimitation of the study to extensions with the element *-i(j)-* of the *-sk* suffix alone. To my knowledge no such study of the use and frequency of *-i(j)sk* in Slavonic languages has been made before.

As will be well-known to the reader, *-i(j)sk* is one of many allomorphs of the Slavonic adjectival suffix *-sk*. Other such compound variants are *-ick* and *-ovsk*, found in e.g. Cz *hygiēna - hygienický* and Sln *Kongo - kongovski*¹. The spelling *-ijsk* is used below in general contexts where no specific language is concerned. It thus represents the following variants from the languages given: Br *-ijsk, -yjsk*, Bu *-ijsk*, Ma *-isk*, Po *-ijsk, -yjsk*, Ru *-ijsk*, S-C *-ijsk, -isk*, Sln *-ijsk*, and Uk *-ijs'k*. I have found no examples of the suffix in Czech or Slovak. As indicated above, the *-isk* of Upper Sorbian will be dealt with in a separate study and therefore this language is not included here². The varying forms of *-ijsk* in Belorussian and Polish are morphologically conditioned, whereas those of Serbo-Croatian are optional (see Stevanović 1970, pp. 141f.). In the latter case I use *-ijsk* throughout in the examples, regardless of the forms of the sources³.

The material for this study has been taken from reverse-order as well as ordinary mono- and bilingual dictionaries. I have also used encyclopedias and, though to a very limited extent, articles, grammars etc. as sources. I have not had access to reverse-order dictionaries of Be-

lorussian and Slovené. Not very surprisingly, the availability of ordinary dictionaries and encyclopedias varies considerably, as does the extent of their contents. Dictionaries and encyclopedias are given separately in the list of references.

It should be noted that I do not assume the presence of *-ijsk* in Po *Bali - balijski*, Bu *Čili - čilijski*, and Ru *mansi - mansijskij*, or in Slk *Bali - balijský* and Cz *Gobi - gobijský*. Since *-ijsk* has not been found in other Czech and Slovak examples, cases like *balijský* and *gobijský* must be assumed to consist of an unchanged base ending in *i*, e.g. *bali-* and *gobi-*, combined with a suffix *-jsk*. By virtue of such examples and, moreover, of evident cases of *-jsk* (see below) I also assume *-jsk* to be present in the Polish, Bulgarian, and Russian adjectives mentioned above. As regards Russian, a suffix *-jsk* in combination with bases ending in *i* is also assumed by Lönngren (1978, p. 110). RG80, p. 283, on the other hand, assumes *-jsk* in cases like *chanty - chantyjskij*, *Chulo - chulojskij*, and *Ču - čujskij*, whereas formations such as *Čili - čilijskij*, *mari - marijskij*, *IFLI - iflijskij* and *Tokio - tokijskij* are regarded as containing *-ijsk* (pp. 284f.), thus with fusion of the *i* of the base and the *i* of the suffix ("sovmeščenie suf. morfov s final'ju kornevogo morfa"). Such a fusion is also assumed for Polish by GWJP, p. 93, when "sufiks jest identyczny (bądź w części lub w całości) z wygłosem podstawy słowotwórczej", exemplified by e.g. *suahili - suahilijski*. Accordingly, I assume no such fusion in examples of the kind given above. As for Czech, Šmilauer (1971, pp. 120f., and 1972, p. 99) states that in foreign names *i* remains at the end of disyllables (*Bari - barijský*), without mentioning the occurrence of *j*. In cases like *Nauplion - nauplijský* and *Olympia - olympijský* (names ending in *-ia*, *-ie*, *-ion*, *-ios*, etc.) he assumes an addition of *j*, whereas names ending in *i* only remain uncommented upon in this respect.

List of adjectives with *-ijsk*, and their base words (list 1), with comments

List 1 has been drawn up in such a way that for every case of *-ijsk* in one of the languages I have as far as possible tried to find the closest formal and semantic equivalent to the base word, including its adjectival derivative(s), in the other languages. The list consists of two

parts, proper nouns and ethnonyms, and appellatives (excluding ethnonyms). In cases where no base word has been found the adjective is put at the end of the entry with the remark "No base". Such adjectives can, of course, only be supposed to contain the suffix *-ijsk* with reference to similar adjectives having base words in other languages". In list 1 below and in list 2 at the end of the study references relate to the examples preceding. In most cases only the abbreviation for the reference is given. When this is the case, at least one of the examples can easily be found as (the first constituent of) an entry in the book referred to. The other examples will then be found under this entry. In more complicated cases additional information will be given in notes. I consider it sufficient to mention only the name of the reference in most cases of bilingual dictionaries with another initial language. I have not indicated whether the examples occur in the addenda or in the separate sections with toponyms and detoponymical derivatives of many dictionaries.

List 1

Proper nouns and ethnonyms

- AKKAD: Po *Akad* - *akadyjski* (SPP)
 ALASKA: Po *Alaska* - *alaskijski* (SPP)
 ALPS: Br *Al'py* - *al'pijski* (BRS), Bu *Alpi* - *alpijski* (KBE), Ma *Alpi* - *alpiski* (PMLJ), Ru *Al'py* - *al'pijskij* (RUS), S-C *Alpe*, *Alpi* (PHKJ) - *alpijski* (RSKJ), Uk *Al'py* - *al'pijs'kyj* (RUS)
 ANDES: Po *Andy* - *andyjski* (SPP), Ru *Andy* - *andij-skij* (SĖS), Uk *Andy* - *andijs'kyj* (URES)
 ANGOLA: Po *Angola* - *angolijski* (SPP)
 ATLANTIC: UK *Atlantyka* (RUS) - *zaatlantijs'kyj* - 'transatlantic' (UED)
 BAKU: Po *Baku* - *bakijski* (SOJP)
 BALT: Br *balty* (pl.)^s - *baltyjski* (BSĖ), Bu *balti* (pl.) (DD) - *baltijski* (RBE), Ru *balty* (pl.) - *baltijskij* (SĖS), S-C *balt* - *baltijski* (ESR)
 No base: Uk *baltijs'kyj* (RUS)
 BASQUE: Bu *bask* (ABR) - *baskijski* (KBE), Ma *baski* (pl.) - *baskiski* (PMLJ), Po *bask* - *baskijski* (SPP), S-C *bask* - *baskijski* (PHKJ)
 BRITAIN: Po *Brytania* - *brytyjski* (SPP)
 BUDDHA: Br *Buda* - *budyjski* (BSĖ), Bu *Buda* (KBE) - *budijski* (RBE), Po *Budda* - *buddyjski* (SPP), Ru *Budda* (SĖS) - *buddijskij* (RUS), Uk *Budda* (URES) - *buddijs'kyj* (RUS)

- BYZANTIUM: Po *Bizancjum* - *bizantyjski* (SPP), S-C *Bizant*, *Vizant* - *bizantijski*, *vizantijski* (RSKJ)
- CAMBODIA: Br *Kambodža* (RBS) - *kambadžyjski* (BRS), Ru *Kambodža* - *kambodžijskij* (RUS), Uk *Kambodža* - *kambodžijs'kyj* (RUS)
- CANADA: Po *Kanada* - *kanadyjski* (SPP)
- CARRARA: Po *Carrara* - *kararyjski* (SPP)
- CHARTRES: Po *Chartres* - *chartryjski* (SPP)
- CHILE: Po *Chile* - *chilijski* (SPP), Uk *Čile* - *čilij-s'kyj* (UDW)
- COLOMBO: Po *Kolombo* - *kolombijski* (SOJP)
- CONGO: Po *Kongo* - *kongijski* (SPP)
- COPT: Po *kopt* - *koptyjski* (SPP)
- CYPRUS: Po *Cypr* - *cypryjski* (SPP)
- DACCA: Po *Dhaka* - *dhakijski* (SOJP)
- DIONYSUS: Po *Dionizos* - *dionizyjski* (SOJP), Ru *Dionis* (SĚS) - *dionisijskij* (RG79^o), S-C *Dionis* (MEP) - *dionizijski* (RSKJ), Sln *Dioniz* (SP) - *dionizijski* (Verb.)
- DORIS, DORIAN: Bu *Dorida* (DD) - *dorijski* (BAR), Ru *Dorida*, *dorjane* (pl.) - *dorijskij* (BoSĚ), Uk *dorjani* (pl.) (URES) - *dorijs'kyj* (RUS)
No base: Br *daryjski* (RBS)
- DRAVIDIAN: Br *dravidy* (pl.) (BRS) - *dravidyjski* (BSĚ'), Po *drawida* - *drawidyjski* (SPP), Ru *dravid* - *dravidijskij* (RUS), Uk *dravid* - *dravidijs'kyj* (RUS)
- ELIS: Po *Elida* - *elijski* (SPP)
- EVENK: Br *évenk* - *évenkijski* (BRS), Bu *evenk* (RBE) - *evenkijski* (KBE^o), Po *ewenk* - *ewenkijski* (SPP), Ru *évenk* - *évenkijskij* (RUS), Uk *evenk* - *evenkijs'kyj* (RUS)
- FLORENCE: Br *Flarěncyja* - *flarěntyjski* (BRS), Ru *Florencija* - *florentijskij* (RUS), Uk *Florencija* - *florentijs'kyj* (RUS)
- HONGKONG: Po *Hongkong* - *hongkongijski* (SOJP)
- IRELAND: Po *Irlandia* - *iryjski* (SPP)
- ISTHMUS (OF CORINTH): Po *Istm* - *istmijski* (SPP), Ru *Istm* - *istmijskij* (SĚS)
- KATANGA: Po *Katanga* - *katangijski* (SPP)
- KURDISTAN, KURD: Po *Kurdystan*, *kurd* - *kurdyjski* (SPP)
- LESBOS: Br *Lesbas* - *lesbijski* (BRS), Bu *Lesbos* (EAJā) - *lesbijski* (NBR), Po *Lesbos* - *lesbijski* (SPP), Ru *Lesbos* - *lesbijskij* (RUS), S-C *Lezbos* - *lezbijski* (PHKJ), Sln *Lesbos* (SP) - *lezbijski* (SSKJ)
Uk *Lesbos* - *lesbijs'kyj* (RUS)
- LEVANT: Ru *Levant* (RUS) - *levantijskij* (BNRS), S-C *Levant* - *levantijski* (RSKJ)

