

**About the Language Documents of so called
„Southern Route“. To slavic Colonisation and
Settlement in the Region of Middle Danube
(of the 5th - 8 - cent. A.D.)**

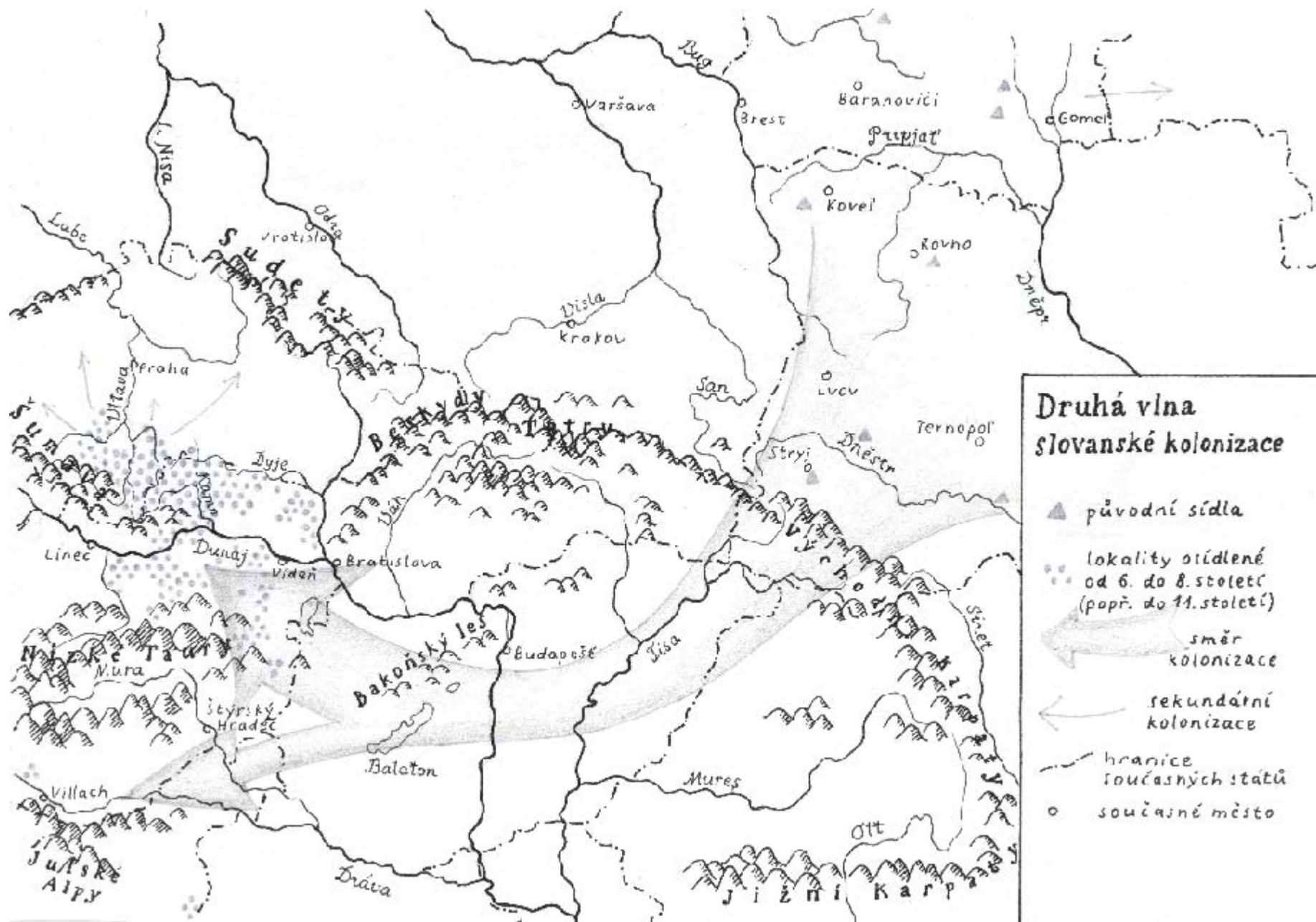


ZÁPADOČESKÁ
UNIVERZITA
V PLZNI

***Zbyněk Holub,
Silesian University in Opava,
Czech Republic***

FIELDS OF OUR POSSIBLE RESEARCH:

