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VERB ACCENT IN THE LOCAL DIALECT OF BOSANSKI SVILAJ

*Bòsānskī Svīlāj*¹ (*Svilāj*, gen. sg. *Svilāja*² or, more recently: *Svilāj*, *Svilaja*) is situated in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the eastern part of Bosnian Posavina by the Sava river and by the state border with the Republic of Croatia. It consists of two dwellings: Gornji and Donji Svilaj. It is inhabited by approximately one thousand inhabitants, having as well a numerous emigration, both across the Sava in the Croatian Posavina and in the countries of Western Europe. Before the war in the 1990s, the village was inhabited by Croats, Serbs and Moslems. Today mostly Croatian dwellers can be found, although representatives of the other ethnicities are also gradually returning. On the Croatian bank of the Sava river, there is a village of the same name (Slavonski Svilaj), which is very much attached to its Bosnian neighbour by various strings, and during wars it has repeatedly accommodated refugees. The idiom of Bosanski Svilaj, by its general traits, belongs to the Slavonian Posavina dialect, more precisely, the Old-Štokavian archaic šćakavian and ikavian-jekavian dialect.³ The Slavonian dialect in Bosnia has already been found by Stjepan Ivšić,⁴ in the area of the dwellings *Orašje*, *Tolisa*, *Domaljevac*, *Gornja Mahala* and *Donja Mahala*. Josip Baotić also adds the village *Kostrč*⁵ in the same area, and Lisac⁶ some other dwellings. Lately the whole area between *Šamac* and *Brčko* has been mentioned as an area where the Slavonian dialect is spoken

¹ I hereby express my gratefulness to all the informants from Bosanski Svilaj: my grandmother Kata Terzić born Kopačević (1936) and all the other members of the families Terzić, Kopačević, Pravdić, Brdarić and Kontić.

² As also noted by Ivšić (1913 1, 157).

³ Ivšić 1913 1, 164.

⁴ Ivšić 1913.

⁵ Baotić 1979.

⁶ Lisac 2003, 31: “Domaljevac, Tolisa, Ugljara, Kostrč, Matići, Donja Mahala, Vidovice”.

by Croats. But this fact needs to be additionally investigated, since Svilaj itself is situated westwards from the mentioned area.⁷ Idioms of Posavina are usually juxtaposed with the dialect of a native ethnic group in Slavonia which calls itself “Šokci”. The informants in Bosanski Svilaj do not define themselves as Šokci, but only as Bosnian Croats. Nevertheless, they remark on the Croats of the neighbouring village to the east, *Domaljevac*, as speaking very much the same way as Šokci. This shows that the speakers mix linguistic and ethnologic elements in the identification of their dialect. In this work we shall not question the genetic unity of certain dialects of Bosnian Posavina with the Slavonian dialect.⁸ The Old Štokavian dialect of both Slavonian and Bosnian Posavina has been generally very poorly investigated.

Phonology

Vowels

1. In the inventory of vowels, besides the standard ones, *a, e, i, o, u, ĩ, ō, ū, ģ, ĵ*, a closed *ā* can be found in every position – both accented and non-accented (*mājka, korāknēm, mán't, mōrā*). In the case of the two vowels *ē, ē̄*, the first one is regularly accented, and the second is unaccented (*cijēpīm, mātēr*), but not without exceptions, as in the case of *ā*.

2. Only Ikavian and Ikavian-Jekavian idioms have been attested in the Slavonian dialect. For the time being, no Jekavian idioms have been attested in the area where the Slavonian dialect is spoken, and until now there have not been any Ijekavian ones either. Nevertheless, the idiom of Svilaj can be described as an Ijekavian idiom. We consider this phenomenon secondary. Namely, we presume that the idiom of Svilaj has been ijekavised under the influence of the neighbouring Ijekavian idioms of Eastern Bosnia, i.e. under the influence of the Serbs and Moslems who have lived in this area, and our presumption is that, originally, *i* stood in the place of *ě* – which is confirmed by a small number of remaining attested forms *bižat, dvī, grijōta, nēd'lja, nēv'sta*. An informant interestingly notes: “*We say n i s a m, and the Moslems say n i j é s a m*”, which sounds peculiar, since in the idiom of Svilaj Ijekavian hypercorrection occurs very often or even regularly, cf. examples

⁷ Ivšić 1913 1, 126: “...samo Svilāj govori ko slavonski” / “Only in Svilaj is it spoken as in Slavonia” (my translation).

⁸ Ivšić 1913 1, 126.

of a secondary jat: *mijérna, dijérat, četjére, ùmjevām se, kùljen, ùmjerū, ùbjerēm, nàzjerēm, sjeròmašan, mjeròvat, sjeròta, podàpjerat, mjeròvat, razàbjerat*. It seems that the vowel *r* is specifically prone to the insertion of a secondary Ijekavian reflex in front of it. The sequence *ije*, where found, is audibly pronounced, and very often the accent is on the first vowel: *lijep, cvijet, rjječ', mĭjer, crĭjep, trijem*. In all other cases the pronunciation of the whole sequence *ije* is very clear, although one should note that jat is realized in two ways under different accents, i.e. when jat is fully pronounced, the long accent is shortened (*trĭjézan : trijèzan, cĭjéna : cijèna*). There is a peculiar example of the lexeme *ĭjēr(a/e)* 'why'. Ekavian examples are attested as well: *rešénje, nè smĕ, čòek*.

3. The Old Church Slavonic prefix *prě-* and preposition *prĕd* are represented by *pri-* and *prid*: *privar't, prisèl't se, prisijécem, pri's'tra, prĕdā me, pripísat*.

4. In the place of the OCS *ně-* in pronouns, we have *nje-*: *njĕkĭ* 'some'. Instead of Standard Croatian *gdje* 'where' one says *ĕe, ĕekoji, njeĕe*.

5. Verbs of the 3rd class in the infinitive and active past participle have *-it* instead of *-jet*, which then drops due to reduction: *štéd't, živ't*.

6. The vocalic sequence *ao* inserts *v* to avoid hiatus in the active past participle: *dāvō, znāvō* or contracts into *o*: *dřžō, rĕkō* or *ā*: *zāva*. The sequence *ae* in numerals is realized as *ē*: *jedānēs'*.

7. Reduction of the vowels *i, u*: *diván't, Slāv'ca, ĭzaj'tra, vèl'ko, ròd'telj', na pút', na trijém', na prózor', dúgonj', măt', ùb't, fĕl't, urád't, nèv'sta*.

8. Avoidance of hiatus: *grĕ, mĕ, snĕ, mĕca, svédno, nè smĕ, rākĭca*.

9. Mobile initial / final *o*: *nākō* 'onako', *vām'* 'ovamo' (by analogy with *tako, tamo*).

10. Change *ra > re vrĕbac*:⁹ *o < u* in words of foreign origin *fròštuk* (German *Frühstück*), *kròmĕpĭr* (German *Grundbirn*).

11. *o* after palatals does not become *e*, i.e. the non-palatal variant is generalized: *žĭljov', nózov*; I sg. and pl. *nózom, nózov'ma, strĭcom*.

Consonants

1. Sounds *č, ć, dž* and *đ* are audibly differentiated: *ćičak, obećanje, đūbre, būdžāk*.

⁹ Lisac 2003.

2. The sound *h* is lost or replaced. Initially it is not pronounced (*rāst*, *lāče*, *tjèt* > *čèt*). In the final position of a word or a syllable it falls out (*dèbelī'* gen. pl., *lijépī'* gen. pl., *pūnēm*, *dānēm*, *sānēm*) and in such forms as *krūv*, *tr̥buv* the original *h* is lost as well, so compensatory *-j-* and *-v-* are added in the oblique cases, which are then by analogy taken into the nominative as well.¹⁰ To avoid hiatus, *-v-* can also emerge in the middle (*u pòvōde*). Instead of SC *njih* we have *njījā*.