- LOCRI, LOCRIAN: Po *Lokris* (GWJP⁹), *Lokryda*, *lokrowie* (pl.)¹⁰ (WEP) - *lokryjski* (GWJP⁹), Ru *Lokrida*, *lokry* (pl.) (BoSĚ) - *lokrijskij* (SĚS)
 No base: Br *lakryjski* (BSĚ¹¹)
- LUSAKA: Po *Lusaka* - *lusijski* (SOJP)
- MALAGASY: Ru *mal'gaš* (RUS) - *malagasijskij* (SĚS), Uk *mal'haš* (RUS) - *malahasijs'kyj* (URES)
 No base: Br *malahasijski* (BSE)
- MALTA: Br *Mal'ta* - *mal'tyjski* (BRS), Bu *Malta* - *maltijski* (BAR), Ru *Mal'ta* - *mal'tijskij* (RUS), Uk *Mal'ta* - *mal'tijs'kyj* (RUS)
- MAURITIUS: Po *Mauritius*¹² - *maurytyjski* (SOJP)
- MONACO: Po *Monako* - *monakijski* (SPP)
- NORICUM: S-C *Norik* - *norijski* (RSKJ)
 No base: Uk *norijs'kyj* (URE)
- OLYMPUS: Br *Alimp* - *alimpijski* (BRS), Bu *Olimp* - *olimpijski* (RSBKE), Ma *Olimp* - *olimpiski* (PMLJ), Po *Olimp* - *olimpijski* (SJP), Ru *Olimp* - *olimpijskij* (RUS), Uk *Olimp* - *olimpijs'kyj* (RUS)
- PAROS: Po *Paros* - *paryjski* (SOJP)
- PELASGIAN: Bu *pelazgi* (pl.) - *pelazgijski* (DD), Sln *pelazg* - *pelazgijski* (SP50¹³)
- PONTUS: Br *Pont* - *pantyjski* (BSE), Bu *Pont* - *pontijski* (KBE), Po *Pont* - *pontyjski* (SPP), Ru *Pont* - *pontijskij* (SĚS), S-C *Pont* - *pontijski* (EESR), Uk *Pont* - *pontijs'kyj* (URES)
- PYTHAGORAS: Br *Pifahor* (BSE) - *pifaharyjski* (HBM¹⁴), Uk *Pifahor* (URES) - *pifahorijs'kyj* (RUS)
- RHODES: Po *Rodos* - *rodyjski* (SPP)
- RUANDA: Br *Ruanda* - *ruandyjski* (BSE), Po *Ruanda* - *ruandyjski* (SPP), Ru *Ruanda* - *ruandijskij* (SĚS)
- SAHARA: Po *Sahara* - *saharyjski* (SPP)
- SOGDIAN: Ru *sogdy* (pl.) (SĚS) - *sogdijskij* (RUS), Uk *sohdy* (pl.) (URES) - *sohdijs'kyj* (RUS)
- SORRENTO: Ru *Sorrento* - *sorrentijskij* (RG80¹⁵)
- SRI LANKA: Po *Šri Lanka* (SPP), *Lanka* - *lankijski* (SOJP), Ru *Šri-Lanka* - *lankijskij* (BoSĚ¹⁶)
- SUMER, SUMERIAN: Po *Sumer*, *sumer* - *sumeryjski* (SPP)
 No base: Br *šumeryjski* (BSE)
- SYRACUSE: S-C *Sirakuza* - *sirakuzijski* (RMJ)
- TANAGRA: Bu *Tanagra* - *tanagrijski* (DD), Po *Tanagra* - *tanagryjski* (WEP)
- TOGO: Po *Togo* - *togijski* (SPP)

UFA: Po *Ufa* - *ufijski* (SPP)
 UGANDA: Br *Uhandu* - *uhandyjski* (BSÉ¹⁷), Po *Uganda* -
ugandyjski (SPP), Ru *Uganda* - *ugandijskij* (SÉS)
 YORUBA: Po *Joruba* - *jorubijski* (SPP)

Appellatives (other than ethnonyms)

CAESAR¹⁸: Po *cezar* - *cezaryjski* (SPP)
 CAMBRIAN: Po *kambr* - *kambryjski* (SOJP)
 GUARDS: Ma *garda* (SMR) - *gardiski* (RMJ), S-C *garda* - *gardijski* (RSKJ)
 SIBYL: Po *sybilla* - *sybilijski* (SJP)
 SILURIAN: Br *silur* - *siluryjski* (BSÉ), Bu *silur* (Mil.) - *silurijski* (BAR), Po *sylur* - *syluryjski* (SOJP),
 Ru *silur* - *silurijskij* (RUS), Uk *sylur* - *sylurijs'kyj* (RUS)
 VEDA: Br *vedy* - *vedyjski* (BSÉ), Po *wedy* - *wedyjski* (SOJP), Ru *vedy* - *vedijskij* (SÉS)

From the set of proper nouns it will be seen that almost all the proper nouns are toponymical. The exceptions are *Buddha*, *Dionysus* and *Pythagoras*. As for the appellatives it is noteworthy that most of them might be considered proper nouns. This applies to *Caesar* and *sibyl* as personal names, to *Cambrian* and *Silurian* as names of geological periods, and to *Veda*, denoting the well-known Hindu writings. Only *guards* is undoubtedly an appellative.

On the basis of the above examples it can be stated that the suffix *-ijsk* forms adjectives from non-Slavonic bases ending in a consonant. These bases denote either, in most cases, ethnonyms and proper nouns, the latter almost exclusively toponyms, or, in a very few cases, appellatives. Apart from *guards*, the appellatives are close to or might be conceived of as proper nouns.

I have found comments on the suffix *-ijsk* in a couple of my sources. As regards Belorussian, it is stated in HBM, p. 211, that by means of *-ijsk/-yjsk* the adjectives *alimpijski*, *baltyjski*, *pifaharyjski*, and some others ("i nekatoryja inšyja") are formed from nominal bases ending in a consonant ("ad imennyh asnoŭ na zyčnyja"). Concerning Russian, according to GRJ, p. 343, *-ijsk* occurs in a few adjectives ("v nemnogich imenach prilagatel'nyh"), derived from noun bases of foreign origin. The type is described as little productive ("maloproduktivnyj"). GSRLJ, p. 191, and RG80, p. 283, mention that *-ijsk* is

used in detoponymical and deethnonymical adjectives in Russian. RG80 also states that *-ijsk* occurs after paired weak consonants and hush-sibilants. Kowalik (1977, pp. 88 and 195) notes that *-ijsk* (which she gives as *-#j-#sk-*) is used in Polish in combination with nominal bases of foreign origin ending in labial or front dental stops and liquids¹⁹. She remarks (p. 88) concerning some compound variants of *-sk*, including *-ijsk*, that they occur with bases of foreign origin, usually personal names and toponyms.

List 1 can serve as a complement to the phonological facts above, since it shows that *-ijsk*, moreover, combines with the unpaired consonants *m* (*istmijskij*) and *r* (*dorijskij*, *lokrijskij*, *silurijskij*) in Russian, and, in Polish, with the velar stops *k* (*alaskijski*, *bakijski*, *bas-kijski*, *dhakijski*, *ewenkijski*, *lankijski*, *lusakijski*, *monakijski*) and *g* (*hongkongijski*, *katangijski*, *kongijski*, *togijski*), the alveolar fricative *z* (*dionizyjski*), and, finally, with the labial fricative *f* (*ufijski*), and the labial nasal *m* (*istmijski*) (cf. note 19).

Apart from Czech and Slovak, which do not possess the suffix, these statements about the connection of *-ijsk* with toponyms and ethnonyms in Belorussian, Russian, and Polish can thus be said to be true of the suffix in the Slavonic languages dealt with here as a whole. It may, however, be assumed that the productivity of *-ijsk* might differ a great deal, considering the frequency disparities between the languages in question.

In the light of the varying obtainability of material, the list above should obviously not be considered complete.

Statistical data, with comments, concerning the suffix *-ijsk*

The geographical distribution of the suffix, and its stability in the separate languages

The statistics presented in the following rest upon bases found to combine with *-ijsk* in at least one of the Slavonic languages. If an entry has more than one word-formational base, only the one to which *-ijsk* is attached is of interest in a comparison between the languages. In a case such as *Ireland* my material offers two bases, *ir-* and *irland-*, the former in e.g. Po *iryjski* (*ir--ijsk*) and Ma *irski* (*ir--sk*), the latter in e.g. Po *irlandzki* (thus two alternative forms in Polish) and Ru *irlandskij* (both *irland--sk*). As in this case *-ijsk* is only found to occur with *ir-*, only formations from this base are

included in the calculations of the following tables. Consequently, the base *irland-* is not taken into consideration here. In the case of *Hongkong* I find it appropriate not to bring together the base *chonkon-* of Bu *chonkonski* (base-word *Chonkon*) with *gonkong-*, *hongkong-* of Ru *gonkongskij*, Po *hongkongijski*, Slk *hongkonský* (base-words *Gonkong*, *Hongkong*), etc. The separation of Bulgarian from the other languages in this case is due to the different final structures (*n* and *ng* respectively) of the bases. Bu *chonkonski* is thus excluded from the tables below.

