

## UNSTABLE /A/ IN PREPOSITION S/SA (WITH)

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**ABSTRACT:** In the Bosnian language, there are voices that can be written at the end of some words, and can be also omitted but the meaning does not change. We call such vocals optional. After some words these voices sometimes discernible and they are required, and yet in some cases are lost and do not affect the meaning, for example: volatile /a/. Vocals /a/ in the prepositions *k/ka* (to) ward and *s/sa* (with) sometimes is required, and sometimes leaves and does not affect the meaning. The paper mainly talks about the rules regarding the use of vowels in these proposals.

**Keywords:** Optional Morpheme, A Volatile, Prepositions, Sequence *s/sa* (by / with) + case ending shape

## S/SA (ILE) EDATINDA DURAĞAN OLMAYAN /A/

**ÖZ:** Boşnakçada bazı sözcüklerin sonundaki sesler düşebilir. Ancak bu ses düşmesi olayı sözcüğün anlamında bir değişikliğe sebep olmaz. Bu tarz sesleri biz "seçmeli/isteğe bağlı" (*Boş. fakultativni, İng. facultative*) olarak adlandırıyoruz. Sözcüklerin sonunda yer alan bu sesler bazı durumlarda ayırt edici özelliğe sahip olabilirler ve bu niteliklerinden dolayı kullanımları gereklidir. Yine de "durağan olmayan /a/" (*Boş. nepostoјano /a/*) kuralında olduğu gibi /a/ sesi bazen düşer ve bu ses düşmesi olayı sözcüğün anlamı etkilemezler. Bazı durumlarda sözcüğün içinde yer almayan *k/ka* ve *s/sa* edatlarındaki /a/ sesi ayırt edici özelliğinden dolayı gerekli bir sestir. Bu çalışmada genel olarak bu edatlardaki /a/ sesinin kullanımına yönelik kurallara değinilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Değişken Biçim Birim, Durağan Olmayan /a/, Edatlar, *s/sa* (ile) Edatının ve Ad Çekim Biçiminin Dizilimi

### Adjustable Vocals With Prepositions

Adjustable vocals appear at the end of some words, but these words cannot stand without these vocals and in doing so will not change their meaning. This means that these two words have an equal shape - short and long. *As movable vocals emerge: /a/, /e/ i /u/ with adverbs: kad(a), sad(a), protiv(u) uz(a) etc.* The absences of these vowels are not marked by the apostrophe, and their use is a matter of the writer's choices. These voices

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emerge and with the case ending forms of adjectives, ordinal numbers and some pronouns, but this work speaks primarily about rules related to the prepositions *s/sa* (*by/with*).

In the following sample there are some prepositions where vowel at the end occurs almost without exception, such as a vowel *-u* (-in) at the preposition *protivu* (*against*):

- Oni su *protivu* svojih roditelja, *protivu* starih ljudi koji su bili zadovoljni sa svojim stanjem (R1: 2). /*They are against their parents, against old people who are satisfied with their situation*/
- Ali načelno moramo biti *protivu* škola koje nisu dobre (S7: 4). /*But in principle we should be against schools that are not good*/
- Moramo da budemo *protivu* nesavremenih metoda u školama (S7: 4). /*We have to be against the modern methods in schools*/
- Može se boriti *protivu* onoga uskogrudnog suparništva između sandžačkih gradova (S5: 1). /*Can he fight against the what parochial rivalries between towns in Sandzak*/
- Dok seljaci pravoslavne vere pomalo dižu glavu *protivu* zelenaša i varoških trgovačkih špekulanata... (NS3: 1). /*While peasants Orthodox faith somewhat chafe against the usurers and the borough of commercial speculators*/

Preposition **against** is used with the genitive. Novakovic points out that the older writers answer with dative case (Novakovic, 1894, p. 300). It can be said that the form with the Dative case is completely out of use. Novakovic does not specify a form with no vocals in the end.

#### Unstable /a/ In The Case s/sa + Ending Sequences Form

Linguist Prof. professor Živojin Stanojčić talks about volatile a in the sequences with the / + case ending in more detail in a paper titled: *O dvojakom obliku predloga u sekvenci s/sa + padežni oblik*, published for the first time in the magazine *Naš jezik* (Our Language) in 1966 The views which we quote here refer to the publication *Grammar and language* in which this work is published (Stanojčić, 1987, pp. 182-204). About this phenomenon, or phenomenon, T. Maretić (in his Grammar Book 1963, pp. 379-381), A. Belić (in his work about writing of by/within our language) (JF VIII, Belgrade 1928-1929) and M. Stevanovic in the modern Serbo-Croatian (1964) state their ideas. While they are stating their ideas on the issue, especially they take into account the views of M. Stevanovic (1981), Professor. Stanojčić outlines our levels of the realization of the preposition *s/sa* (*by / with*). In addition, these forms belong to the standard language

as long as the levels of realization which he explains, Stanojčić states and forms /sas/, /saz/, /saš/, /š/, /z/, which are not implemented in the standard language, but can occur in various dialects.