3. The sequence *hv* changes into *f*: *ùfatīm*, *fāla*, likewise in all derivatives: *falj'n ĩs's*, *pòfatat*.

4. In the idiom of Svilaj, reflexes *šć* (*bāšča*, *mīlošća*, *ùšćakn't*, *vrīšćat*, *pīšćat*, *prīšćat*, *īšćem*, *spūšćat*) and *št* (*dvōrīšte*, *prīpuštī*, *uštīn't*, *blijēštīt*, *krēštāt*, *pljuštāt*, *trēštīt*, *štēta*, *krštēnje*, *mīršt't*, *oproštēnje*, *spūštām*) are mixed, which occurs elsewhere in Posavina.¹¹ It can *a priori* be presumed that *šć* is older, and that *št* is borrowed from the neighbouring non-Slavonian idioms or that it is due to newer Neo-Štokavian influence.

5. In the active past participle, the sound *l* becomes *o* and merges with the vowel (*òbrō*, *kùpovō*) and is usually lost in the final position of a word or syllable (*mīsō*, *pòsō*, *stō*, *kóca* gen. sg.). In adjectives, *l* is preserved (*nāgal*, *kīsel*).

6. Gutturals *k*, *g* do not undergo sibilization in dat.-loc. fem.: *rūki*, *nōgi*, *mājki*, *jārugi*.

7. Loss of consonants is regular, including consonant groups: *òš*, *nēš*, *kūš*, *dēš*, *dēćmo*, *ājte*:

- loss of dentals in front of *s*: *ts* > *s*: *spréma'se*, *smīja'se*; *ds* > *s*: *ò'sječ*, *ò'sustvo*; *ds/ts* + *t* > *st*: *o'stúp't*, *bògā'stvo*;
- *p* is lost initially: *čēla*, *tīca*, *sòvat*, *šēn'ca*;
- *v* is lost due to dissimilation: *sěkrva*, *sjedòč't*, *uláč't*, *Cjetnīca*, *kòčēm*, *cjètām sr̥bī*;
- *t* is lost finally: *trījes'*, *jedànēs'*;
- *ć*, *ž* are lost medially: *òš*, *nēš*, *kà'em*;
- *k* is lost medially: *prī's'tra* 'prekosutra', *kò'i'ćē* 'kod kuće', *pjēšē* 'pješke';
- *z* is lost initially: *nāš* 'znaš'.

¹⁰ Kapović 2004.

¹¹ Ivšić 1913 I, 200–202.

8. The change $\check{z} > r$: *mòre, môrda*.

9. Preservation of old forms with the sequence *jd*: *dòjdem, dòjt*.

10. Epenthesis: *pljèñīm se*.

11. Dissimilation:

-*pč* > *vč*: *kòvčām* ‘kopčam’;

-*pš* > *vš*: *ljèvšē*;

-*bk* > *vk*: *sóvka* < *sóbka*;

-*mt* > *nt*: *pāntīm*.

12. *r + i = rji*: *šīrīīm, rīīpām*.

13. Palatalization of *c* in front of *i*: *Slāv'čino*.

14. Dissimilation of palatals: *mòlēnje, sèlēnje*.

15. Development of secondary consonants:

-*m*: *pòtljam, skòrom*;

-*t, d*: *strāmīm se, zdrèlīm*.

16. Inconsistently implemented secondary yotation *d_{bj} > dj*: *sùd'je*;
st_{bj} > šć: *maščóm*.

17. *h > k*: *pàrok*.

18. *snj > šnj*: *š njôm*; *slj > šlj*: *zàpošljena*.

Accentuation

Slavonian accentuation is particularly archaic as regards the preservation of the neoacute. Also, within the area of this dialect there are some very prominent differences, especially in that the short-rising and long-rising accents are randomly dispersed in Posavina, i.e. the influence of the Neo-Štokavian idiom is growing. This means that in the Posavina-type Slavonian dialect, five-accent systems are very frequent (short-falling, long-falling, neoacute, short-rising, long-rising). A system of this type is attested in Svilaj. Nevertheless, in some idioms, as sometimes in Svilaj, these Neo-Štokavian accents act as allotones of the accent of the following syllable.¹² Non-accented lengths are well preserved in Svilaj in post-tonic position after falling accents, which, in comparison with the remainder of Posavina, can be considered archaic:¹³ *pòslāla, sprēmīta, ròđāk, dvòrīšte, bàtīnā, kòrīsti, mètnēm, ìmāl'*; when another length follows: *mògūcē, ròd'tēljā, ùšjū* and

¹² Kapović 2008a, 118.

¹³ Kapović 2008a, 120. Cf. also Baotić 1979 for Kostrč, where the length is also well preserved.

after the rising accents, which is typical in Posavina:¹⁴ *Antúnōv, fàmīl'ja, glúpōst, nàmažēm, nadrljō, odobrāvānje, počěšljāj, Tèrzēci*. In Posavina, lengths in these positions are certainly expected, since the accent here is the result of a very recent accent shift, and it can be allotonically placed on the length. Occasionally lengths are even found in pre-tonic position before a neoacute (*Pějōm strīžū, blējē, pljūštī, zvūčīm, žmīrī, blūdī, brūjīm, tājē, nāglē, slijēdē, škīljē, krēmōm, šūtī, žīvī, ljūdī*), which is unusual, since in many idioms in Posavina it is exactly the length before a neoacute that is lost, or is the neoacute here transformed to the long-falling accent.¹⁵ The neoacute in Svilaj is still quite well preserved, and it is completely audible even when the speakers use Standard Croatian. It is especially well preserved in the first syllable of a word. Ivšić (1913) acknowledges that he has not investigated Bosnia as thoroughly as he would like to, but he nevertheless places the villages Orašje, Tolisa and Domaljevac into his 3rd accentual group (the same in which Baotić will place Kostrč)¹⁶ where one pronounces *vodē, sačūvām, ostō, nosīli, òtac, kāzāli, rūkōm* and *kazīvō*.¹⁷ The neoacute has been preserved in all expected positions. The falling accents shift one syllable towards the beginning of the word and yield rising tones, and non-accented lengths remain in their old place.

The neoacute can occur in any syllable of a word (*rāst, vīčēm, uprěgnēm, škakljīm*). Falling accents are only possible in the first syllable (*māt', vīdīm, blātīmo*). Traditional accentology considers the rising accents as two-syllable accents. It is believed that for a rising accent to be realized two syllables are necessary; since the post-rising-accented syllable rises acutely in pitch.¹⁸ Hence the rule that rising accents are not possible in final syllables. Nevertheless, this rule is not valid for all Štokavian idioms, which is proved by phonetic data,¹⁹ as seen in Svilaj. Namely, in the

¹⁴ Kapović 2008b, 31.

¹⁵ Kapović 2008a, 119.

¹⁶ Baotić 1979, 162.

¹⁷ Ivšić 1913 I, 146.

¹⁸ Ivšić 1913 I, 152: “U takom se događaju slog prema svršetku riječi izgovara višim glasom, a slog prema početku riječi jačim glasom.” / “In this case the syllable towards the end of the word is pronounced with a higher voice, and the syllable towards the beginning of the word with a stronger voice.” (my translation).

¹⁹ Kapović 2008b, 30–31.

reduction of the final *-i* and *-u*, which is regular in Svilaj, short-rising and long-rising accents can phonetically occur in the final syllable of a word: loc. sg. masc. (*na trijém', u živót'*), A sg f (*krém'*), the present tense (*òc', nís'*), the imperative (*odvèd', pèr', osúć', vrát'*), the infinitive (*žèn't, ùb't, tráž't, urád't*), adjectives (*sám' A f, lijép'* nom. pl. masc.), pronouns (*òn'* nom. pl.). Thanks to this circumstance, one finds interesting oppositions, for example:

<i>rāst</i> 'growth'	<i>rāst</i> 'oak tree'	<i>rást'</i> '(you) grow!'
<i>sūd</i> 'vessel'	<i>sūd</i> 'court of justice'	<i>súd'</i> '(you) judge!'

Lax accent is a common reference for a phonetically lengthened realization of the short-falling accent with a lower tone pitch. Ivšić considers it immanent to the idioms of Posavina,²⁰ and Kapović describes its different realizations²¹ in some idioms. It is sporadically found in Svilaj, where it is pronounced somewhat shorter than the long-falling accent (*Slāv'ca*).