1. Border of several disciplines: toponomastics, archeology, history and dialectology
2. Hydronyms north of the Danube (towards the Czech border)
3. Prosody of the Czech South (ev. of the Czech West)



Druhá vlna slovanské kolonizace

- ▲ původní sídla
- lokality osídlené od 6. do 8. století (popř. do 11. století)
- ← směr kolonizace
- ← sekundární kolonizace
- - - hranice současných států
- současné město

Development of the Slavic colonization - from the 5th/6th or 6th/7th cent. to 8th cent. A.D.

1. *Slavs (Slavi) and Balts (Balti):*

- Balts (the Baltic tribes) : Tacitus (Aestii; 1st cent. A.D.), Wulfstan (Anglo-Saxon sailor: mention of Prussians; the end of the 9th century)
- The extent of Baltic tribal settlement and of the later colonisation before the year 1200 is mostly determined by toponyms)
- Slavic settlements in the 6th century + at the turn of the 6th and 7th centuries

2. *Migration of the Slavs:*

- older „road“ to the North („Route of Trstenice“)
- from the 5th century also to the South?
- or some later migration?

2. *The Slavonic archaeological findings:*

- 6th century in South Bohemia ... rarely
- north of the Danube - in Austria: in the half of the 6th century more often

3. *And possible new tribes?*

- non-Slavic: f. i. the *Baiuwars/Bajuwars*; evidences already in the 6th century - and later
- new Slavic tribes also in the 7th century AD?

5. *The original Slavic inhabitants:*

- near Styr and Bug River, in the Volhynia Region, north of the Carpathian Mountains
- among the upper reaches of the Vistula (Wisla), the Western Bug and the Dniester rivers (perhaps *the Dudlěb* tribe)

Question of the migration and contacts

The route of the „second“ Slavonic migration (see Map I.):

1. The second migration wave of the Slavonic colonization:

- in particular: 7th / maybe 8th century AD.
- over the Carpathian Mountains (line „southern route“)
- through the valley of the river Tisa
- into Pannonia and the Danube Region

2.2 Tribes in the region of Volhynia

- tribal union to 10th cent.
- then to 14th cent. subordinated to the Kievan Rus

2.3 Alternatives in migration?

The origin of the names:

- ***Ethnonyms:*** *Du(d)lěb-/*Dudlěbi* (Doudlebi, Doudleby); **Volyn-/Volyn/Wolyň/ „Volyn-/-ja“* (Volyně)
- ***Dudlěb:***
 - *duda – liabas*
 - *deudo - laifts*
 - *dud- - leb (*laib-/liabas)*
 - common slavic apelative *dulěbi, dulěpi?* ...
- ***Volyn-:***
- PS **welh-/wolh ... wet* (*Velyнь, Wołyń*)
- personal name (A. Profous)
- hist.: *vól-* (*ox*; Czech: *vůl*)

Map II.



CHORVATSKO, BOSNA A SRBSKO



CHORVATSKO

- ⑩ DULIBA, o. NOVI VINOĐOLSKI
- ⑪ DULIBA, o. SENJ
- ⑫ DULIBA, o. PERUŠIĆ
- ⑬ DULIBA, o. KNIN
- ⑭ PETRANOVIČA DULIBE, o. OTOČAC
- ⑮ CRNA DULIBA, o. KARLOBAG
- ⑯ DOSEN-DULIBA, o. LIKA-SENI
- ⑰ LOMSKA DULIBA, o. SENJ
- ⑱ KLEPINA DULIBA, o. SENJ
- ⑲ DULEPSKA, o. VRBOVEC