The degree of realization of this sequence, as stated by Stanojčić, define the appearance of prepositions *s/sa (to / from)*: a) in a position in front of the instrumental pronouns first person singular, where the required form occurs to me; b) in a position in front of the other member of the sequence that begins with a consonant /s/, /z/, /š/ and /ž/, which is also necessary to use a form *sa (with)*; c) in a position in front of the other member of the sequence that starts with vocals, where the implementation of this preposition of facultative type, ie. come to mind, and short and long form, and d) in a position in front of another member of the sequence beginning with a consonant beside the four we also mentioned under b an optional vocals (Stanojčić, 1987: 185).

In the middleware press texts, authors use only forms that are the part of the standard term and this use is, also no different from the rules that we have put forward here. What is interesting is the fact that the positions where the permitted use of forms of volatile /a/ and forms without the vocals more often use the form with vocal, ie. form *sa (with)*. In hundreds of reported prepositions /s/ (with) (without volatile /a/) in a position where it can stand one or another form, the form (without volatile a) occurs thirty times. Here, of course, we did not count the position in front of the consonants /s/, /z/, /š/ and /ž/, in which, as we said, the mandatory form is with a vowel, or a position in front of the first person singular pronoun in the instrumental. Here are a few examples of parallel phenomena of these two forms of interwar press, according to the positions which are set out in the previous paragraph under *c* and *d*:

– Italijanski fašizam je stupio, posle Japana, na pozornicu *sa topovima i mitraljezima* (R4: 2). /*Italian fascism came after Japan, on stage with cannons and machine guns*/

– *S tim je u Sandžaku još nepovoljnije*(S5: 2). /*With this in Sandzak still favorable*/

– pa ćemo *s toga* u kratkim crtama prikazati glavne principe (S1: 3). /*and we will therefore outline the main principles*/

–...da neki javni posao radi *sa dobrom voljom i dobrom namerom* (S5: 2). /...*That a public works job with good will and good intention*/

– ...pa danas u nekoliko i nacionalnu borbu *s drugim narodima* (S5: 1). /... *And today in several national and fight with other nations*/

- *S druge strane Sandžak je bio zid... (S3: 1). /On the other side of Sandzak was the wall .../*
- *... sa Povardarjem (S5: 1). /... With Vardar valley/*
- *Ali se s pravom sme nadati... (S5: 1). /Does the right to hope.../*
- *Sa koje strane dakle ući u Sandžak (S1: 3). /Which side then enter the Sandzak/*
- *...sa kamenih litica (S5: 3). /from stone cliff/*
- *... sa kojima bi grad manipulisao (S5: 2). /... With which the city manipulated/*
- *Ko treba da počne i s koje strane treba ona da dođe (R1: 1). /Who should start and which side should it occur/*
- *Smijem li ispred čobančića uzeti ono jare sa ražnja (S5: 3). /May I take it in front of shepherds kid from the spit/*
- *Očekivalo se srazlogom posle Svetskog rata da će jedan od prvih koraka mlade države biti rušenje toga zida (S3: 1). /The expectation was for a reason after World War II to be one of the first steps of the young state will be the demolition of that wall/*

In the middlewar press the proposal /s/ with no vowels did not occur in the sequences where the next word begins with a consonant /c/ and /č/, which may be a coincidence, but perhaps this is due to the similarity of the two vowel consonant /s/ with and /š/.

- *Jabuka i drugi visovi sa čuvenim šumama i ispašama (S1: 1). /Apple and other heights with the famous forests and pastures/*
- *Sa Crnom Gorom (S5: 1). /With Montenegro/*

As it's mentioned, this preposition with a vowel or consonant is only one that does not affect whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel, according to Beličev spelling (Belić, 1923, p. 13). In the following examples we have a parallelism in use. In the following sentences we have a preposition from the /a/ volatile and forms no volatile /a/, no matter that the next word begins with /a/ vowel.