Non-accented length comes in gen. pl. of all genders (*mòmākā, cūrā, ūšjū, kòljēnā*), in gen. sg. fem. (*Mārē, nèv'stē*), in the finite form of adjectives (*mògūcē, vèl'kō, svētō*), in comparatives (*mlādā, stàrijā*), in the active past participle of the masculine gender (*vódō, prāvō, ūbrō, secondary zvāvō*), in the nouns ending in *-ao* (*mìsō, pòsō*), in the nouns ending in *-ōst* (*glúpōst*), in the passive past participle (*òprāt, sàbūt*), in the verb present tense (*ìdēm, smētā, fālī, kùvajū*) and in many other forms, e.g. with suffixes *-ik, -ōst, -āk, -ād* (*žènik, mlādōst, ròdāk, pāščād*), as well as after stressed prepositions *nōs > nā_nōs, grād > ù_grād*. The length is absent in diminutives (*cvjèt'ć, bòr'ć, nòž'ć*) and in the *-e-* formant in verbs of the 1st group in accent paradigm *c* (*tèčem, vúčem*). Otherwise, in Posavina the *-ē-* formant is most often generalized, e.g. *pečēm*,²² although not in all cases; in the west a short *-e-* is attested, e.g. in Siče²³, Siče region, Kobaš, Davor, and it is found in the northeast as well.²⁴

In the idiom of Svilaj a proclitic receives stress: *ù_grād, ù_kolo, ù_tijelo, ù_bāšču, nā_sūncu, pò_pēt, nī_dvā, nè_okrēne, nè_dō, nè_valjā,*

²⁰ Ivšić 1913 1, 151.

²¹ Kapović 2008a, 121.

²² Kapović 2008a, 125.

²³ Kapović 2008a, 125.

²⁴ Ivšić 1913 2, 74–77.

dò_pō, ùzā_te, zà_kose; kò_'i'cé, nè_v'dīm, bēz_brata, dà_budēš, nè_dā, òd_curē, nì_mama, sà_tebe, tako_ì_takō, zà_njeg, ù_vez', nà_njekī, pò_volj', zà_vel'kō.

Monosyllabic words can, phonetically, bear all accents: *trijém'* loc. sg., *rāst, dān, māt', nòs'* (imperative). In the place of the Neo-Štokavian sequence `´ the neoacute appears in the second syllable: *vodē, letīm, većinōm*. The accentual sequence `´ can be considered an allotone of the neoacute since within the same accentual paradigm there are forms which sometimes occur with `´, and sometimes with ~´ (*křstīm, křstīš, křstī, křstīmo, křstīte, křstē*). The Neo-Štokavian sequence `´ is in most cases realized in the same way in Svilaj, although there are forms where in the place of this sequence in Neo-Štokavian there is ´~ in Svilaj (see above). Vowels are lengthened in front of the sonorants *j, l, lj, m, n, nj, r, v* and yield ˆ in closed syllables within a word, e.g. *stārac – stārci*, just like everywhere else in Slavonian. The non-accented length can also be found in possessive adjectives (*Mārkhōv, Antúnōv*). The example *Svilāj* tells us that in the past the lengthening of the vowels in final closed syllables in front of sonorants was historically probable.²⁵ Today this is no longer the case, which is seen from the examples *čīr, čītav, dēbel, djēver, dōbar, gīzdav, járam, jēdan, jēčam, kāmēn, kīsel, kōnj, krōv, kŭljen, mŭln, nāćin, prózor, rážanj, rōv, sān, sīr, sōm, šnājder, zgōdaa*.

About verb forms

In the category of tense, there is no imperfect, except for the auxiliary verb *biti*, the latter only having the 3. sg. form (*bjěše*). Aorist is often used (*òdo, ùmr, nādrlja, òdošmo*). In the 3. pl. of the present tense, *-u* often comes instead of *-e* (*bŭnŭ, cijēnŭ*). The infinitive is incomplete (*nòs't, imat*). The passive past participle is mostly formed by the ending *-t* (*òprāto, rāzbīto*). Verbs *dupsti* and *crpsti* have joined the *i*-verbs (*dúbīm, crpīm*). The infinitives of such verbs as *crći, mrći, nići* have fallen into disuse, so *-nit*-infinitives are used instead: *čřknit, mrčknit, nřknit*. The stem of the verb *ić, idēm* ends in *d*; the verb *otić* in the present tense is *òdēm* and often *otīdēm*, as in the derivatives: *izīdēm, naīdēm*. Where Standard Croatian has *-rijeti* there is *-řt*: *proždřt, umřt, upřt, prostřt*. The verb *pljēti* has fallen into

²⁵ Ivšić 1913 2, 157.

disuse and *plijév't*, *plijêvīm* is used instead. The ending *-jeti* is realized as *-it*, with syncope of *i*: *žív't*, *víd't*, *cvíl't*, *vòl't*. Verbs with bases ending in *t* often have *-ćat* instead of *-tati*: *bàkćat*, *zgrěćat*, *mèćat*, *òbrćat*, *dřšćat*. In the present tense *-iva* occurs instead of SC *-uje*: *dobaćivā*, *isključivā*, *noćivā*. Instead of *-nesti*, *-nijět* is used: *donijět*, *zanijět*. The accent of the infinitive conforms to the accent of the future tense *òplest*, *òplešću*. The accent of the past participle active conforms to the accent of the infinitive of the *t/d*-class, *p/b*-class, *k/g/h*-class, *i/u/ě*-class, a.p. C of the *a*-class and a.p. B of the *j/va*-class of the *e*-verbs, a.p. B of the *ne*-verbs, of the *ě/a*-verbs, *i*-verbs, *a-ā*-verbs, *ova*-verbs and of the auxiliary verbs *bìt* and *ćèt*. In other verbs the accent of the past participle active conforms to the accent of the present tense.

Morphology, syntax, lexicon

Instead of *da* 'yes' one says *jā*, as in all compound words: *jāšta*, *jāčijī*. In the place of the accusative case, which is obligatory with certain verbs, such as *pitati*, *tražiti*, the genitive is used: *pītāj ženě*, *dòčekat ženě*, *trāžim jěla*, *išć' māterē*, *vīdīm ljūdī*. Masculine personal names are declined according to the feminine declension: *Péjo* – *Pějē* – *Péji* – *Pějōm*. In personal names and surnames, the surname usually comes in the genitive case or in the possessive form: *Mārko Antúnōv*, *Júro Mutāvvdžijē*, *Mānda Bòjinova*, *Mārko Grgića*; *Péjo Marínov'ća*, *Lùcija Ravnjákova*, *Bjělka Mátanov'ća*. The instrumental case of the noun *dijéte* is *dijētom* / *dijētōm*, and the dative *dijētu* / *dijētū*. The forms of the genitive plural of the nouns *nògūvā*, *rùkūvā* come from the old genitive dual. Genitive plural of the feminine nouns of the *a*-declension is *fòrmijā*, *klùpījā*, *tòrbijā*. Instead of the ending *-evi* after a palatal sound in the masculine gender there is *-ovi*: *žúljovi*, *nóžovi*. Nouns of the *i*-declension often shift to the *a*-declension: *òće*, *ùše*. Orientalisms are very common, such as: *àkrap*, *àš'kovat*, *badāva*, *bělāj*, *bòstan*, *čžme*, *čòrape*, *ćuprija*, *džàbē*, *džězva*, *džìgera*, *dèrdān*, *èkser*, *gždav*, *ināt*, *kàpija*, *kàs'ka*, *kěfa*, *kònak*, *kòmšija*, *kòvča*, *kùtija*, *mèza*, *natafrě't*, *orànija*, *safūn*, *sinija*, *tèpsija*, *testèra*, *tàbut*, *tàraba*, *šàrgija*, *šàrgijat*, *ùdžera*, *zèrdalija*, Italianism *vèrānda*, Grecism *pàrok*. Latinisms and other foreign words that have recently entered the system usually receive the neoacute (according to the type *ròmān*, *romána* in Standard Croatian): *romān*, *advokāt*, *telefōn*, *ducān*, *betōn*, *oltār*, *friž'děr*, *fakultět*, *papīr*.