BOSNA SRBSKÁ ČÁST

- ⑳ DULIBA
- ㉑ DULIBA, 44°38' 2" N, 16°9' 27" E
- ㉒ DULIBA, 44°42' 58" N, 15°57' 38" E
- ㉓ DULIBE

SRBSKO

- ㉔ DULEBE-TUTIN, o. RAŠKA

DEYDLENÁ MĚSTA

- ㉕ DULEPSKA, o. VRBOVEC
- ㉖ DULIBA, 44°38' 2" N, 16°9' 27" E
- ㉗ DULEBE-TUTIN, o. RAŠKA

The origins of „the II. colonisation“

- Hist.: *Nestor* (Manuskript) and *al-Mas'údi*, East Slavic names from 5th to 10th centuries
- ***The evidences:***
- 2.1 ***Non-Bohemian territory*** (cf. the map II.):
- in ***Pannonia***: *Du(d)leb/-s*
- in ***Austria***:
- a) Kremsmunster (*dudleb-*)
- b) at Spittal, in Carinthia and Styria
- in Poland: *Du(dlěb) /Wolin-* (Pomerania) */Wolyn/ Wołyń*
- the ***South Slavic*** territory: in Slovenia, Kosovo, Croatia , Serbia ... (see Map II)
- ***East Slavic***: Kiev state (11th-14th cent.), 14th cent.: Tsar Ivan "the Terrible" (Russia); *toponyms and hydronyms* with the roots *Dud-* and *Volyn-*: Ukraine, Byelorussia Russia, *Volyn/-ja*

Southern Bohemia and the Danube Region:

- Primary: *burial mound culture, the Western Linear Pottery*
- Secondary (after 10th century): *Doudleby, Doudleby nad Orlicí, Doudlebce, Doudlevce, Dublovice, Doublovičky, Dudleby* etc.; *Volyňka, Wolaw, Wohlau, Wolynye, Wolyn, Na Volyni, Volyně II., Volynka*

Phases of the colonization (3 - 4?)

- the 1st half of the 7th century (the Samo's Tribal Union)
- the 2nd half of the 7th century (the ancient fortified settlements, pre-Great Moravian period)
- 3rd phase? ... the 8th century...?

The Slavic culture in the 7th - 8th century:

- archeological sites (in Western Bohemia as well)
- improbable influence from Central Bohemia
- to the first Slavonic state (?): Pannonia, Carinthia, settlement near River Krems...
- half of the 8th century: hegemony in Southern Bohemia

Who was s. c. „*Gens Boemorum*“ in the 7th and 8th (9th) cent.?

Toponyms, oiconyms... and anoiconyms (hydronyms) :

1. The ***onymic reconstruction***: fortified settlements - usual development of after the 10th century

2. ***The exploration of hydronyms***

Our analysis: 175 hydronyms:

- Slavic origin: 42,9 %
- other Slavic motivation: 2,3 % of hydronyms.
- the German-Slavic borderland: 18,3 %

Hydronyms and the slavic names (so called „restricted areas“):

- between the *Danube* and the *Dyje Rivers*
- in the *Nové Hradý Region*
- in the river basin of the *Lužnice River* (*Laisnitz* in German)
- *Braunaubach Stream* (*Schrems* in German)
- south off the *Dyje River* in Austria between *Thumeritzbach Stream*
- the *Little Taffa River* (in the *Taffa river basin*, north off the *Kamp River*, its river basin on towards the *Krems River*)
- north to the Czech border (but problems; e. g. the name of *Zwettl Monastery*)...