- *...sa ostalim pijacama u Sandžaku (S5: 3). /... With other green markets in Sandzak/*
- *sa oduševljenjem (R4: 2). /with enthusiasm/*
- *Saonakvim idejalima, saonakvim oduševljenjem, saonakvom mišlju (R4: 1). /With the sort ideals, with the sort enthusiastically, with the skill and thoughts/*

– ...i u vezi *s izvesnim* pojavama koje je narod dovodio u vezu *s odlaskom* svetoga Save (R1: 3). /... *And in relation to certain phenomena that people associated with the departure of St. Sava!*

– jer *s* obzirom na njene ličnosti koje su u vladi, situacija se neće mnogo izmeniti (R1: 5). / *because according to her personality that are in the government, the situation will not change a lot!*

Therefore, the preposition *s/sa* in the middlewar press occurs much more often in the form of the vocals. More recently there is a recommended form without vocals whenever there is difficulty to pronounce such a preposition (Klein, 2004, p. 137).

And the preposition *k(a) (to)* sometimes occurs without vowels, or rarely in the language of interwar periodicals; we were able to find only one example for such an issue. The difference between these prepositions, among other things, is a preposition *s(a) (with)*, as we said, cannot stand in the form without vowels before a word begins with a consonant /*s/*, /*z/*, /*š/* and /*ž/*, or in front of the same or similar consonants, while preposition *k(a) (to)* cannot stand in the form without vowels before a word that begins with a consonant /*k/*, therefore identical consonant, due to this difference is, in fact, the resemblance.

– Zatim je postepeno dolazio *k* sebi i u koliko se osveštavao u toliko se sve više mrštio, bes mu je obuzimao grudi (S22: 7). /*Then he gradually came to his senses and how to wake up to so much more frowning, anger overcame his chest.!*

– Da *ka* svecu idu na koljena (R1: 4). /*In order to go to the saint on his knees.!*

– To je jedini temeljan put *ka* naprednom i privrednom, a preko toga i kulturnom razvoju svakoga naroda (S2: 2). /*This is the only fundamental way to advanced and economic, but beyond that, and cultural development of every nation.!*

– Oдавде smo se krenuli *ka* jugu i kroz vekove stvarali današnju veliku Jugoslaviju (R1: 3). /*From here we headed to the south and over the centuries created today's big Yugoslavia.!*

Preposition *k/ka (to)* is much less common in the language. In the same amount of material in which we find over a hundred times usage of the preposition *sa (with)* and more than thirty appearances of this preposition without the vocal /*a/*, the preposition *k/ka (to)* in both cases appears only four times.

### Conclusion

Unlike facultative vocals which author of the text can use or omit already at its discretion, vocals a in the preposition *s/sa* (*to / with*) has some limitations in use. The levels of implementation of these sequences define the appearance of prepositions *s/sa* (*to / from*): a) in a position in front of the instrumental pronouns first person singular., where the mandatory form *sa mnom* (*with me*) occurs; b) in a position in front of the other member of the sequence that begins with a consonant /s/, /z/, /š/ and /ž/, where the use of form *sa* (*with*) is also mandatory; c) in a position in front of the other member of the sequence that starts with vocals, where the implementation of this preposition is facultative type, ie. come to mind, and short and long form, and d) in a position in front of another member of the sequence beginning with a consonant beside the four we mentioned under b also as facultative vocals.

### Zaključak (Conclusion in Bosnian)

Za razliku od fakultativnih vokala koje autor teksta može upotrebljavati ili izostavljati već prema svome nahodjenju, vokal a u prijedlogu *s/sa* ima određena ograničenja u upotrebi. Stepeni realizacije ove sekvence definišu pojavu prijedloga *s/sa*: a) u poziciji ispred instrumentala lične zamjenice 1. lica jed., gdje se obavezno javlja oblik *sa mnom*; b) u poziciji ispred drugog člana sekvence koji počinje suglasnikom *s*, *z*, *š* ili *ž*, gdje je, također, obavezna upotreba oblika *sa*; c) u poziciji ispred drugog člana sekvence koji počinje vokalom, gdje je realizacija ovog prijedloga fakultativnog tipa, tj. dolaze u obzir i kraći i duži oblik i d) u poziciji ispred drugog člana sekvence koji počinje nekim od suglasnika mimo ona četiri koje smo spomenuli pod b također kao fakultativni vokal.

### ABBREVIATIONS

NS – Newspaper „Novi Sandžaka“

R – Newspaper „Raška“

S – Newspaper „Sandžak“

(Number with the abbreviation is the number of newspapers.)

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