As is well-known from Slavonic word-formation, base-final structures can have an important influence on the use of simple or compound suffixes. It is therefore necessary to consider such structures in this study, even though their word-formational role will not be discussed here in connection with just one compound suffix.

If two bases vary from one another more than could be put down to normal inter- or intralingual phonological diversity, I regard the bases as one and the same provided these diversities do not affect the final consonants of the bases. Such an example is *Florence*, where some of the languages have a base *florenc-* etc., others *firenc-*, both, however, ending in *nc*. S-C *Florenca*, *Firenca* and *Bizant*, *Vizant* (the latter *Byzantium*) are examples of intralingual variants.

I shall confine myself to these examples of how I have determined bases for the following tables.

The number of entries combined in at least one case with *-ijsk* (list 1) runs to 66. Table 1 shows, for each language the number of entries with adjectives, including those denoted as baseless²⁰, formed with either the simple suffix *-sk* or with compound variants of it, including *-ijsk*. If in a given language there occurs more than one *-sk* derivative from the same base, the variant forms will be regarded as one only in the table. The reason for this is that the table is meant to show the general occurrence of the morpheme *-SK*, whether manifested as a simple suffix or not. S-C *levantijski*, *levantski* and *levantinski* are consequently counted as one instance of *-sk* with the entry *Levant*. (Adjectives not formed with *-ijsk* are included in list 2.)

TABLE 1 The number and percentage of the 66 entries containing adjectives formed with *-sk* or its allomorphs in each language

	Cz	Po	Slk	Br	Ru	Uk	Bu	Ma	S-C	Sln	Average
Number	55	60	48	34	43	35	34	19	45	38	41.1
Percentage	83.3	90.9	72.7	51.5	65.2	53.0	51.5	(28.8)	68.2	57.6	62.3

Table 1 is the basis for the further conclusions drawn from the tables below. From the table it can be gathered that for Czech for example the suffix *-sk* and/or one or more of its compound variants occurs in 55 of the 66 entries, i.e. 83.3% of all the entries. On the basis of the average 41.1 examples (=62.3%) we can see that Czech, Polish, Slovak, Russian, and Serbo-Croatian are above this value. On the other hand, only one of the languages, Macedonian, is represented with *-sk* forms in less than half of the 66 entries, to be exact in 19 entries altogether. The distance between Macedonian and the next to languages on the frequency scale is considerable, these languages being Belorussian and Bulgarian with 34 cases (=51.5%) each. As Macedonian adjectives were found in only 19 of the 66 cases, the statistical reliability must be considered lower here than for the other languages. This explains the brackets in the tables. The conclusions drawn for Macedonian must therefore be treated with great caution.

In a very few cases adjectives occur which are formed with other suffixes than *-sk* or its variants from a base combining with *-ijsk*. Such examples are *-ičn* in Sln *dionizičen* (*Dionysus*) and Br *daryčny* (*Doris/Dorian*) and *-ov* in Cz and Slk *gardový* (*guards*). Cf., with *-ijsk*, Po *dionizyjski* and S-C *gardijski*. I have not included such peripheral formations in the table. If so they would altogether have added a mere 0.6% to the average of 62.3%.

The purpose of table 2 is to present the number of *-ijsk* adjectives and their percentages relative to the total number of adjectives formed with *-sk* and its allomorphs. The calculation of the frequency is based on list 1 and the figures of table 1. Taking Polish as an example we can see that *-ijsk* occurs 50 times, which equals 83.3% of the total of 60 entries for Polish.

TABLE 2 The number and percentage of *-ijsk* formations out of the total number of entries for each language. The former number is to the left, the latter to the right of the slanting line

	Cz	Po	Slk	Br	Ru	Uk	Bu	Ma	S-C	Sln
Number	0/55	50/60	0/48	20/34	25/43	20/35	13/34	4/19	11/45	3/38
Percentage	0.0	83.3	0.0	58.8	58.1	57.1	38.2	(21.1)	24.4	7.9

Average: number 14.6/41.1
percentage 35.5

The suffix *-ijsk* is thus represented to an above-average degree in Polish, Belorussian, Russian, Ukrainian, and Bulgarian. It is among the West Slavonic languages that the extreme frequencies of *-ijsk* occur.

Thus, *-ijsk* has its highest (Polish - 83.3%) as well as its lowest (Czech and Slovak - 0.0%) frequency within the western group of Slavonic languages. All three East Slavonic languages have, as is shown in table 2, percentages for *-ijsk* above the average 35.5% (Belorussian - 58.8%, Russian - 58.1%, and Ukrainian - 57.1%). One of the South Slavonic languages, Bulgarian, is above average with its 38.2%, this, though, being a conspicuously lower percentage than is found in the East Slavonic group.

The occurrence of *-ijsk* in Macedonian, 21.1%, must be judged with great caution, as it corresponds to a mere four examples out of 19. On the other hand, the basis for a judgment of the Serbo-Croatian and Slovene material must be considered sufficiently broad and consequently the percentages of *-ijsk* in these two languages, 24.4% and 7.9%, are no doubt relevant. Consequently, there are great differences within the South Slavonic group, with the highest frequency of *-ijsk* for Bulgarian in the east and the lowest for Slovene in the west.

On the basis of lists 1 and 2, and table 2, table 3 below shows the percentage and number of cases where together with *-ijsk* there occurs another *-sk* variant from the same base. Czech and Slovak are not included here, there being no suffix *-ijsk* in these two languages. I do not make a distinction in the statistics between

the occurrence of one *-sk* variant besides *-ijsk* and that of two or more such variants. My interest here is focused upon the number of entries where besides *-ijsk* there occurs another *-sk* suffix. In other words, the intention of table 3 is to give an impression of the stability of *-ijsk* in the different languages.

TABLE 3 The number and percentage of *-ijsk* formations where besides *-ijsk* there occurs another *-sk* allomorph, for each language. This number is to the left, the total number of *-ijsk* formations to the right of the slanting line

	Po	Br	Ru	Uk	Bu	Ma	S-C	Sln
Number	9/50	3/20	9/25	5/20	4/13	1/4	6/11	1/3
Percentage	18.0	15.0	36.0	25.0	30.8	(25.0)	54.6	(33.3)
	Average: number 4.8/18.3							
	percentage 26.2							

Above the average are Russian, Bulgarian, Serbo-Croatian, and Slovene. As for Macedonian and Slovene it should be noted that the 25.0% and 33.3% correspond in reality to merely one out of four and one out of three cases respectively (hence percentages in brackets). In addition, as was stated above, the initial statistical basis of Macedonian was limited. One essential difference between the conclusions on Slovene and Macedonian is therefore that whereas my material on Macedonian has an uncertain basis in all the tables, Slovene is quite well exemplified. The few Slovene examples of *-ijsk* in my material, three, must consequently be considered a reflection of linguistic facts characteristic of Slovene. As in this language the position of *-ijsk* as such is weak, it is rather for the sake of completeness that table 3 includes Slovene and indicates the possibility of replacing one of these three cases of *-ijsk* with another *-sk* suffix.

It is natural that the abstracting of smaller units (table 3) from a statistically small corpus (table 2) may lead to vague conclusions. Even minor numerical differences between two languages may have considerable effects in percentage terms. In view of the larger initial corpus of Polish (50 examples) I regard the 18.0% of table 3 as a reliable figure. The lowest percentage of all the languages as to the exchangeability of *-ijsk* with other *-sk* suffixes is found in Belorussian. Considering that the Belorussian material, 20 examples, is smaller

than that of Polish, I find it doubtful whether the 15.0% of Belorussian should be placed on a par with the 18.0% of Polish in table 3. The great difference, however, between Belorussian and Russian, 15.0% and 36.0%, seems remarkable, the bases for these figures being much the same size. I find it might be concluded, though with some hesitation, that *-ijsk* is less exchangeable in Belorussian than in Russian. The 25.0% of Ukrainian, like Belorussian based on 20 examples, occupies an intermediate position between the other two East Slavonic languages. I prefer, however, to leave the Ukrainian percentage uninterpreted in other respects because of the small statistical basis of table 3.

Bulgarian's 30.8% and Serbo-Croatian's 54.6% are also difficult to judge statistically. Serbo-Croatian is the only language in which *-ijsk* is replaceable with other *-sk* suffixes in more than half the instances, e.g. *alpijski*, *alpski*, *alpinski*; *baltijski*, *baltski*, *baltički*; *dionizijski*, *dionizijeovski*. This might reflect a general inclination of Serbo-Croatian for variant forms, which in turn may possibly be due to the occurrence of two or more standards²¹.

By way of summary the following may be concluded:

1. While the suffix *-ijsk* does not occur at all in Czech and Slovak, among the Slavonic languages under discussion its highest frequency is found in the third member of the West Slavonic group, Polish. The suffix is less frequent in the East Slavonic languages than in Polish. In this group, however, it seems to have nearly the same frequency in all three languages. The occurrence of *-ijsk* in the South Slavonic group varies. It is most frequent in Bulgarian in the east, though rarer than among the East Slavonic languages. Slovene in the west has merely a couple of instances of *-ijsk*.
2. The exchangeability of *-ijsk* is hard to judge statistically because of the scanty material (in the case of Slovene, inherently so) for many of the languages. The suffix is no doubt stable in Polish, where there are rival *-sk* variants in only a fifth of the instances found. In the East Slavonic group *-ijsk* seems to be least exchangeable in Belorussian and most - more than twice as much as in Belorussian- in Russian. An analysis of other suffixal variants (especially *-sk* allomorphs) in this group could perhaps clarify whether there are marked differences between

the East Slavonic languages in this respect. The highest exchangeability among all the languages was found in Serbo-Croatian, possibly connected with the existence of several standards in that language.