Verbs1. e-verbsa) *t/d*-class**a.p. A:**

Inf.	Pres.	P. Ppl. Active	Imp.	Aorist	P. Ppl. Passive
<i>bīt</i>	<i>būdēm</i> <i>būdēs</i> <i>būdē</i> <i>būdēmo</i> <i>būdēte</i> <i>būdū</i>	<i>bīō</i> <i>bīla</i> <i>bīlo</i>	<i>būd'!</i> <i>būd'mo!</i> <i>būd'te!</i>	<i>bī</i> <i>bīšmo</i> <i>bīšte</i> <i>bīšē</i>	<i>pōjeden</i> <i>pōjedena</i> <i>pōjedeno</i>

*jěst, sjěst***a.p. A/C:**

<i>kräst</i>	<i>krádem</i> <i>krádeš</i> <i>kráde</i> <i>krádemo</i> <i>krádete</i> <i>krádū</i>	<i>kräv'ō</i> <i>krāla</i> <i>krālo</i>	<i>krád'!</i> <i>krád'mo!</i> <i>krád'te!</i>	<i>ükrāde</i> <i>ukrádošmo</i> <i>ukrádošte</i> <i>ukrádošē</i>	<i>ukrāden</i> <i>ukradèna</i> <i>ukradèno</i>
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*prěst***a.p. B:**

<i>ïc</i>	<i>ïdēm</i> <i>ïdēs</i> <i>ïdē</i> <i>ïdēmo</i> <i>ïdēte</i> <i>ïdū</i>		<i>ïd'!</i> <i>ïd'mo!</i> <i>ïd'te!</i>	<i>izīde</i> <i>izidošmo</i> <i>izidošte</i> <i>izidoše</i>	
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a.p. C (short):

<i>böst</i>	<i>bòdem</i> <i>bòdeš</i> <i>bòde</i> <i>bòdemo</i> <i>bòdete</i> <i>bòdū</i>	<i>bō</i> <i>bōla</i> <i>bōlo</i>	<i>bòdi!</i> <i>bòdimo!</i> <i>bòdite!</i>	<i>übode</i> <i>ubòdošmo</i> <i>ubòdoše/ē</i> <i>ubòdošte</i>	<i>isplèten</i> <i>ispletèna</i> <i>ispletèno</i>
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cväst, gnjěst, měst, plěst

a.p. C (long):

<i>rāst</i>	<i>rāstem</i>	<i>rāstō</i>	<i>rāst'!</i>	<i>īzrāste</i>
	<i>rāsteš</i>	<i>rāsla</i>	<i>rāst'mo!</i>	<i>īzrāstošmo</i>
	<i>rāste</i>	<i>rāslo</i>	<i>rāst'te!</i>	<i>īzrāstošte</i>
	<i>rāstemo</i>			<i>īzrāstoše</i>
	<i>rāstete</i>			
	<i>rāstū</i>			

b) s/z - class**a.p. A/C:**

<i>grīst</i>	<i>grīzem</i>	<i>grīzō</i>	<i>grīz'!</i>	<i>ūgrīze</i>	<i>ugrižen</i>
	<i>grīzeš</i>	<i>grīzla</i>	<i>grīz'mo!</i>	<i>ugrižošmo</i>	<i>ugrižena</i>
	<i>grīze</i>	<i>grīzlo</i>	<i>grīz'te!</i>	<i>ugrižoše</i>	<i>ugriženo</i>
	<i>grīzemo</i>			<i>ugrižoše</i>	
	<i>grīzete</i>				
	<i>grīzū</i>				

a.p. C (short):

<i>nēst</i>	<i>nēsem</i>	<i>njē^vō</i>	<i>nēs'!</i>	<i>dōnese</i>	<i>donēšen</i>
	<i>nēseš</i>	<i>njēla</i>	<i>nēs'mo!</i>	<i>donesošmo</i>	<i>donešena</i>
	<i>nēse</i>	<i>njēlo</i>	<i>nēs'te!</i>	<i>donesošte</i>	<i>donešeno</i>
	<i>nēsemo</i>			<i>donesoše</i>	
	<i>nēsete</i>				
	<i>nēsū</i>				

*dōvest***a.p. C (long):**

<i>trēst</i>	<i>trēsem</i>	<i>trēsō</i>	<i>trēs'!</i>	<i>zātrēse</i>	<i>potrēšen</i>
	<i>trēseš</i>	<i>trēsla</i>	<i>trēs'mo!</i>	<i>zatrēsošmo</i>	<i>potrešena</i>
	<i>trēse</i>	<i>trēslo</i>	<i>trēs'te!</i>	<i>zatrēsošte</i>	<i>potrešeno</i>
	<i>trēsemo</i>			<i>zatrēsoše</i>	
	<i>trēsete</i>				
	<i>trēsū</i>				

*mūst, pāst, vēst***c) p/b - class****a.p. B/C:**

<i>nasūt</i>	<i>nāspēm</i>	<i>nāsuō</i>	<i>nāspi!</i>	<i>nāsu</i>	<i>nāsūt ?</i>
	<i>nāspēš</i>	<i>nāsūla</i>	<i>nāspimo!</i>	<i>nāsūšmo</i>	<i>nāsūta</i>
	<i>nāspē</i>	<i>nāsūlo</i>	<i>nāspite!</i>	<i>nasūšte</i>	<i>nāsūto</i>
	<i>nāspēmo</i>			<i>nasūše</i>	
	<i>nāspēte</i>				
	<i>nāspū</i>				

a.p. C (short):

<i>grëpst</i>	<i>grëbem</i> <i>grëbeš</i> <i>grëbe</i> <i>grëbemo</i> <i>grëbete</i> <i>grëbū</i>	<i>grëbō</i> <i>grëbla</i> <i>grëblo</i>	<i>grëbi!</i> <i>grëbimo!</i> <i>grëbite!</i>	<i>pögriba</i> <i>pogrëbašmo</i> <i>pogrëbašte</i> <i>pogrëbaše/ē</i>	<i>pogrëben</i> <i>pogrëbèna</i> <i>pogrëbèno</i>
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*tëpst***a.p. C (long):**

<i>zëpst</i>	<i>zëbem</i> <i>zëbeš</i> <i>zëbe</i> <i>zëbemo</i> <i>zëbete</i> <i>zëbū</i>	<i>zëbō</i> <i>zëbla</i> <i>zëblo</i>	<i>zëbi!</i> <i>zëbimo!</i> <i>zëbite!</i>	<i>nàzëbo</i> <i>nazëbošmo</i> <i>nazëbošte</i> <i>nazëbošē</i>
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c) k/g/h-class**a.p. B:**

<i>mōć</i>	<i>mōrem</i> <i>mōreš</i> <i>mōre</i> <i>mōremo</i> <i>mōrete</i> <i>mōrū</i>	<i>mōgō</i> <i>mōgla</i> <i>mōglo</i>	<i>mōgni!</i> <i>mōgnimo!</i> <i>mōgnite!</i>	<i>mōgo'</i> <i>mōgošmo</i> <i>mōgošte</i> <i>mōgošē</i>
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a.p. C (short):

<i>tëć</i>	<i>tëčem</i> <i>tëčeš</i> <i>tëče</i> <i>tëčemo</i> <i>tëčete</i> <i>tëkū</i>	<i>tëkō</i> <i>tëkla</i> <i>tëklo</i>	<i>tëci!</i> <i>tëcimo!</i> <i>tëcite!</i>	<i>pòteče</i> <i>potëkošmo</i> <i>potëkošte</i> <i>potëkošē</i>	<i>pèčen</i> <i>pečèna</i> <i>pečèno</i>
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*pëć, žëć***a.p. C (long):**

<i>vūć</i>	<i>vūčem</i> <i>vūčeš</i> <i>vūče</i> <i>vūčemo</i> <i>vūčete</i> <i>vūkū</i>	<i>vūkō</i> <i>vūkla</i> <i>vūklo</i>	<i>vūc'!</i> <i>vūc'mo!</i> <i>vūc'te!</i>	<i>pōvūče</i> <i>povūkošmo</i> <i>povūkošte</i> <i>povūkošē</i>	<i>pōsječēn</i> <i>posječèna</i> <i>posječèno</i>
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sjëć, strīzat

e) *n/m*-class

a.p. B:

<i>žēt</i> ?	<i>žēnjēm</i>	<i>žëō</i>	<i>žēnji!</i>	<i>pōže</i>	<i>požēven</i>
	<i>žēnjēš</i>	<i>žëla</i>	<i>žēnjimo!</i>	<i>požēšmo</i>	<i>požēvena</i>
	<i>žēnjē</i>	<i>žëlo</i>	<i>žēnjite!</i>	<i>požēšte</i>	<i>požēveno</i>
	<i>žēnjēmo</i>			<i>požēšē</i>	
	<i>žēnjēte</i>				
	<i>žēnjū</i>				

a.p. B/C:

<i>nādūt</i>	<i>nādmēm</i>	<i>nāduō</i>	<i>nādmi!</i>	<i>prèote</i>	<i>nāgēt</i>
	<i>nādmēš</i>	<i>nādūla</i>	<i>nādmimo!</i>	<i>napēšmo</i>	<i>nāgēta</i>
	<i>nādmē</i>	<i>nādūlo</i>	<i>nādmite!</i>	<i>napēšte</i>	<i>nāgēto</i>
	<i>nādmēmo</i>			<i>napēšē</i>	
	<i>nādmēte</i>				
	<i>nādmū</i>				

nāgēt, napēt, otēt, počēt, uzēt

a.p. C:

<i>klēt</i>	<i>kúnem</i>	<i>klëō</i>	<i>kún'!</i>	<i>zākūni/e</i>	<i>ùklēt</i>
	<i>kúneš</i>	<i>klëla</i>	<i>kún'mo!</i>		<i>ùklēta</i>
	<i>kúne</i>	<i>klëlo</i>	<i>kún'te!</i>		<i>ùklēto</i>
	<i>kúnemo</i>			<i>zakūnišē</i>	
	<i>kúnete</i>				
	<i>kúnū</i>				

f) *r/l*-class

a.p. B:

<i>klät</i>	<i>köljēm</i>	<i>kläō</i>	<i>kölji!</i>	<i>zäkla</i>	<i>zäklān</i>
	<i>köljēš</i>	<i>klāla</i>	<i>köljimo!</i>	<i>zäklašmo</i>	<i>zäklāna</i>
	<i>köljē</i>	<i>klālo</i>	<i>köljite!</i>	<i>zäklašste</i>	<i>zäklāno</i>
	<i>köljēmo</i>			<i>zäklašē</i>	
	<i>köljēte</i>				
	<i>köljū</i>				

mljët (mëljēm), trët (tärēm), ždèrat (ždèrēm)

a.p. B/C:

<i>prodřt</i>	<i>pròdrēm</i>	<i>pròdrō</i>	<i>pròdri!</i>	<i>pròdr</i>	<i>pròdřt</i>
	<i>pròdrēš</i>	<i>pròdřla</i>	<i>pròdrimo!</i>	<i>pròdršmo</i>	<i>pròdřta</i>
	<i>pròdrē</i>	<i>pròdřlo</i>	<i>pròdrite!</i>	<i>pròdršte</i>	<i>pròdřto</i>
	<i>pròdrēmo</i>			<i>pròdršē</i>	
	<i>pròdrēš</i>				
	<i>pròdrū</i>				

prostřt, proždřt, umřt, upřt

g) *i/u/ě*-class

a.p. A:

<i>bīt</i>	<i>bījēm</i> <i>bījēš</i> <i>bījē</i> <i>bījēmo</i> <i>bījēte</i> <i>bijū</i>	<i>bīo</i> <i>bīla</i> <i>bilo</i>	<i>bīj!</i> <i>bījmo!</i> <i>bijte!</i>	<i>pōbi</i> <i>pōbišmo</i> <i>pōbište</i> <i>pōbiše</i>	<i>pōbīt</i> <i>pōbīta</i> <i>pōbīto</i>
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čūt, krīt, līt, pīt, smjēt, šīt, vīt, vrīt

a.p. A/B:

<i>dōsp't</i>	<i>dōspijēm</i> <i>dōspijēš</i> <i>dōspijē</i> <i>dōspijēmo</i> <i>dōspijēte</i> <i>dōspijū</i>	<i>dōspiō</i> <i>dōsp'la</i> <i>dōsp'lo</i>	<i>dōspi!</i>	<i>pōpi</i> <i>pōpišmo</i> <i>pōpište</i> <i>pōpiše</i>	<i>pōpīt</i> <i>pōpīta</i> <i>pōpīto</i>
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pōp't, ùm 't

h) *a*-class

a.p. B:

<i>dèrat</i>	<i>dèrēm</i> <i>dèrēš</i> <i>dèrē</i> <i>dèrēmo</i> <i>dèrēte</i> <i>dèrū</i>	<i>dèrō</i> <i>dèrāla</i> <i>dèrālo</i>	<i>dèr'!</i> <i>dèr'mo!</i> <i>dèr'te!</i>	<i>pōdera</i> <i>poderašmo</i> <i>poderašte</i> <i>poderaše</i>	<i>pōderān</i> <i>pōderāna</i> <i>pōderāno</i>
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brät, òrat, prät, slät, stät

a.p. C:

<i>zvàt</i>	<i>zòvem</i> <i>zòveš</i> <i>zòve</i> <i>zòvemo</i> <i>zòvete</i> <i>zòvū</i>	<i>zvà'ō</i> <i>zvàla</i> <i>zvàlo</i>	<i>zòv'!</i> <i>zòv'mo!</i> <i>zòv'te!</i>	<i>pòzva</i> <i>pòzvašmo</i> <i>pòzvašte</i> <i>pòzvaše</i>	<i>pòzvān</i> <i>pòzvāna</i> <i>pòzvāno</i>
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i) *j/va*-class

a.p. A:

<i>kājat</i>	<i>kājēm</i> <i>kājēš</i> <i>kājē</i> <i>kājēmo</i> <i>kājēte</i> <i>kājū</i>	<i>kājō</i> <i>kājala</i> <i>kājalo</i>	<i>kāj!</i> <i>kājmo!</i> <i>kājte!</i>	<i>pòkaja</i> <i>pòkajašmo</i> <i>pòkajašte</i> <i>pòkajaše</i>	<i>pòkajān</i> <i>pòkajāna</i> <i>pòkajāno</i>
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brījat, grījat, klījat, lājat, sījat, stājat, trājat

a.p. B:

<i>bljùvat</i>	<i>bljùjēm</i>	<i>bljùvō</i>	<i>bljùj!</i>	<i>izbljuva</i>	<i>pòbljuvān</i>
	<i>bljùjēš</i>	<i>bljùvāla</i>	<i>bljùjmo!</i>	<i>izbljùvašmo</i>	<i>pòbljuvāna</i>
	<i>bljùjē</i>	<i>bljùvālo</i>	<i>bljùjte!</i>	<i>izbljùvašte</i>	<i>pòbljuvāno</i>
	<i>bljùjēmo</i>			<i>izbljùvašē</i>	
	<i>bljùjēte</i>				
	<i>bljùjū</i>				

kòvat, pljùvat, ròvat, snòvat, sòvat, štòvat, tròvat

<i>dávat</i>	<i>dājēm</i>	<i>dávō</i>	<i>dáji!</i>	<i>pòdade</i>	<i>pòdāvān</i>
	<i>dājēš</i>	<i>dávāla</i>	<i>dájimo!</i>	<i>pòdašmo</i>	<i>pòdāvāna</i>
	<i>dājē</i>	<i>dávālo</i>	<i>dájite!</i>	<i>pòdašte</i>	<i>pòdāvāno</i>
	<i>dājēmo</i>			<i>pòdašē</i>	
	<i>dājēte</i>				
	<i>dājū</i>				

a.p. C:

<i>smija'se</i>	<i>smijem</i>	<i>smijō</i>	<i>smij!</i>	<i>zāsmija</i>	<i>nāsmijān</i>
	<i>smijēš</i>	<i>smijāla</i>	<i>smijmo!</i>	<i>zasmijašmo</i>	<i>nāsmijāna</i>
	<i>smije</i>	<i>smijālo</i>	<i>smijte!</i>	<i>zasmijašte</i>	<i>nāsmijāno</i>
	<i>smijemo</i>			<i>zasmijašē</i>	
	<i>smijete</i>				
	<i>smijū</i>				

2. ne-verbs**a.p. A:**

<i>brīn't</i>	<i>brīnēm</i>	<i>brīnō</i>	<i>brīn'!</i>	<i>zàbrinu</i>	<i>zàbrinūt / zabrīnūt</i>
	<i>brīnēš</i>	<i>brīn'la</i>	<i>brīn'mo!</i>	<i>zàbrin'šmo</i>	<i>zàbrinūta</i>
	<i>brīnē</i>	<i>brīn'lo</i>	<i>brīn'te!</i>	<i>zàbrin'šte</i>	<i>zabrīnūto</i>
	<i>brīnēmo</i>			<i>zàbrin'šē</i>	
	<i>brīnēte</i>				
	<i>brīnū</i>				

cīkn't, cūcn't, dīgn't, gīn't, gūr'n't, kāpn't, kīsn't, klèknit, klèpnit, kflīkn't, lān't, lēc mētn't, mīgn't, mòc (mògnēm), mřzn't, nīkn't, pīsn't, pljùn't, pljūs'n't, prēn't, pūkn't, pūn't, sjēst, skīn't, smīkn't, spāst, stīgn't, sūs'n't, stvrđn't, trēpn't, trēs'n't, trīn't, trūn't, vřgn't, zgūstn't, zīn't

<i>otpòcin't</i>	<i>otpòcinēm</i>	<i>otpòcinō</i>	<i>otpòcin'!</i>	<i>òtpočini</i>
	<i>otpòcinēš</i>	<i>otpòcin'la</i>	<i>otpòcin'mo!</i>	<i>otpòcin'šmo</i>
	<i>otpòcinē</i>	<i>otpòcin'lo</i>	<i>otpòcin'te!</i>	<i>otpòcin'šte</i>
	<i>otpòcinēmo</i>			<i>otpòcin'šē</i>
	<i>otpòcinēte</i>			
	<i>otpòcinū</i>			

ùtih'n't

a.p. B (short):

<i>rěc</i>	<i>rěknēm</i>	<i>rěkō</i>	<i>rěci!</i>	<i>pөрeko</i>	<i>tāknīt</i>
	<i>rěkněš</i>	<i>rěkla</i>	<i>rěc'mo!</i>	<i>porěkošmo</i>	<i>tāknīta</i>
	<i>rěknē</i>	<i>rěklo</i>	<i>rěc'te!</i>	<i>porěkošte</i>	<i>tāknīto</i>
	<i>rěknēmō</i>			<i>porěkošē</i>	
	<i>rěknēte</i>				
	<i>rěknū</i>				

dàn't, gàn't, jàs'n't, màkn't, plàn't, sà'n't, stāt, svàn't, tāk'n't, vèn't

<i>pòbjéc</i>	<i>pòbjegnēm</i>	<i>pòbjegō</i>	<i>pòbjěži!</i>	<i>pòbjěže</i>	<i>o'sjěčen</i>
	<i>pòbjegněš</i>	<i>pòbjegla</i>	<i>pòbjěž'mo!</i>	<i>pòbjěgošmo</i>	<i>o'sjěčèna</i>
	<i>pòbjegnē</i>	<i>pòbjeglo</i>	<i>pòbjěž'te!</i>	<i>pòbjěgošte</i>	<i>o'sjěčèno</i>
	<i>pòbjegnēmō</i>			<i>pòbjěgošē</i>	
	<i>pòbjegnēte</i>				
	<i>pòbjegnū</i>				

ò'sjéc

<i>nabrėkn't</i>	<i>nabrėknēm</i>	<i>nàbrekō</i>	<i>nàbrekni!</i>	<i>ūštīn'</i>
	<i>nabrėkněš</i>	<i>nàbrekla</i>	<i>nàbreknimo!</i>	
	<i>nabrėknē</i>	<i>nàbreklo</i>	<i>nàbreknite!</i>	
	<i>nabrėknēmō</i>			
	<i>nabrėknēte</i>			
	<i>nabrėknū</i>			

dosėgn't, natėgn't, osėkn't se, spomėn't, uštīn't, uvr'n't

a.p. B (long):

<i>vīkn't</i>	<i>vīknēm</i>	<i>vīknō</i>	<i>vīkni!</i>	<i>pövīka</i>	<i>vīknīt</i>
	<i>vīkněš</i>	<i>vīknila</i>	<i>vīknimo!</i>	<i>povīkašmo</i>	<i>vīknīta</i>
	<i>vīknē</i>	<i>vīknilo</i>	<i>vīknite!</i>	<i>povīkašte</i>	<i>vīknīto</i>
	<i>vīknēmō</i>			<i>povīkašē</i>	
	<i>vīknēte</i>				
	<i>vīknū</i>				

cīkn't, kán't, kín't, korákn't, krén't, má(h)n't, mán't, mín't, múkn't, mún't, pr'sn't, pún't, síkn't, vág'n't, vrisn't, uprėgn't, zgr'n't

3. ě/a-verbs**a.p. A:**

<i>vīd't</i>	<i>vīdīm</i>	<i>vīdiō</i>	<i>vīd'!</i>	<i>ōstar'</i>
	<i>vīdīs</i>	<i>vīdla</i>	<i>vīd'mo!</i>	<i>pògledašmo</i>
	<i>vīdī</i>	<i>vīdlo</i>	<i>vīd'te!</i>	<i>pògledašte</i>
	<i>vīdīmō</i>			<i>pògledašē</i>
	<i>vīdīte</i>			
	<i>vīdē</i>			

glėdat, slāb't, stār't, vīs't

a.p. A/B:

vòl't	vòlīm	vòliō	vòli!	zàvol'	vòljen
	vòlīš	vòl'la	vòlimo!	zavòlišmo	voljèna
	vòlī	vòl'lo	vòlite!	zavòlište	voljèno
	vòlīmo			zavòlišē	
	vòlīte				
	vòlē				

a.p. B:

cijél't	cijēlīm	cijéliō	cijél'!	zàcijél'	zacijēlīt
	cijēlīš	cijél'la	cijél'mo!	zacijēlišmo	zacijēlīta
	cijēlī	cijél'lo	cijél'te!	zacijēlište	zacijēlīto
	cijēlīmo			zacijēlišē	
	cijēlīte				
	cijēlē				
oslijép't, pláv't					

a.p. C (short):

bòjat	bòjīm	bòjō	bìži!	pòboja
	bòjīš	bòjāla	bìž'mo!	pobòjašmo
	bòjī	bòjālo	bìž'te!	pobòjašte
	bòjīmo			pobòjašē
	bòjīte			
	bòjē			

bìžat, bòl't, crvèn't, cvrècat, dīžat, gòr't, gřm't, kòpnit, krèč't, krīcat, lèt't, lèžat, màgl't, mòdr't, pršcat, skr̀b't, smřd't, stòjat, škrip't, vèl't, vrišcat, vřt't, zelèn't, žèl't, zviždat

pišcat	pišcīm	piščō	pišci!	zàpišci
	piščīš	piščāla	piščimo!	posjèdišmo
	piščī	piščālo	piščite!	posjèdište
	piščīmo			posjèdišē
	piščīte			
	piščē			
sjèd't, škàkljat, trècat				

a.p. C (long):

kíp't	kípīm	kipiō	kípi!	pòkípi
	kípīš	kíp'la	kípimo!	pokíp'šmo
	kípī	kíp'lo	kípīte!	pokíp'šte
	kípīmo			pokíp'šē
	kípīte			
	kípē			

bijél't, bléjūt, blijéd't, blijéšt't, bríd't, búč't, cúr't, cvíl't, cúc't, cút't, jéc't, kléc't, kréšt't, mřz't, pljúšit't, réž't, síp't, stíd't se, sív't, šúm't, šút't, tréšt't, tríp't, zvéč't, žívit, žmúr't, žúd't