The sources:

- German, Indo-European sources (*Aist*)..., the original Slavic hydronyms...
- A. V. Šembera 1868:
- *Rann/-a* (*Raná* ... early, forward),
- *Osterbach* (*Ostrý potok* ... sharp),
- *Mühl* (*Michl/-e*),
- *Gossen/Gosen* (near Waldhausen;
- *Jesenka*... *jasan*, ash),
- *Longwitz/Longitz* (*Lunkovice* - **lǫkavica*; meadow in the bend of the river),
- *Vissnitz* (*Višnice*, sour cherry),
- *Flanitz* (*Blanice*; „blana“ – equal meadow),
- *Malše* (near *Windhag*, maybe from personal name),
- *Jaunitz* (*Javornice*; maple),
- *Feistritz* (*Bystřice*; nimble, quick),
- *Gusen* (*Kuzná*... of the apelative for smith),
- *Rotala* (*Rokytná*; *rokyta* = kind of willow)

Parallels to the South or early East Slavic: South Slavic dialects: *Sarning* (arnica), *Dreisken-* (diarrhea), *Gosen/Jasen* (ash), *Kren-*, *Kronau* (horseradish), *Ladings* (*PS *lędina*... fallow, wasteland), *Lester-*, *Lungitz-* (meadow), *Pleißing-* (bald), *Ranitz/Reinitz* (**rakъ*... Crayfish) ... maybe *Kuckuck* (calling: cuckoo, peek)

Other proofs of the old dialectal continuum:

Lexical parallels:

- ***the original PS lexemes:***
 - in central South Bohemia: **lobъzь* (Lobzy; village - proprium of PS apel. ... "kissing, kiss"), **vragъ* (Vráž... enemy or trench, depression), **grabrъ*/**grabina* (Habr... hornbeam) ... and others...
 - in Eastern areas: **čert*/**-ežь* (Čertež... devil), **desnъ*/**desьnъ* (Desná, the right), **sopotъ* (Sopotnice... fizzy water) and others...
- ***the specific lexemes:*** *dížka* (a small kneading-trough), *lokáč* (puddle, pool, splash), *navolit se* (tire), *křídlo* (lap, knees), *sosna* (pine), *lechníček*/*lichníček* (little finger or toe), *peruta*/*peruto*/*peroutka* (pastry brush, not: wing), *náčínek*/*náčínek* (first heel of the bread), *dvíčky* (twins), *krchna*, *krchnička* (left hand), *sád* (stone indicating fields, meadows, grassland).

Other types of parallels

Originally phonetics:

- *parallels* with the South and East Slavic dialects: *w/ l* (*slobodník/ free man, sloboda/ freedom, slobodnej/ „svobodný“ ... free*)

The typical suffixes:

- in North Austria and in Bavaria: Slavic *-ic - (-ik, -ing)...*
- in South Bohemia more: *-í (bírčí, křivánčí, líští/líští, roupí, doubí, boučí, lipí), -uto (peruto), -íko (masíko), -atý (cestatý, klečkatý, kolenatý, krajkatý, květnatý)*