Use of *-ijsk* specific to a single language or group of languages. Agreement in the use of this suffix between individual languages

Using the entries which comprise sufficient examples from the different languages to serve as a basis for comparison, it is possible to describe the use of *-ijsk* in particular cases as specific to Polish or to the East and South Slavonic subgroups. A single language is included in the comparison in the case of Polish, this being the only West Slavonic representative with *-ijsk*, and, moreover, being the only language with a considerable number of specific *-ijsk* adjectives. Only derivatives formed with *-sk* or its variants are compared. Bases of the same complexity as those combined with *-ijsk*, and bases with another structure than the *-ijsk* bases are included (see lists 1 and 2).

In view of the varying frequency of *-ijsk* in the different languages (see the comments on table 2) I find it advisable to set the lower limit for comparison with the equivalent *-sk* adjectives in other languages as follows: a) for Polish, three, of which at least two must be East Slavonic, and b) for the three East Slavonic languages, at least one Polish, and one Bulgarian example. The need for a Bulgarian example in the latter case is based on the figures of table 5 below showing that more than half the East Slavonic cases of *-ijsk* have Bulgarian equivalents formed with the same suffix. Concerning the four South Slavonic languages, there are no cases of *-ijsk* occurring in all of them, and being at the same time represented only within this subgroup.

Taking *Akkad* as an example, the use of *-ijsk* in Polish must be considered specific to Polish on the basis of list 1 with only this example under the entry discussed, and of list 2 with examples from all the three East Slavonic languages, and, moreover, from Bulgarian. All these examples from list 2 are formed with *-sk* (*akadskij* etc.). In the case of *Cambodia* the use of *-ijsk* will be regarded as specifically "Pan-East Slavonic". With this entry *-ijsk* occurs in all the three languages in question (list 1), whereas there are equivalents in Polish and Bulgarian

formed with other suffixes (list 2). In this particular case Macedonian and Serbo-Croatian as well as Slovene are also represented.

The following entries can then be considered specifically Polish cases of *-ijsk*: *Akkad, Alaska, Angola, Baku, Britain, Canada, Carrara, Congo, Copt, Cyprus, Ireland, Kurd(istan), Rhodes, Togo, Ufa*, and, among the appellatives, *Caesar* and *Cambrian*.

Specifically East Slavonic in this connection are *Cambodia, Florence* and *Malagasy*, whereas, as mentioned above, no specifically "Pan-South Slavonic" *-ijsk* formations can be found. It is also to be noted that *-ijsk* occurs with *Pythagoras* in Belorussian and Ukrainian - and only in these two East Slavonic languages - and, moreover, that in derivatives of *Syracuse* this suffix is only found in Serbo-Croatian, *sirakuzijski* (alongside *sirakuški*). Among the appellatives there is *gardi(j)ski* as specific to the two South Slavonic languages Serbo-Croatian and Macedonian.

Only in one case is there evident correspondence between Polish and the South Slavonic group as opposed to the East Slavonic one, viz. *Basque*, where *-ijsk* occurs in Polish, Bulgarian, Macedonian, and Serbo-Croatian. Slovene, however, has the form *baskovski*. Together with *baskijski* there is another form in Bulgarian, *baskski*, which agrees with those of the eastern group (Ru *baskskij* etc.).

The East Slavonic languages are quite uniform as regards their use of *-ijsk*. My material includes 21 cases where *-ijsk* is found in at least two of the three languages - the third either has another *-sk* allomorph or no adjective at all. Differentiation occurs in the following four cases: *Andes* (Br *-sk*, Ru *-ijsk*, *-sk*, Uk *-ijs'k*), *Levant* (Ru *-ijsk*, *-insk*, Uk *-yns'k* - no example from Belorussian), *Pythagoras* (Br *-yjsk*, *-èjsk*, Ru *-ejsk*, Uk *-ijs'k*, *-ejs'k*) and *Sumer* (Br *-yjsk*, Ru *-sk*, Uk *-s'k*). The *-ijsk* with *Pythagoras* is East Slavonic, as was also pointed out above, and *-ijsk* with *Sumer* occurs not only in Belorussian, but in Polish too. As well as in Russian and Ukrainian, *Andes* is combined with *-ijsk* in Polish. Ru *levantijskij*, finally, has a parallel in S-C *levantijski*.

I have found no examples of a complete series of *-ijsk* derivatives in all four South Slavonic languages. It should be remembered that Slovene and Macedonian are represented by only three and four examples of *-ijsk* respectively (see table 2), and that an elimination of non-occurrences might alter the picture (no derivatives of *Dionysus* in Bulgarian and Macedonian or of *Lesbos* in Macedonian, *-ijsk* other-

wise with these two entries in the South Slavonic group).

In view of the great number of *-ijsk* formations in Polish it is worth noting that unlike some of the other Slavonic languages Polish does not use *-ijsk* in the cases of *Alps, Balt, Cambodia, Doris/Dorian, Florence, Levant, Malagasy, Malta, Pythagoras, and Syracuse*. In most of these cases there are other compound *-sk* variants in Polish, e.g. *alpejski, bałtycki, kambodżański*. Only two contain the simple *-sk*, viz. *florencki* (alongside *florentyński*, however) and *malgaski*.

In the foregoing I have tried to determine which *-ijsk* formations may be looked upon as specific. The prerequisite for establishing such specificity of occurrence was a large enough number of corresponding adjectives, formed from the same entry though not with *-ijsk*, in the other languages. As regards *-ijsk* cases found in one language only - whether there are *-sk* adjectives in the other languages or not - it will be noted that in all Polish has 30 (e.g. *Cyprus, Dacca, Elis*), and Russian, Serbo-Croatian and Ukrainian one case each (*Sorrento, Atlantic, Syracuse*). In the light of table 2, reflecting the total number of *-ijsk* occurrences (50, 25, 11, and 20 for these languages), we find that *-ijsk* formations observed in just one language represent 60% of all the Polish adjectives of this type (30 out of 50), and 4%, 9.1%, and 5.0% of the Russian, Serbo-Croatian, and Ukrainian cases in question (one out of 25, 11, and 20).

These solitary cases are excluded from tables 4 and 5 below. Table 4 is intended to present, for each individual language, the number and percentage of *-ijsk* formations this language shares with each of the other languages. In table 5, which is subordinate to table 4, the languages are ranked according to their degree of correspondence. The tables only include *-ijsk* formations of the first or 'reference' language to which there are equivalents in the other languages - whatever suffix they are formed with - from the same bases as the *-ijsk* adjectives concerned. As only the occurrence of an adjective in the other languages is of interest here - not the number of them - adjectival variants will be regarded as one instance. If one of the variants is an *-ijsk* adjective, only this particular variant will be taken into account. Assuming Ukrainian is the reference language and Polish the language it is compared with, we find (table 4) that 17 Ukrainian *-ijsk* adjectives have Polish equivalents formed from the same base. In nine cases there are *-ijsk* formations in Polish too. These nine cases make up 52.9% of the 17 cases. Polish is thus

found to use *-ijsk* in 52.9% of all the comparable *-ijsk* cases of Ukrainian. In table 5 the percentages are arranged in order of size for each reference language. Still taking Ukrainian as the reference language, we can see that Polish with its 52.9% is ranked fourth after Russian, Belorussian, and Bulgarian with 94.1%, 93.8%, and 62.5% respectively. This order of rank should consequently be interpreted as meaning that the use of *-ijsk* in Ukrainian agrees best with Russian and Belorussian and somewhat better with Bulgarian than with Polish.

The low degree of agreement between Polish and the other languages (average 31.5%) is, of course, to be expected in view of the many solitary *-ijsk* instances specific to Polish. Leaving aside Slovene (82.4% on average), the degree of correspondence of the other languages oscillates between 53.6% (Belorussian) and 62.7% (Bulgarian). Table 4 shows that the correspondence between the three members of the East Slavonic group is very high (90.0%-94.7%). We see from table 5 that the East Slavonic languages have most agreement within their own group. Moreover, it is with these three languages that Bulgarian tallies best, as reflected by the percentage range of 83.3%-90.9%. The East Slavonic group comes first for Polish as the reference language too, even though there is agreement in only half the cases or less (percentages of 40.9%-48.4%).