<i>zvúcat</i>	<i>zvūčīm</i>	<i>zvúčiō</i>	<i>zvúci!</i>	<i>zāzvūči</i>
	<i>zvūčīš</i>	<i>zvúčila</i>	<i>zvúčimo!</i>	<i>zazvūčašmo</i>
	<i>zvūčī</i>	<i>zvúčilo</i>	<i>zvúčite!</i>	<i>zazvūčaste ?</i>
	<i>zvūčīmo</i>			<i>zazvūčašē</i>
	<i>zvūčīte</i>			
	<i>zvūčē</i>			

4. i-verbs

a.p. A:

<i>bāv't</i>	<i>bāvīm</i>	<i>bāviō</i>	<i>bāv'!</i>	<i>zābavi</i>
	<i>bāvīš</i>	<i>bāv'la</i>	<i>bāv'mo!</i>	<i>zābav'šmo</i>
	<i>bāvī</i>	<i>bāv'lo</i>	<i>bāv'te!</i>	<i>zābav'šte</i>
	<i>bāvīmo</i>			<i>zābav'šē</i>
	<i>bāvīte</i>			
	<i>bāvē</i>			

blāt't, čīst't, čūd't, dēs't, dīm't, gād't, gāz't, glād't, grab't, gřb't, gřl'tm, jānjit, jār't, kīt't, kūd't, kŭp't, kăc't, kvās't, lŭp't, mjēr't, mīsl't, mřv't, mŭc't, nūd't, pāpr't, pār't, pāz't, pljēn't, plāš't, prāt't, prāv't, přt't, prŭž't, přz't, pŭš't, rān't, rŭš't, sīl't, sīr't, sjēt't, slāv't, slīc't, slīn't, smjēs't, stāv't, strāš't, svād't, šāl't, štēt't, tjēs't, třs't, třz't, ūd't, vād't, vjēr't, vlāž't, zdrēl't, zāl't

<i>biljež't</i>	<i>bilježīm</i>	<i>bilježiō</i>	<i>biljež'!</i>	<i>zābiljež'</i>	<i>obilježen</i>
	<i>bilježīš</i>	<i>biljež'la</i>	<i>biljež'mo!</i>	<i>zābiljež'šmo</i>	<i>obilježena</i>
	<i>bilježī</i>	<i>biljež'lo</i>	<i>biljež'te!</i>	<i>zābiljež'šte</i>	<i>obilježeno</i>
	<i>bilježīmo</i>			<i>zābiljež'šē</i>	
	<i>bilježīte</i>				
	<i>bilježē</i>				

bogat't, bōrav't, gōtov't, ōbjes't, ōkus't, tōvar't, ufat't, ūdar't, ūtrap't

<i>kīsel't</i>	<i>kīselīm</i>	<i>kīseliō</i>	<i>kīsel'!</i>	<i>zākīsel'</i>	<i>zākīselīt</i>
	<i>kīselīš</i>	<i>kīsel'la</i>	<i>kīsel'mo!</i>	<i>zākīselīšmo</i>	<i>zākīselīta</i>
	<i>kīselī</i>	<i>kīsel'lo</i>	<i>kīsel'te!</i>	<i>zākīselīšte</i>	<i>zākīselīto</i>
	<i>kīselīmo</i>			<i>zākīselīšē</i>	
	<i>kīselīte</i>				
	<i>kīselē</i>				

<i>pānt't</i>	<i>pāntīm</i>	<i>pāntiō</i>	<i>pānt'!</i>	<i>zāpānt'</i>	<i>zapāntīt</i>
	<i>pāntīš</i>	<i>pānt'la</i>	<i>pānt'mo!</i>	<i>zāpānt'šmo</i>	<i>zapāntīta</i>
	<i>pāntī</i>	<i>pānt'lo</i>	<i>pānt'te!</i>	<i>zāpānt'šte</i>	<i>zapāntīto</i>
	<i>pāntīmo</i>			<i>zāpānt'šē</i>	
	<i>pāntīte</i>				
	<i>pāntē</i>				

<i>pústoš't</i>	<i>pústoš'īm</i> <i>pústoš'iš</i> <i>pústoš'ī</i> <i>pústoš'īmo</i> <i>pústoš'īte</i> <i>pústoš'ē</i>	<i>pústošiō</i> <i>pústoš'la</i> <i>pústoš'lo</i>	<i>pústoš'!</i> <i>pústoš'mo!</i> <i>pústoš'te!</i>	<i>òpustoš'</i> <i>opústoš'šmo</i> <i>opústoš'ste</i> <i>opústoš'sē</i>	<i>opústošen</i> <i>opústošena</i> <i>opústošeno</i>
<i>tùmač't</i>	<i>tùmač'īm</i> <i>tùmač'iš</i> <i>tùmač'ī</i> <i>tùmač'īmo</i> <i>tùmač'īte</i> <i>tùmač'ē</i>	<i>tùmačiō</i> <i>tùmač'la</i> <i>tùmač'lo</i>	<i>tùmač'!</i> <i>tùmač'mo!</i> <i>tùmač'te!</i>	<i>ràstumači</i> <i>rastùmačišmo</i> <i>rastùmačište</i> <i>rastùmačišē</i>	<i>rastùmačīt</i> <i>rastùmačīta</i> <i>rastùmačīto</i>

a.p. B:

<i>gòn't</i>	<i>gòn'īm</i> <i>gòn'iš</i> <i>gòn'ī</i> <i>gòn'īmo</i> <i>gòn'īte</i> <i>gòn'ē</i>	<i>gòniō</i> <i>gòn'la</i> <i>gòn'lo</i>	<i>gòni!</i> <i>gònimo!</i> <i>gònite!</i>	<i>ìzgoni</i> <i>izgònišmo</i> <i>izgònište</i> <i>izgònišē</i>	<i>prògonū</i> <i>prògonūta</i> <i>prògonūto</i>
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kòs't, lòž't, mòl't, nòs't, pròs't, pùst't, ròd't, sèl't, skòč't, tèl't, vòd't, vòz't, žèn't

<i>cér't</i>	<i>cēr'īm</i> <i>cēr'iš</i> <i>cēr'ī</i> <i>cēr'īmo</i> <i>cēr'īte</i> <i>cēr'ē</i>	<i>cériō</i> <i>cér'la</i> <i>cér'lo</i>	<i>céri!</i> <i>cérimo!</i> <i>cérite!</i>	<i>zàcēri</i> <i>zacérišmo</i> <i>zacérište</i> <i>zacérišē</i>	<i>bācīt</i> <i>bācīto</i> <i>bācīta</i>
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báč't, brán't, brús't, búd't, bún't, cijéd't, cijén't, dijél't, dív't, dokúč't, dráž't, druž't, dúr't, dúš't, dúž't, fál't, gás't, glás't, glúš't, gnijézd't, gnjáv't, gospodár't, grád't, grđ't, grijéš't, gúl't, gúst't, guš't, hrábr't, izvál't, jáv't, kád't, kál't, klát't, krás't, krát't, krc't, krijép't, krív't, krút't, krúž't, krvár't, kúp't, kvár't, lád't, lib't, lijéc't, lijén't, lijép't, líš't, ljúb't, ljút't, mác't, mām't, mást't, mesár't, mijén't, mijés't, mir't, mít't, mlád't, mlát't, mrác't, mřšt't, mrs't, mút't, obláč't, odlúč't, pál't, plát't, plijén't, plijév't, porúč't, práš't, práš't, prijéc't, prijét't, protiv't, ràn't, rád't, réđ't, rijéd't, rijés't, rúb't, sád't, sjedin't, slád't, slijép't, slúž't, sprém't, sřd't, strám't, strijél't, stúp't, súd't, súš't, svét't, šír't, tráž't, trijéb't, trúd't, túš't, túž't, tvrd't, ugláv't, ukljúč't, uláč't, váb't, váp't, vár't, vrát't, zakoráč't, zapút't, zlát't, znáč't, ždrijéb't

a.p. C (short):

