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VITICULTURAL LEXICON OF THE ŽUPA REGION Municipal Assembly of Aleksandrovac, Museum of Viticulture in Aleksandrovac, Aleksandrovac 2001, pp. 5-95

Dr. Nedeljko Bogdanović, and Dragana Veljković, the authors of this book, assisted by the students of the Faculty of Philosophy in Niš, have collected and systematized in a lexicon the viticultural vocabulary of the Aleksandrovačka Župa, one of the most famous vine-growing regions in Serbia.

In his introductory note (5-8), carrying the same title as the book itself, Dr. N. Bogdanović discusses the structure of thematic lexicons that, alongside with the most specific vocabulary related to this field, include the second and the third lexical circles, that is "the words used in the communication of the topic" (5) and "the words in general usage... without which spoken communication would be impossible" (5). The existence of loanwords and vernacularisms in the material is also pointed out.

Sources (9) include the names of collaborators (Biljana Bogićević, Marija Grubač, Žaklina Djolić, Katarina Bežanović, Nadežda Marinković, Dragoljub Rilaka) and researched areas (Drenča, Velja Glava, Grčak, Stubal, Ljubunci).

The *Lexicon* (13-72) represents the central part of the book. The principles of composition, structure and lexicographic processing are explained before the dictionary itself.

The *Lexicon* is followed by the lexical-semantic and etymological analysis of the material - *Župa Region Vocabulary of Viticulture, Thematic Structure* (73-86), prepared by Dragana Veljković.

The lexical material has first been divided into two major semantic groups: *Nomenclature of Grapevines* (75-79) and terms used in *Grape growing and Vineyard Management* (79-85), each of them further divided into subgroups. The comparison of the Župa terminology with the terms recorded in Srem (J. Kašić, *Viticultural Vocabulary in Srem*, Almanac of the Faculty of Philosophy in Novi Sad, vol. XIV/1, Novi Sad 1971, pp. 159-180) and in Bratiškovci, Dalmatia (M. Urukalo, *Viticultural Dictionary of Bratiškovci*, Contributions to the Study of Language, vol. 8, Novi Sad 1982, pp. 155-183) leads to the conclusion that the Župa vernacular contains more Turkish terms (*jagurida, efalija*), due to historical circumstances.

The fundamental part of the viticultural vocabulary is of Slavic origin, regarding the terms related to the entire plant (*loza, gidža, vinjaga* - 75), names of the plant parts (*koren, žila, luk, lis, pupolj, zaperak, groz* - 77), names of the grape sorts (*župljanka, smederevka* - 78, *belina, vranac* - 79; however, this set includes many loanwords, borrowed mainly from French in recent times as new sorts of grapes have been coming therefrom: *Beaujolais, Sauvignon, Chardonnay* - 78), as well as regarding the terms for

the soil-types used for grapevine raising (*vinograd, lojzište, prisoj* - 80), terms related to vineyard cultivation (*krčit, kopat, zagrtat* - 80), names of particular chores performed on the plant (*birati, brati, narezati, nasaditi* - 81), terms related to the plant diseases (*pepelnica, plamenjača* - although the majority of such terms are, naturally, of foreign origin: *Phylloxera* - 82). The semantic fields *Grape Processing and Products* and *Containers and Tools* have the most abundant vocabulary.

However, being that the viticulture was inherited from the Romanic peoples who are still famous for their skills in this field, there are a great number of Romance expressions (starting from the internationalism *vino*, through the names of grape sorts, and particularly words related to the stock used in grafting: *aramun, kober, riparija* - 79). There are also some borrowings from other languages: German (with specific reference to grape processing: *mošt, šljakna, šiler, špricer* - 83), Greek and Hungarian.

This interesting article significantly helps in getting a thorough insight into the viticultural vocabulary before starting to use the Lexicon.

The Appendices (87-94) offer the drawings of grapevines and vessels for grape processing, as well as the map of rural settlements in the region of Aleksandrovac, certainly vital for those coming most frequently upon "vino" of all the viticultural lexemes.

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