TABLE 4 Comparison of the use of *-ijsk* between pairs of languages

The reference languages are given in boldface at the heads of columns, the languages compared with are arranged vertically on the left-hand side. The number above the line in each cluster of figures is the number of entries where the reference language uses *-ijsk* and the language compared with uses an adjective from the same base. Below the line is the occurrence of *-ijsk* formations in the language compared with in absolute numbers and as a percentage of the figure above the line. At the bottom average numbers and percentages for the reference languages are shown

TABLE 4 (Text of the table, see the preceding page)

	Po	Br	Ru	Uk	Bu	Ma	S-C	Sln
Po	-	$\frac{20}{12}=60.0\%$	$\frac{23}{15}=65.2\%$	$\frac{17}{9}=52.9\%$	$\frac{12}{8}=66.7\%$	$\frac{(3)}{(2)}=66.7\%$	$\frac{9}{5}=55.6\%$	$\frac{2}{2}=100.0\%$
Br	$\frac{25}{12}=48.0\%$	-	$\frac{19}{18}=94.7\%$	$\frac{16}{15}=93.8\%$	$\frac{11}{10}=90.9\%$	$\frac{(4)}{(2)}=50.0\%$	$\frac{6}{4}=66.7\%$	$\frac{1}{1}=100.0\%$
Ru	$\frac{31}{15}=48.4\%$	$\frac{20}{18}=90.0\%$	-	$\frac{17}{16}=94.1\%$	$\frac{12}{10}=83.3\%$	$\frac{(4)}{(2)}=50.0\%$	$\frac{8}{6}=75.0\%$	$\frac{3}{2}=66.7\%$
Uk	$\frac{22}{9}=40.9\%$	$\frac{16}{15}=93.8\%$	$\frac{17}{16}=94.1\%$	-	$\frac{11}{10}=90.9\%$	$\frac{(3)}{(2)}=66.7\%$	$\frac{8}{5}=62.5\%$	$\frac{1}{1}=100.0\%$
Bu	$\frac{23}{8}=34.8\%$	$\frac{18}{10}=55.6\%$	$\frac{18}{10}=55.6\%$	$\frac{16}{10}=62.5\%$	-	$\frac{(4)}{(3)}=75.0\%$	$\frac{7}{5}=71.4\%$	$\frac{2}{2}=100.0\%$
Ma	$\frac{(10)}{(2)}=20.0\%$	$\frac{(8)}{(2)}=25.0\%$	$\frac{(8)}{(2)}=25.0\%$	$\frac{(9)}{(2)}=22.2\%$	$\frac{(7)}{(3)}=42.9\%$	-	$\frac{(5)}{(3)}=60.0\%$	$\frac{(0)}{(0)}=0.0\%$
S-C	$\frac{31}{5}=16.1\%$	$\frac{18}{4}=22.2\%$	$\frac{19}{6}=31.6\%$	$\frac{18}{5}=27.8\%$	$\frac{12}{5}=41.7\%$	$\frac{(4)}{(3)}=75.0\%$	-	$\frac{3}{2}=66.7\%$
Sln	$\frac{27}{2}=7.4\%$	$\frac{16}{1}=6.3\%$	$\frac{16}{2}=12.5\%$	$\frac{15}{1}=6.7\%$	$\frac{12}{2}=6.7\%$	$\frac{(4)}{(0)}=0.0\%$	$\frac{10}{2}=20.0\%$	-
Average	$\frac{24.1}{7.6}=31.5\%$	$\frac{16.6}{8.9}=53.6\%$	$\frac{17.1}{9.9}=57.9\%$	$\frac{15.4}{8.3}=53.9\%$	$\frac{11.0}{6.9}=62.7\%$	$\frac{(3.7)}{(2.0)}=54.1\%$	$\frac{7.6}{4.3}=56.6\%$	$\frac{1.7}{1.4}=82.4\%$

TABLE 5 Ranking positions and percentages in connection with *-ijsk* for all languages compared with a reference language

Ranking positions are given along the top. Reference languages are in boldface at the far left, followed by the languages compared with and their percentages, transferred from table 4. At the bottom the average ranking position of each language is given.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Po	Ru 48.4%	Br 48.0%	Uk 40.9%	Bu 34.8%	(Ma 20.0%)	S-C 16.1%	Sln 7.4%
Br	Uk 93.8%	Ru 90.0%	Po 60.0%	Bu 55.6%	(Ma 25.0%)	S-C 22.2%	Sln 6.3%
Ru	Br 94.7%	Uk 94.1%	Po 65.2%	Bu 55.6%	S-C 31.6%	(Ma 25.0%)	Sln 12.5%
Uk	Ru 94.1%	Br 93.8%	Bu 62.5%	Po 52.9%	S-C 27.8%	(Ma 22.2%)	Sln 6.7%
Bu	Br 90.9%	-	Ru 83.3%	Po 66.7%	(Ma 42.9%)	S-C 41.7%	Sln 16.7%
Uk	"						
(Ma	Bu 75.0%	-	Po 66.7%	-	Br 50.0%	-	Sln 0.0%
S-C	"		Uk "		Ru ")
S-C	Ru 75.0%	Bu 71.4%	Br 66.7%	Uk 62.5%	(Ma 60.0%)	Po 55.6%	Sln 20.0%
(Sln	Po 100.0%	-	-	-	Ru 66.7%	-	(Ma 0.0%)
Br	"				S-C "		
Uk	"						
Bu	")
Average ranking position:							
	2.1:Br, Uk	2.6:Ru	2.7:Bu	3.4:Po	4.9:S-C	(5.6:Ma)	7.0:Sln

With an East Slavonic language as the reference language, therefore, the first and second positions are occupied by languages of the same group. The third position is taken up by Polish, as far as Belorussian and Russian are concerned (60.0% and 65.2%), followed closely by Bulgarian (55.6% for both). The opposite applies to Ukrainian, having greater agreement with Bulgarian (62.5%) than with Polish (52.9%). Moreover, Bulgarian and Polish occupy the fourth position with each other.

I pointed out earlier that my material shows no complete series of any use of *-ijsk*, specific to all four South Slavonic languages. The impression of a lack of conformity within this group is not eliminated by the conclusions of table 4. Bulgarian, as was just pointed out, agrees most with the East Slavonic group. In addition it shows greater agreement with Polish (66.7%) than with e.g. Serbo-Croatian (41.7%).

Bulgarian as the language compared with is ranked first with Macedonian and Slovene, in both instances alongside other languages, however, and ranked second with Serbo-Croatian. With Macedonian as the reference language, Serbo-Croatian shares the first position with Bulgarian, whereas it is placed fifth as regards Slovene as the reference language - after Polish, Belorussian, Ukrainian and Bulgarian which share the first position. It should also be noted that Macedonian and Slovene do not share a single *-ijsk* formation in my material, possibly, however, due to the scanty Macedonian material.

I have discussed above, on the one hand, certain cases of *-ijsk* specific to a single language or group of languages and, on the other hand, the conformity in general between languages as regards this suffix. My conclusions can be summarized as follows:

1. My material does not contain any *-ijsk* formations specific to the South Slavonic group. Three cases must be considered specific to the East Slavonic languages (*Cambodia, Florence, Malagasy*), and seventeen to Polish (e.g. *Akkad, Caesar, Cyprus*). These observations are in line with my conclusions about the frequency of *-ijsk* being highest in Polish and the East Slavonic group.
2. As for the South Slavonic languages, no greater agreement in the use of *-ijsk* was found within the group than in relation to the other Slavonic languages. With Bulgarian as a reference language the other South Slavonic languages are preceded in rank by the three East

Slavonic languages as well as by Polish. The East Slavonic group, however, is characterized by great mutual uniformity. Due to the many *-ijsk* formations typical of this language alone, Polish has proportionally the fewest connections of all with the rest of the languages in question.

Additional comments on *-ijsk*

The fact that in three quarters of the cases *-ijsk* combines with *d*, *t*, *g*, *k* and *r* must be left uninterpreted here for lack of general Slavonic data either on the combinatorial qualities of compound variants of *-sk* or on the distribution of final phonemes in non-Slavonic toponymical or ethnonymical bases. As was mentioned earlier, these two categories prevail in *-ijsk* formations, very few appellatives being represented here.

In addition, the fact that *-ijsk* has not been found to combine with either *n* or *j* must be seen in a larger context. The absence of combinations of a final *n* in bases with the suffix *-ijsk* might be morphologically conditioned in view of the compound suffix *-eńsk* of Polish, which to some extent is attached to bases ending in *n* in adjectives derived from non-Slavonic toponyms, *Siena* - *sienieński*, *Smyrna* - *smyrneński* etc. taken from SPP.

The need for a wider context also applies to the semantic aspect of the entries discussed in this study. It would otherwise be difficult to judge correctly the fact that half the entries are connected with antiquity.

Conclusions

Finally, as regards the use of *-ijsk* in the languages discussed in this study, i.e. the West Slavonic languages Czech, Polish, and Slovak, the East Slavonic Belorussian, Russian, and Ukrainian, and the South Slavonic Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbo-Croatian, and Slovene, the following brief conclusions may be drawn:

a) The geographical range of *-ijsk*

The suffix does not occur in Czech or Slovak. It has its highest frequency in the third West Slavonic language, Polish, and its next highest in the East Slavonic languages. It is less common in the South Slavonic group, with an evident difference, however, between Bulgarian in the east, possessing a fair number of

cases of *-ijsk*, and Slovene in the west with only a couple of instances. Regarding the geographical distribution, a specific use of the suffix can be established for Polish in the first place, and to a lesser extent also for the East Slavonic group. I have described seventeen *-ijsk* formations as specific to Polish and three as specific to the East Slavonic languages (out of a total of 66 entries). No common specific use of the suffix has been found in the South Slavonic languages, which, as was just mentioned, are characterized by a lower occurrence of *-ijsk* generally, however.

b) The stability of *-ijsk*

Polish and Belorussian show the greatest stability. The East Slavonic group, however, is not as homogeneous in this respect as under (a) above. This state of affairs might to a certain extent be due to limited statistical data. This deficiency is even more marked in the South Slavonic group. The many instances in Serbo-Croatian where *-ijsk* is replaceable with other *-sk* variants possibly reflect different standards, so typical of this language.

c) Agreement in the use of *-ijsk* between individual languages

The great mutual uniformity between the three East Slavonic languages is conspicuous. The South Slavonic languages, on the other hand, show no greater correspondence within the group than with other Slavonic languages. Bulgarian has more *-ijsk* formations in common with each of the East Slavonic languages and with Polish than with Serbo-Croatian. Polish agrees best with the East Slavonic languages. Generally speaking, however, Polish has the lowest degree of agreement of all the languages, due to its much higher frequency of the suffix as such and, moreover, of specific *-ijsk* formations.

d) The phonological and semantic features of the bases combining with *-ijsk*

With occasional exceptions bases combining with *-ijsk* denote proper nouns (particularly toponyms) and also ethnonyms. The final phonemes of the bases are always consonants, especially *d*, *t*, *g*, *k* and *r*.

