

CROSS SLAVIC SURVEY OF THE SUPPLETIVE NOUNS 'YEAR' AND 'PERSON'

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The search was carried out using the ParaSol Corpus (Waldenfels & Meyer 2011)

Here is a list of the languages included in the survey, classified according to their subfamilies:

South Slavic: Bulgarian (BG); Croatian (HR); Macedonian (MKD); Serbian (SRB); Slovene (SVO).

West Slavic: Czech (CZ); Polish (POL); Slovak (SK); Upper Sorbian (US).

East Slavic: (Standard) Belarusian (BLM); Contemporary Standard Russian (CSR); (Standard) Ukrainian (ULM).

The noun 'person'

The results of the cross-Slavic survey on 'person' were published in (Roncero 2022).

Table 1 South Slavic

	NOM SG	LOWER NUMERALS		HIGHER NUMERALS	NOM PL
BG	čovek	čoveka		čoveka	čoveci
					xora
		duši		duši	duši(te) ¹
HR	čovjek	čovjeka		ljudi	ljudi
SVO	človek	[2] človeka	[3] ljudje	ljudi	ljudje
MKD	čovek	čoveka ²		duši	duši(te) ³
		duši			
		luđe		luđe	luđe
SRB	čovek	čoveka		Ljudi	ljudi

1 This form is very marginal and all the corpus results point out that, unless an article is used, the stem *duši* can only be used with quantifiers. Moreover the *Dictionary of the Bulgarian Academy (Rečnik na bălgarskia ezik, 2018 (online))* also notes that *duši* must be used with quantifiers.

2 Only one hit in the entire corpus.

3 As in Bulgarian, this form is marginal and can only appear with an article.

Table 2 West Slavic

	NOM SG	LOWER NUMERALS		HIGHER NUMERALS	NOM PL
CZ	člověk	lidé		lidí	lidé
POL	człowiek	ludzie / ludzi		ludzi	ludzie
SK	človek	ľudia		ľudí	ľudia
US	čłowjek	[2][n.d.]	[3-4] ludźo	ludźi	ludźo

Table 3 East Slavic

	NOM SG	LOWER NUMERALS	HIGHER NUMERALS	NOM PL
BLM	čalavek	čalaveki	čalavek	ljudzi
			ljudzej	
CSR	čelovek	čeloveka	čelovek	ljudi
			ljudej	
ULM	ljudyna	ljudyny	čolovik	ljudy
			ljudej	

The noun ‘year’

The survey of the noun ‘year’ was published in (Roncero [Forthcoming])

Table 4 Languages with no suppletive paradigms for ‘year’

	NOM SG	LOWER NUMERALS		HIGHER NUMERALS
BLM	hod	hody		hadoŭ
BG/MKD ⁴	godina	godini		godini
BCMS	godina	godine		godina
SK	rok	roky ⁵		rokov
ULM	rik	roky		rokiv
SVO	leto	[2] leti	[3-4] leta	let
US	lěto	[2] lěće	[3-4] lěta/lět ⁶	lět

⁴ The lower/higher numeral distinction is not relevant at all for Bulgarian or Macedonian, yet for the sake of consistency, I applied the same questions for them.

⁵ But in Czech and Slovak, compound numerals ending in ‘one’ or a lower numeral; e.g. ‘twenty-two’ behave like regular higher numerals; and thus they ‘č, rather than 20+2 roky pattern, like Polish, or East Slavic), and thus, ‘twenty-two’ takes the form *rokov* (p.c. Neil Bermel).

⁶ I was unable to find any results for this noun in the *ParaSol* corpus (Waldenfels and Meyer 2011). However, Schuster-Šewc (1999) points out that even though the standard (or ‘literary norm’) is *štyri leta* ‘four years’,

Table 5 Languages with more than one stem for ‘year’

	NOM SG	LOWER NUMERALS	HIGHER NUMERALS
CZ	rok	roky	let ⁷
POL	rok	lata	lat
CSR	god	goda	let

nowadays western dialects often use *štyri lět*, instead. In any case, the choice of inflectional suffixes does not alter the form of the stem, which is our main concern in this article.

⁷ Certainly “rokũ” is also found (although it is not the canonical form) - about 0.7% of examples in the corpus (34 for “pět rokũ” vs. 4566 for “pět let”). Thanks to Neil Bermel for this remark.