Prosodic features

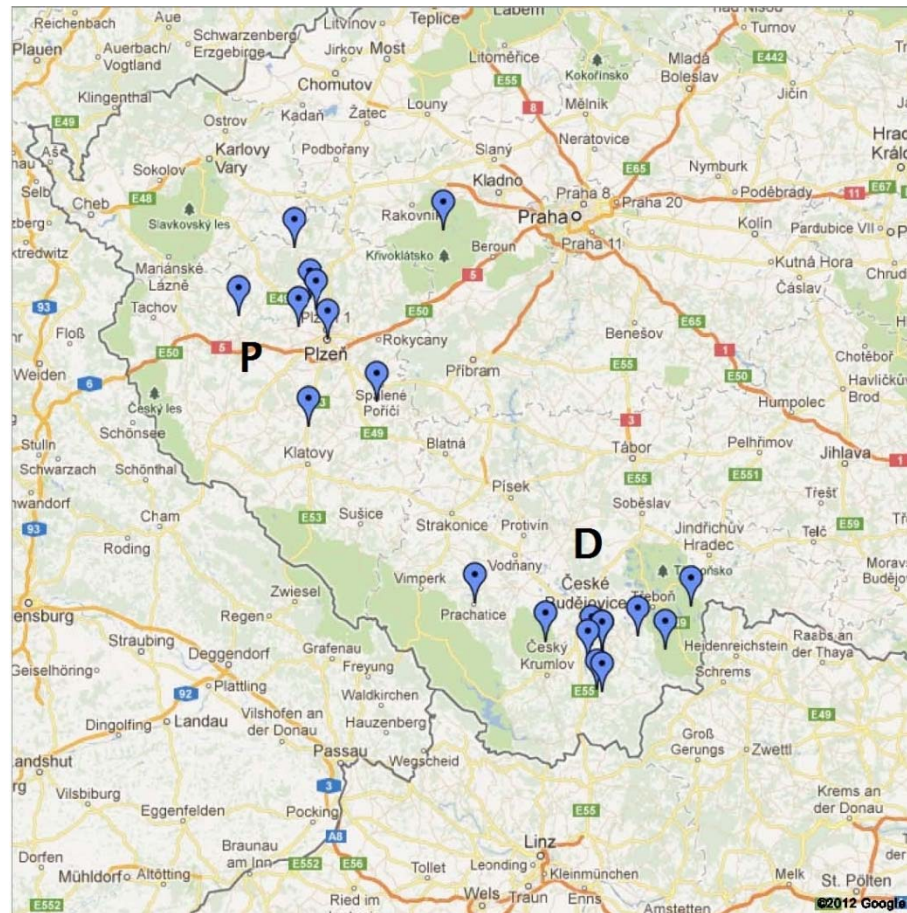
Typical features of South Bohemian dialects:

- **quantity:** *pína, slína, hńída, plíva, plouch*
- **the paroxytonic stress:**
 - melodic, in the pitch
 - Doudleby Region: more than 80% tokens
- *the Pilsen Singing [plzeňské zpívání]*

Pilsen/Plzeň and Doudleby peculiarities

- A. Disyllabic stressed nouns of the PS type **plěva* ‘husk’, **ryba* ‘fish’ are reflected as long *plíva*, *rejba* vs. old Czech *pleva*, *ryba*
- B. Monosyllabic stressed nouns of the type **časъ* ‘time’ are often reflected as long *čas* vs. old Czech *čas*, including also the “metatonic” type in the gen. pl. **krávъ* ‘of cows’: *kráv* vs. old Czech *krav*
- C. Monosyllabic stressed nouns of the type **sněgъ* ‘snow’ are often reflected as short *sněh* vs. old Czech *snih*
- D. In D and partially in P a secondary stress with a phonetic rising intonation occurs in penultimate syllables *u řezníka kramářka*, *že diby něco začal*, *že dostane tuplováňe* (Doudleby).
- E. In P a sentence intonation with a rising intonation / high tone (*the Pilsen Singing - plzeňské zpívání*) occurs in both declarative and interrogative sentences in the focus position (usually the final part of an utterance) on the penultimate syllable (the unusual rising sentence cadence, which contrasts with the typical Czech cadence...)