List of adjectives not formed with *-ijsk*, and their base words (list 2)

As in the list of *-ijsk* adjectives (list 1) proper nouns and ethnonyms, on the one hand, and appellatives, on the other, are given separately. As regards references, see the comments preceding list 1. Also see note 5. The material below is divided into three categories, (a), (b) and (c); (a) includes adjectives derived from the same base as an *-ijsk* adjective, (b) includes adjectives whose bases have not been found to combine with *-ijsk*, (c) includes adjectives whose base words are not clear-cut and cannot be determined with reference to other languages. As a matter of fact, (c) is of interest only in the case of *Atlantic*. Other baseless adjectives belong to categories (a) or (b).

List 2

Proper nouns and ethnonyms

- AKKAD: a) Br *Akad* - *akadski* (BŠĚ), Bu *Akad* - *akadski* (KBE), Cz *Akkad* - *akkadský* (IES), Po *Akad* - *akadzki* (SPP), Ru *Akkad* - *akkadskij* (SĚS), Uk *Akkad* - *akkads'kyj* (URES)
- ALASKA: a) Br *Aljaska* - *aljaskinski* (BRS), Bu *Aljaska* - *aljaski* (KBE), Cz *Aljaška* - *aljašský* (SSČ), Ma *Aljaska* - *aljaski* (RMJ), Po *Alaska* - *alaski* (SPP), Ru *Aljaska* - *aljaskinskij* (BRS), S-C *Aljaska* - *aljaski* (RMJ), Slk *Aljaška* - *aljašský* (SSJ), Sln *Aljaska* - *aljaški* (SP), Uk *Aljaska* - *aljaskyns'kyj* (URES)
- ALPS: a) Cz *Alpy* - *alpský* (SSČ), Ma *Alpi* - *alpski*, *alpinski* (SMR), Po *Alpy* - *alpejski* (SPP), S-C *Alpe*, *Alpi* (PHKJ) - *alpski*, *alpinski* (RSKJ), Slk *Alpy* - *alpský* (SSJ), Sln *Alpe* - *alpski* (SP)
- ANDES: a) Br *Andy* - *andski* (BRS), Bu *Andi* - *andski* (DD), Cz *Andy* - *andský* (SSČ), Ru *Andy* - *andskij* (BRS), S-C *Ande*, *Andi* - *andski* (PHKJ), Slk *Andy* - *andský* (SSJ)
- ANGOLA: a) Br *Anhola* - *anholski* (BRS), Cz *Angola* - *angolský* (SSČ), Ma *Angola* - *angolski* (RMJ), Po *Angola* - *angolski* (SPP), Ru *Angola* - *angolskij* (BRS), *angolezskij* (RG80²²), S-C *Angola* - *angolski* (RMJ), Slk *Angola* - *angolský* (SSJ)
- ATLANTIC: a) Ma *Atlantik* - *atlantski* (SMR), S-C *Atlantik* - *atlantski* (RSKJ), Sln *Atlantik* - *atlantski* (SP)
 b) Cz *Atlantik* - *atlantický* (SSJČ), Po *Atlantyk* - *atlantycki* (SPP), Ru *Atlantika* - *atlantičes-kij* (RUS), S-C *Atlantik* - *atlantički* (RSKJ),

- Slk *Atlantik* - *atlantický* (SSJ), Uk *Atlantyka* - *atlantyčnyj* (RUS)
- BAKU: c) Br *atlantyčny* (BRS), Bu *atlantičen* (RBE), *atlantičeski* (RSBKE)
- a) Br *Baku* - *bakinski* (BRS), Po *Baku* - *bakiňski* (SPP), Ru *Baku* - *bakinskij* (RUS), Uk *Baku* - *bakyns'kyj* (RUS)
- b) Cz *Baku* - *bakuský* (SSČ), Slk *Baku* - *bakuský* (SSJ)
- BALT: a) Cz *balt* - *baltský*, *baltický* (SSJČ), Ma *baltički* (RMJ), Po *bałtowie* (pl.) (WEP) - *bałtycki* (SPP), S-C *balt* - *baltski*, *baltički* (ESR), Slk *balti* (pl.) - *baltský*, *baltický*, Sln *balt* - *baltski* (SP)
- BASQUE: a) Br *bask* - *baskski* (BRS), Bu *bask-baskski* (ABR), Cz *bask* - *baskický* (SSČ), Ru *bask* - *baskskij* (RUS), Slk *bask* - *baskický* (SSJ), Sln *baski* (pl.) - *baskovski* (SP), Uk *bask* - *bask'skyj* (RUS)
- BRITAIN: a) Cz *Británie* - *britský* (SSJČ), S-C *Britanija* - *britski* (RSKJ), Slk *Británia* - *britský* (SSJ)
- b) Br *Brytaniya* - *brytanski* (BRS), Bu *Britanija* - *britanski* (KBE), Ma *Britanija* - *britanski* (RMJ), Ru *Britanija* - *britanskij* (RUS), S-C *Britanija* - *britanski* (RMJ), Sln *Britanija* - *britanski* (SP), Uk *Brytaniya* - *brytanskij* (RUS)
- BUDDHA: a) Bu *Buda* - *budistki* (KBE), Cz *Buddha* - *buddhistický* (SSJČ), Ma *Buda* - *budistički* (PMLJ), S-C *Buda* (ESR) - *budistički* (RSKJ), Slk *Budha* - *budhistický* (SSJ), Sln *Buda* - *budistovski*, *budističen* (SP)
- b) Po *Budda* - *buddaistyczny* (SPP)
- BYZANTIUM: a) Cz *Byzanc*, *Byzancie* - *byzantský* (SSČ), *byzantský* (ČSS), Po *Bizancjum* - *bizantyňski* (SPP), S-C *Bizant*, *Vizant* - *bizantski*, *vizantski*, *bizantinski*, *vizantinski* (RSKJ), Slk *Byzancia*, *Byzant*, *Byzantsko* - *byzantský*, *byzantínsky* (SSJ), Sln *Bizanc* - *bizantínski* (SP)
- b) Br *Vizantyja* - *vizantyjski* (BRS), Bu *Vizantija* - *vizantijski* (KBE), Ma *Vizantija* - *vizantiski* (RMJ), Ru *Vizantija* - *vizantijskij* (RUS), S-C *Bizantija* - *bizantijski* (RSKJ), *Vizantija* - *vizantijski* (RMJ), Uk *Vizantija* - *vizantijs'kyj* (RUS)

- CAMBODIA: a) Bu *Kambodža - kambodžki* (NBR), Cz *Kambodža - kambodžský* (SSČ), Ma *Kambodža - kambodžanski* (RMJ), Po *Kambodža - kambodžaňski* (SPP), S-C *Kambodža - kambodžanski* (RMJ), Slk *Kambodža - kambodžský* (SSJ), Sln *Kambodža - kamboški* (SP)
- CANADA: a) Br *Kanada - kanadski* (BRS), Bu *Kanada - kanadski* (RSBKE), Cz *Kanada - kanadský* (ČSS), Ma *Kanada - kanadski* (RMJ), Ru *Kanada - kanadskij* (RUS), S-C *Kanada - kanadski* (RMJ), Slk *Kanada - kanadský* (SSJ), Sln *Kanada - kanadski* (SP), Uk *Kanada - kanads'kyj* (RUS)
- CARRARA: a) Br *kararski* (BRS), Bu *Karara* (DD) + *kararski* (NBR), Cz *Carrara - carrarský/kararský* (SSČ), Ru *Karrara* (SES) - *karrarskij* (RUS), S-C *Karara - kararski* (RSKNJ), Slk *Carrara - carrarský/kararský* (SSJ), Sln *Carrara - carrarski/kararski* (SP), Uk *Karrara* (URES) - *karars'kyj* (RUS)
- CHARTRES: a) Ru *Šartr - šartorskij* (SES), Slk *Chartres - chartreský* (SSJ)
- CHILE: a) Cz *Chile - chilský* (SSČ), S-C *Čile - čilski* (PHKJ), Slk *Chile - chilský/čilsky* (SSJ), Sln *Čile - čilski, čilenski* (SP)
b) Br *Čyli - čylijski* (BRS), Bu *Čili - čilijski* (BAR), Ma *Čile - čileanski* (RMJ), Ru *Čili - čilijskij* (RUS), S-C *Čile - čileanski* (RMJ), čilenski (PHKJ), Uk *Čili - čilijs'kyj* (RUS)
- COLOMBO: a) Cz *Kolombo - kolombský* (SSČ), Slk *Kolombo - kolombský* (SSJ)
- CONGO: a) Cz *Kongo - kongský, konžský* (SSČ), Slk *Kongo - konžský* (SSJ), Sln *Kongo - kongovski* (SP)
b) Br *Konha - kanhalezski* (BRS), Bu *Kongo - kongoanski* (WBD²³), Ma *Kongo - kongoanski* (RMJ), Ru *Kongo - kongolezskij* (RUS), S-C *Kongo - kongoanski* (RMJ), *kongoleški* (ŠHR), Uk *Konho - konholez'kyj* (RUS)
- COPT: a) Br *kopty* (pl.) - *kopcki* (BSÉ²⁴), Bu *kopt - koptski* (NBR), Cz *kopt - koptský, koptický* (SSJČ), Ru *kopt - koptskij* (RUS), S-C *kopt - koptski* (RSKNJ), Slk *kopti* (pl.) - *koptický* (SSJ), Sln *kopti* (pl.) - *koptski, koptovski* (SP), Uk *kopt - kopts'kyj* (RUS)
- CYPRUS: a) Br *Kipr - kipsrski* (BRS), Bu *Kipär - kipärski* (BAR), Cz *Kypr - kyperský* (SSČ), Ma *Kipar - kiparski* (RMJ), Ru *Kipr - kipsrskij, kipriotskij* (RUS), S-C *Kipar - kiparski* (RMJ), Slk *Cyprus - cyperský* (SSJ), Sln *Ciper - ciprski* (SP), Uk *Kipr - kipsr'kyj, kipriots'kyj* (RUS)

- DACCA: a) Cz *Dháka* - *dhácký* (SSČ)
- DIONYSUS: a) Cz *Dionýsos* - *dionýský*, *dionýsovský* (SSJČ), S-C *Dionis* (MEP) - *dionizijevski* (RSKNJ), Slk *Dionýzos* - *dionýzovský* (SSJ), Sln *Dioniz* - *dionizižen* (SP)
- DORIS, DORIAN: a) Br *daryčny* (RBS), Cz *dór* - *dórský*, *dórický* (SSČ), Ma *dorski* (RMJ), Po *Doryda*, *dorowie* (pl.) - *dorycki* (WEP), Ru *Dorida*, *dorjane* (pl.) - *doričeskij* (BoSÉ), S-C *dorani* (pl.), *dorci* (pl.) (MEP) - *dorski* (RMJ), Slk *dór* - *dórsky* (SSJ), Sln *Doris*, *Dorida*, *dorec* - *dorski* (SP), Uk *dorjani* (pl.) (URES) - *doryčnyj* (RUS)
- DRAVIDIAN: a) Bu *dravidi* (pl.) - *dravidski* (KBE), Cz *drávid* - *drávidský* (SSJČ), Ru *dravid* - *dravidskij* (RUS), S-C *dravidi* (pl.) - *dravidski* (MEP), Sln *dravid* - *dravidski* (SSKJ), Uk *dravid* - *dravids'kyj* (RUS)
- EVENK: a) Bu *evenk-evenkski* (RBE), Cz *evenkové* (pl.) - *evencký* (IES)
- FLORENCE: a) Br *Flarěncyja* - *flarěncinski* (BRS), Bu *Florencija* - *florentinski* (NBR), Cz *Florencie* - *florentský*, *florentinský* (SSČ), Ma *Firenca* - *firentinski* (RMJ), Po *Florencja* - *florenci*, *florentyňski* (SPP), Ru *Florencija* - *florentinskij* (BRS), S-C *Firenca* - *firentinski* (RMJ), *Firenca* - *florentinski* (EDSW) Slk *Florenca* - *florentský*, *florentínski* (SS) Sln *Firence* - *fireňski*, *Firenca* - *florentirski* (SP), Uk *Florencija* - *florentyns'kyj* (URS)
- HONGKONG: a) Cz *Hongkong* - *hongkongský* (SSČ), Ma *Hongko hongkonški* (RMJ), Ru *Gonkong* - *gonkongskij* (SÉS), S-C *Hongkong* - *hongkonški* (RI) Slk *Hongkong* - *hongkongský* (SR34²⁵)
b) Bu *Chonkon* - *chonkonski* (KBE)
- IRELAND: a) Cz *Irsko* - *irský* (SSČ), Ma *Irska* - *irski* (RMJ), S-C *Irska* - *irski* (RMJ), Slk *Írsk* - *írsky* (SSJ), Sln *Irska* - *irski* (SP)
b) Br *Irlandyja* - *irlandski* (RBS), Bu *Irlandija* - *irlandski* (RSBKE), Po *Irelandia* - *irlandzki* (SPP), Ru *Irlandija* - *irlandskij* (RUS), Uk *Irlandija* - *irlands'kyj* (RUS)
- ISTHMUS (OF CORINTH): a) Cz *Istmos*, *Istmus* - *istmický* (SSJČ)
- KURDISTAN, KURD: a) Br *Kurdystan*, *kurd* - *kurdski* (BRS), Bu *Kjurdistan* (DD), *kjurd* - *kjurdski* (BAR),

- Cz — *Kurdistán, kurd - kurdský* (SSČ), Ru *Kurdistan, kurd - kurdskij* (BRS), S-C *Kurdistan kurd - kurdski* (ŠHR), Slk *Kurdistan, kurd kurdský* (SSJ), Sln *Kurdistan, kurdi* (pl.) *kurdski* (SP), Uk *Kurdystan, kurd - kurds'k* (RUS)
- b) Br *Kurdystan - kurdystanski* (BRS), Cz *Kurdistán - kurdistánský* (SSČ), Ru *Kurdistan - kurdistsanskij* (BRS), S-C *Kurdistan - kurdistan* (ŠHR), Slk *Kurdistan - kurdistanský* (SSJ), *Kurdystan* (RUS) - *kurdystans'kyj* (URE)
- LESBOS: a) Cz *Lesbos - lesbický* (PČP), Slk *Lesbos - lesbický* (SSJ), Sln *Lesbos - lesbiški, lesbičer* (SP)
- b) Cz *Lesbos - lesboský* (SSČ), Ru *Lesbos - lesboskij* (BARS), Slk *Lesbos - lesboský* (SSJ)
- LEVANT: a) Bu *Levant - levantinski* (NBR), Cz *Levanta levantský, levantinský* (SSJČ), Po *Lewant - lewantyński* (SPP), Ru *Levant - levantinskij* (RUS), S-C *Levant - levantski, levantinski* (RSKJ), Slk *Levanta - levantský, levantínsky* (SSJ), Sln *Levanta - levantski, levantinski* (Uk *Levant - lewantyns'kyj* (RUS)
- LOCRI, LOCRIAN: a) Sln *Lokris, Lokrida, lokri* (pl.) - *lokriški* (SP)
- b) Ru *Lokrida - lokridskij* (BoSĚ)
- LUSAKA: a) Cz *Lusaka - lusacký* (SSČ), Slk *Lusaka - lusacký* (SSJ)
- MALAGASY: a) Br *mal'haški* (BSĚ²⁶), Bu *malgaški* (BoRS), *malgaši* (pl.) - *malgašský* (IES), Po *malga - malgaski* (SOJP), Ru *mal'gaš - mal'gašskij* (RUS), S-C *malagas* (, *madegas*) - *malgaški* (I Slk *malgaš - malgašský* (SSJ), Ukr *mal'haš mal'has'kyj* (RUS), *mal'hašs'kyj* (URES)
- MALTA: a) Cz *Malta - maltský* (SSČ), *maltézský* (ČSS), *Malta - maltežanski* (RMJ), Po *Malta - malt. ski* (SPP), S-C *Malta - malteški* (RMJ), *malt* (ESR), Slk *Malta - maltský, maltézsky* (VR: Sln *Malta - malteški* (SP)
- MAURITIUS: b) Bu *Mavricij - mavricianski* (EAJa), Cz *Mauritius²⁷ - mauricijský* (SSČ), Ru *Mavrikij - n rikijskij* (SĚS), Slk *Maurícus - maurícijský* (SR49²⁸)
- MONACO: a) Bu *Monako - monakski* (NBR²⁹), Cz *Monako - nacký* (SSČ), Slk *Monako - monacký* (SSJ), *Monako - monaški* (SP), Uk *Monako - monak. kyj* (OSUM)

- NORICUM: b) Cz *Norikum* - *norický* (SSJČ), S-C *Norik* - *norički* (RSKJ), Sln *Norik*, *Norikum* - *noriški* (SP)
- OLYMPUS: a) Cz *Olymp* - *olympský*, *olympanský*, *olympický* (SSJČ), Ru *Olimp* - *olimpičeskij* (RUS), S-C *Olimp* - *olimpiski* (RSKJ), Slk *Olymp* - *olympský*, *olympický* (SSJ), Sln *Olimp* - *olimpiski* (SP), Uk *Olimp* - *olimp's'kyj* (RUS)
- PAROS: a) Cz *Paros* - *parský* (PČP), S-C *Paros* - *parsi* (MEP)
- PELASGIAN: b) Bu *Paros* (ABR³⁰) - *paroski* (NBR³¹)
a) Cz *pelasgové* (pl.) (PSN) - *pelasgický* (SSJČ)
Ru *pelasg* - *pelasgičeskij* (BARS), S-C *pelaz*, (pl.) - *pelazgički* (PHKJ), Slk *pelasgický* (Mist.)
- PONTUS: a) Cz *Pont*, *Pontos*, *Pontus* - *pontský*, *pontický* (SSJČ), Slk *Pontus* - *pontský*, *pontický* (SSJ)
Sln *Pont*, *Pontos* - *pontski* (SP)
- PYTHAGORAS: a) Br *Pifahor* - *pifahorejski* (BSĚ), Bu *Pitagor* - *pitagorejski* (KBE), *pitagorski* (ABR), Cz *Pythagoras* - *pythagorský*, *pythagorejský*, *pythagorovský* (SSJČ), Po *Pitagoras* - *pitagorejski* (SPP), Ru *Pifagor* (SĚS) - *pifagorejskij* (RUS)
S-C *Pitagora* (MEP) - *pitagorski*, *pitagorejski*, *pitagorovski*, *pitagorovački* (RSKJ), Slk *Pythagoras* - *pytagorejský*, *pytagorovský* (SSJ), Sln *Pitagora*, *Pitagoras* - *pitagorski* (ASS), *pitagorejski* (SP), Uk *Pifahor* - *pifahorejs'kyj* (URES)
- RHODES: a) Cz *Rhodos* - *rhodský* (SSČ), S-C *Rod* - *rodski* (PHKJ), Slk *Rodos* - *rodský* (SSJ)
b) Br *Rados* - *radoski* (BRS), Bu *Rodos* - *rodoski* (DD), Ru *Rodos* - *rodoskij* (RUS), S-C *Rodos* - *rodoski* (PHKJ), Slk *Rodos* - *rodoský* (SSJ), Sln *Rodos* - *rodoski* (SP), Uk *Rodos* - *rodos'ki* (RUS)
- RUANDA: a) Cz *Rwanda* - *rwandský* (SSČ), S-C *Ruanda* - *ruandski* (HSER), Slk *Rwanda* - *rwandský* (SE)
- SAHARA: a) Bu *Sachara* - *transsacharski* 'trans-Saharan' (KBE), Cz *Sahara* - *saharský* (SSČ), Ma *Sahara* - *saharski* (RMJ), S-C *Sahara* - *saharski* (RMJ), Slk *Sahara* - *saharský* (SSJ), Sln *Sahara* - *saharski* (SP)
- SRI LANKA: a) Cz *Lanka* - *lanský* (PČP), *Srí Lanka* - *srílanský* (SSČ), Slk *Srí Lanka* - *srílanský* (SR42³³)