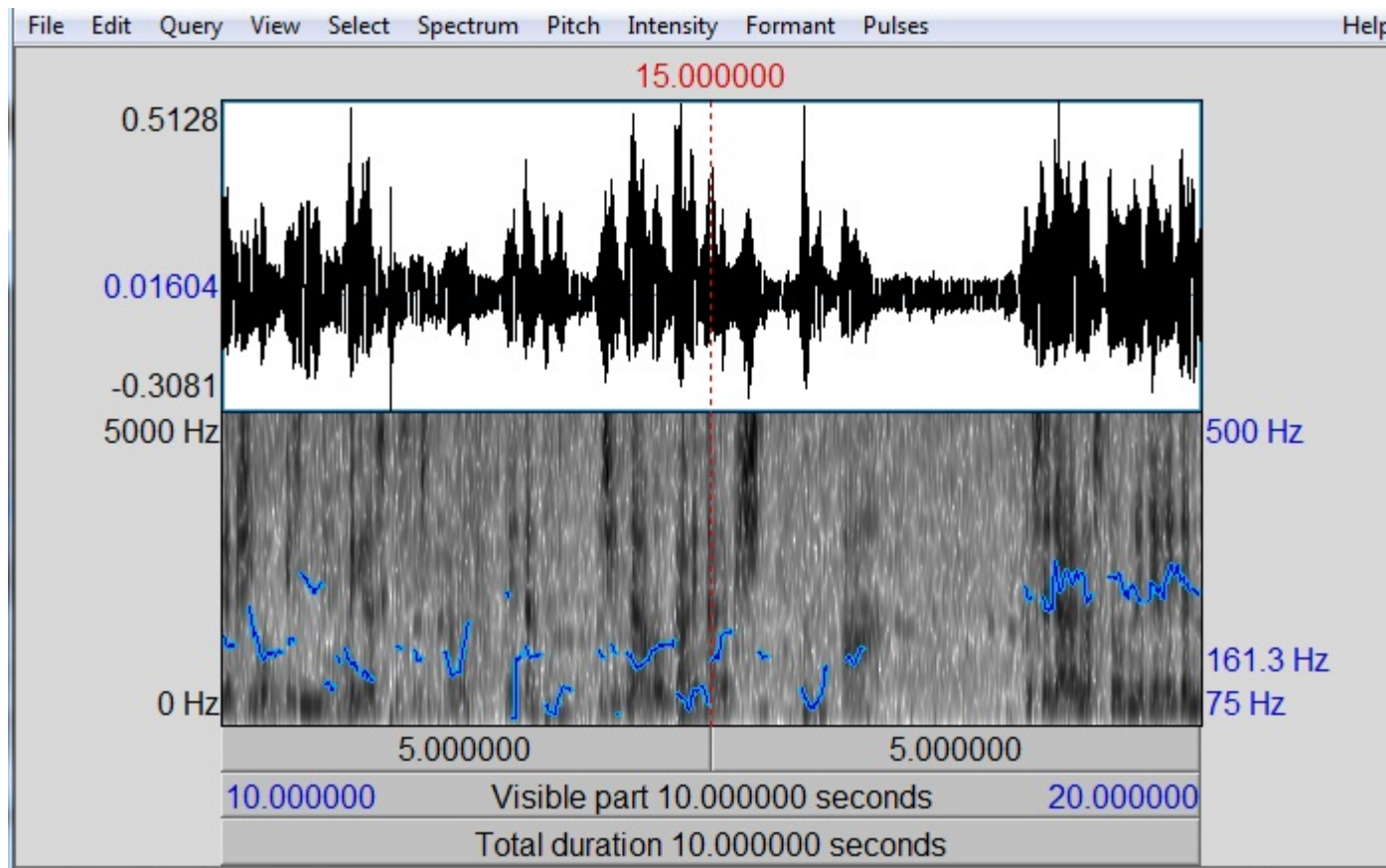
Map III. Areal of the phenomenon with southwestern Bohemian localities mentioned in the text. The two clusters are provisionally labeled: P = the Pilsen/Plzeň type (W) and D = the Doudleby type (S)



Example of the rising pitch contour.

Soběnov-Smrhov (SE of České Budějovice), female b. 1927

...(from) the better flour, from *vejraška* was said, that's the rye flour, but the better. And ... that that was put on the table, on Sunday, the...



- *lepší mouki, z vejraški se říkalo, to je ta žitná mouka, ale ta lepší. A... to se dalo na stůl, v neděli ten...*



10_20s.wav

Reconstruction of SW Bohemian prosodic phenomena (Greenberg's theory)

- In Bohemian dialects, as in Slovene, old-acute stress yielded glottalization in stressed syllables, which correlates with length and depressed pitch contour in the syllable.
- Pitch contour could be generally lost in most areas of Czecho-Slovak, but retained longer in SW.
- As functional load of pitch-accent decreased and fixed stress prevailed, the pitch-contour of the depressed/rising tone was generalized as a phonetic fact.

And what conclusions follow from it?

THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION
AND FOR YOUR
PATIENCE!