- SUMER, SUMERIAN: a) Bu *Šumer, šumeri* (pl.) - *šumerski* (KBE)
Cz *Sumer* (PSN), *sumer - sumerský* (SSJČ), Po *Šumer, sumer - sumerski, sumerycki* (SPP), Ru *Šumer, šumer - šumerskij* (RUS), S-C *sumerci* (pl.), *sumeri* (pl.) (MEP), *sumeranin - sumeski* (ESR), Slk *Šuméria, šuméran - šumerský* (NSS), Sln *Sumer, sumerci* (pl.) - *sumerski* (SP), Uk *Šumer, šumer - šumers'kyj* (RUS)
- SYRACUSE: a) Cz *Syrakusy - syrakuský* (SSČ), Ma *Sirakuza - sirakuški* (RMJ), Po *Syrakuzy - syrakuzanski* (SPP), S-C *Sirakuza - sirakuški* (RMJ), Slk *Syrakúzy - syrakúzsky* (SSJ), Sln *Sirakuze - sirakuški* (SP), Uk *Sirakuzy - sirakuzkyj* (OSUM)
- TANAGRA: a) Bu *Tanagra* (KBE) - *tanagrov* (ABR), Cz *Tanagra* (PSN) - *tanagerský* (SSJČ), S-C *Tanagra - tanagranski* (EESR), Sln *Tanagra - tanagrski* (SP)
- TOGO: a) Cz *Togo - togský* (SSČ), Slk *Togo - togský, tožský* (SSJ), Sln *Togo - togovski* (SP)
b) Br *Toha - tahalezski* (BSÉ), Ma *Togo - togoanski* (RMJ), Ru *Togo - togolezskij* (SÉS), S-C *Togo - togoanski* (RMJ), Uk *Toho - toholez'kyj* (URES)
- UFA: a) Br *Ufa - ufimski* (RBS), Cz *Ufa - ufský* (SSČ)
Ru *Ufa - ufimskij* (RUS), Slk *Ufa - ufský* (SS)
Uk *Ufa - ufim'skyj* (RUS)
- UGANDA: a) Bu *Uganda - ugandski* (BAR), Cz *Uganda - ugandský* (SSČ), Ru *Uganda - ugandskij* (BAR)
S-C *Uganda - ugandski* (HSER), Slk *Uganda - ugandský* (SSJ)
- YORUBA: a) Cz *yorubové* (pl.) - *yorubský* (IES)

Appellatives (other than ethnonyms)

- CAESAR: a) Br *česar - česarski* (BRS), Cz *česar - česars* (SSJČ), Po *cezár - cezariański* (SPP), Ru *cesar - cesarskij* (RUS), S-C *cezár - cesarsk* (RSKJ), Slk *čezár - čezarský* (SSJ), Sln *cesar - cesarski* (SP), Uk *cesar - cesars'kyj* (RUS)
- CAMBRIAN: a) Cz *kambrién, kambrium - kambrický* (SSJČ), S *kambrium - kambrický* (SEPhD)
b) Br *kembryj - kembryjski* (BSÉ), Bu *kambrium* (NBR) - *kambrijski* (KBE), *kembrij - kembrijski* (Mil.), Ru *kembrij - kembrijskij* (SÉS), S-C *kambrija* (RSKNJ), *kembrij, kambrijum - kembrijski* (RSKJ), Sln *kambrij - kambrijski*

- (SP), Uk *kembrij - kembrijs'kyj* (URES)
- GUARDS: a) Br *hvardyja - hvardzejski* (BRS), Bu *gvardija - gvardejski* (RSBKE), Cz *garda - gardový* (SSČ), Ru *gvardija - gvardejskij* (RUS), Slk *garda - gardový* (SSJ), Sln *garda - garden* (SP)
- b) Po *gwardia - gwardiacki, gwardyjski* (SJP), Uk *hvardija - hvardijs'kyj* (RUS)
- SIBYL: a) Bu *sibila - sibilski* (NBR), Cz *sibyla - sibylský* (SSJČ), Po *sybilla - sybiliński, sybiliczny, sybilijny* (SJP), Ru *sivilla - sivillin* (SÉS), S-C *sibila - sibilski, sibilinski* (RSKJ), Slk *sibyla - sibylský* (SSJ), Sln *sibila - sibilski* (SP)
- SILURIAN: a) Bu *silur - silurski* (Mil.), Cz *silur - silurský* (PČP), Po *sylur - sylurski* (SOJP), S-C *silur - silurski* (RSKJ), Slk *silúr - silúrsky* (SSJ), Sln *silur - silurski* (SP)
- VEDA: a) Br *vedy - vedyčny* (BSĚ), Bu *vedi - vedičeski* (KBE), Cz *věd, věda - vědský* (PČP), Ru *vedy - vedičeskij* (SÉS), S-C *vede - vedski* (ŠHR), Slk *věda - vědsky* (SSJ), Sln *veda - vedski* (SP)

NOTES

1. The following abbreviations for languages occur in this study: Br=Belorussian, Bu=Bulgarian, Cz=Czech, Ma=Macedonian, Po=Polish, Ru=Russian, S-C=Serbo-Croatian, Slk=Slovak, Sln=Slovene, Uk=Ukrainian.
2. A separate study is justified by conditions specific to the use of *-isk* in Upper Sorbian.
3. All examples written in the Cyrillic alphabet are transliterated into the Latin alphabet. Initial capitals are used only in proper nouns. Ethnonyms thus have small initials.
4. I do not consider there to be a synchronic word-formational connection between Ma *nordiski*, Po *nordyjski*, Ru *nordijskij*, S-C and Sln *nordijski* 'Nordic' and the nautical term *nord* 'north, north wind' of the East Slavonic languages, nor between Po *artezyjski*, S-C *artesijski*, Sln *artezijski* 'Artesian' and the French toponym *Artois*. These examples are therefore excluded from the list.
5. In connection with ethnonyms, "(pl.)" indicates that only plural forms have been found, although a singular

form might also be expected.

6. P. 632.
7. Vol. 5, p. 94, the entry *Indýjskija móvy*.
8. Vol. 5, between pp. 56 and 57, the map *SSSR - politick administrativna karta*.
9. P. 91.
10. The ethnonym has only been found in the acc.plur. form "Lokrów".
11. Vol. 7, p. 442, the entry *Naturál'nyja ladý*.
12. According to SPP, pronounced as if spelt with <cj>.
13. In SP only the plural *pelasgi* is found, this form and the adjective being spelt with <s>, however.
14. P. 211.
15. P. 284.
16. The adjective, see vol. 29, p. 477, col. 1419, subhead *Naselenie* under the entry *Šri-Lánka*.
17. The adjective, see vol. 10, p. 416, subhead *Haspadarka* under the entry *Uhánda*.
18. In the sense of 'Roman emperor'.
19. On p. 88 Kowalik mentions labials ("spółgłoski wargowe"), on p. 195, however, labial stops ("spółgłoski zwarte wargowe"). In both passages she exemplifies only with stops (*olimpijski, lesbijski*).
20. If these were not taken into account, the figures in table 1 would be 28(=42.4%) for Belorussian, 33(=50.0% for Bulgarian, 17(=25.8%) for Macedonian, 47(=71.2%) for Slovak, and 33(=50.0%) for Ukrainian. The average would be 39.9 examples (=60.5%).
21. Cf. Frás (1981, p. 100): "Specyficzna cechą serbsko-chorwackiego systemu językowego jest dopuszczalność używania kilku (identycznych znaczeniowo) form jednego przymiotnika."
22. P. 283.
23. Incorrectly placed at the very bottom of p. 311 below *konekrádec*.
24. Vol. 4, p. 375, subhead *Architèktura, vyjaùlenčae mas tactva* under the entry *Egípet Stara žytny*.

25. P. 316.
26. Vol. 6, p. 557, subhead *Historyčnaja daverka* under the entry *Malahasíjskaja rěspúblika*.
27. According to SSČ, < t > pronounced as if spelt with < c >.
28. P. 62.
29. Vol. 2, p. 98, the entries *Monegasse* and *monegassisch*.
30. Vol. 2, p. 245, the entry *Parian*.
31. Vol. 2, p. 161, the entry *parisch*.
32. Vol. 2, p. 818, the entry *pifahoreízm*.
33. P. 192.

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