<i>klòn't</i>	<i>klònīm</i>	<i>klòniō</i>	<i>klòni!</i>	<i>zàkloni</i>	<i>ùklonūt</i>
	<i>klònīš</i>	<i>klòn'la</i>	<i>klònimo!</i>	<i>zакlòn'šmo</i>	<i>ùklonūta</i>
	<i>klònī</i>	<i>klòn'lo</i>	<i>klònite!</i>	<i>zакlòn'šte</i>	<i>ùklonūto</i>
	<i>klònīmo</i>			<i>zакlòn'še</i>	
	<i>klònīte</i>				
	<i>klònē</i>				

bìstr't, bòr't, bròj't, brst't, càkl't, čàst't, čìn't, dòjit, dròb't, dvòjit, dvòr't, glòb't, gnjòjit, gòd't, gùb't, kamèn't, kòl't, kòr't, korìst't, kòt't, kròjit, kròt't, krst't, lakòm't, lèd't, lòjit, lòm't, lòv't, mòč't, mòr't, mòtr't, nòč't, oslobòd't, òštr't, plòd't, plòv't, pòjit, pòst't, pròst't, ròjit, ròn't, sjudòč't, sòl't, sramòt't, stišat, škròp't, štròjit, sùz't, tòč't, tòn't, tòp't, tòv't, tròš't, ùč't, vesèl't, znòjit, zvòn't, žalòst't

a.p. C (long):

<i>blúd't</i>	<i>blúdīm</i>	<i>blúdiō</i>	<i>blúdi!</i>	<i>zàblūdi</i>
	<i>blúdīš</i>	<i>blúd'la</i>	<i>blúdimo!</i>	<i>zablúdišmo</i>
	<i>blúdī</i>	<i>blúd'lo</i>	<i>blúдите!</i>	<i>zablúdište</i>
	<i>blúdīmo</i>			<i>zablúdišē</i>
	<i>blúdīte</i>			
	<i>blúdē</i>			

brázd't, brújit, crp't, dúb't, júr't, kúr't, már't, nágl't, píll't, pír't, sjájit, slijéd't, smijéš't, snáz't, snijéz't, strám't, svijétl't, škilj't, štít't, tájit, též't, trúb't, túp't, vír't, žár't, živ't, žmír't, žúr't

5. a-je-verbs**a.p. A:**

<i>brìsat</i>	<i>brìšēm</i>	<i>brìsō</i>	<i>brìši!</i>	<i>òbrisa</i>	<i>òbrisān</i>
	<i>brìšēš</i>	<i>brìsala</i>	<i>brìšimo!</i>	<i>òbrisašmo</i>	<i>òbrisāna</i>
	<i>brìšē</i>	<i>brìsalo</i>	<i>brìšite!</i>	<i>òbrisašte</i>	<i>òbrisāno</i>
	<i>brìšēmo</i>			<i>òbrisašē</i>	
	<i>brìšēte</i>				
	<i>brìšū</i>				

dīzat, dīšcat, glòdat, išcat, jàhat, kàsata, kàšljat, kòcat, lòkat, màzat, mìcat, plàkat, plēšcat, pūzat, rēzat, tīzat, sìpat, sìsat, šàpcat, tèsat

<i>ìzverat</i>	<i>ìzverēm</i>	<i>ìzverō</i>	<i>ìzver'!</i>	<i>ìzvjere</i>
	<i>ìzverēš</i>	<i>ìzverala</i>	<i>ìzver'mo!</i>	<i>ìzvjerašmo</i>
	<i>ìzverē</i>	<i>ìzveralo</i>	<i>ìzver'te!</i>	<i>ìzvjerašte</i>
	<i>ìzverēmo</i>			<i>ìzvjerašē</i>
	<i>ìzverēte</i>			
	<i>ìzverū</i>			

dòst'zat, jàukat, nàzjerat, pòricat, ùbjerat, ùpjerat, ùtjecat

a.p. B (short):

<i>čěšat</i>	<i>čěšēm</i>	<i>čěšō</i>	<i>čěši!</i>	<i>pöčěše</i>	<i>pöčěšān</i>
	<i>čěšēš</i>	<i>čěšāla</i>	<i>čěšimo!</i>	<i>počěšašmo</i>	<i>pöčěšāna</i>
	<i>čěšē</i>	<i>čěšālo</i>	<i>čěšite!</i>	<i>počěšašte</i>	<i>pöčěšāno</i>
	<i>čěšēmo</i>			<i>počěšašē</i>	
	<i>čěšēte</i>				
	<i>čěšū</i>				

dāšcat, lāgat, mēcat

<i>pomāgat</i>	<i>pòmāžēm</i>	<i>pomāgō</i>	<i>pomāži!</i>	<i>pòmogo</i>
	<i>pòmāžēš</i>	<i>pomāgala</i>	<i>pomāžimo!</i>	<i>pomògošmo</i>
	<i>pòmāžē</i>	<i>pomāgalo</i>	<i>pomāžite!</i>	<i>pomògošte</i>
	<i>pòmāžēmo</i>			<i>pomògošē</i>
	<i>pòmāžēte</i>			
	<i>pòmāžū</i>			

umākat, prisijecat

<i>blebètat</i>	<i>blebètām</i>	<i>blèbetō</i>	<i>blebètāj!</i>	<i>žblebeta</i>	<i>žblebetān</i>
	<i>blebètājš</i>	<i>blèbetāla</i>	<i>blebètājmo!</i>	<i>izblebētašmo</i>	<i>žblebetāna</i>
	<i>blebètāj</i>	<i>blèbetālo</i>	<i>blebètājite!</i>	<i>izblebētašte</i>	<i>žblebetāno</i>
	<i>blebètājmo</i>			<i>izblebētašē</i>	
	<i>blebètājte</i>				
	<i>blebètājū</i>				

zvekètat

a.p. B (long):

<i>dijérat</i>	<i>dijērām</i>	<i>dijérō</i>	<i>dijērāj!</i>	<i>zādijéra</i>	<i>dijērān</i>
	<i>dijērājš</i>	<i>dijérala</i>	<i>dijērājmo!</i>	<i>zadijérašmo</i>	<i>dijērāna</i>
	<i>dijērāj</i>	<i>dijéralo</i>	<i>dijērājite!</i>	<i>zadijérašte</i>	<i>dijērāno</i>
	<i>dijērājmo</i>			<i>zadijérašē</i>	
	<i>dijērājte</i>				
	<i>dijērājū</i>				

dijat, drijémat, gíbat, rámat, rípat, zíbat, zídat

<i>híkat</i>	<i>hřčēm</i>	<i>hřkō</i>	<i>hřč!</i>	<i>zàhřka</i>	<i>přskān</i>
	<i>hřčēš</i>	<i>hřkala</i>	<i>hřč'no!</i>	<i>zahřkašmo</i>	<i>přskāna</i>
	<i>hřčē</i>	<i>hřkalo</i>	<i>hřč'te!</i>	<i>zahřkašte</i>	<i>přskāno</i>
	<i>hřčēmo</i>			<i>zahřkašē</i>	
	<i>hřčēte</i>				
	<i>hřčū</i>				

kázat, kíjat, krétat, lijétat, lízat, mávat, múkat, nízat, njihat, písat, plésat, prskat, skákat, slágat, síkat, stézat, strúgat, súkat, šétat, tīcat, vézat, víkat

<i>kokodákat</i>	<i>kokodãčĕm</i>	<i>kokodákō</i>	<i>kokodáč'!</i>	<i>zàkokodāka</i>
	<i>kokodãčĕš</i>	<i>kokodákala</i>	<i>kokodáč'mo!</i>	<i>zakokodákašmo</i>
	<i>kokodãčĕ</i>	<i>kokodákalo</i>	<i>kokodáč'te!</i>	<i>zakokodákašte</i>
	<i>kokodãčĕmo</i>			<i>zakokodákašĕ</i>
	<i>kokodãčĕte</i>			
	<i>kokodãčŭ</i>			

dosézat, kukurikat, uprézat

a.p. C:

<i>cvrkùtat</i>	<i>cvrkùtām</i>	<i>cvrkùtō</i>	<i>cvrkùtāj'!</i>	<i>zàcvrkuta</i>
	<i>cvrkùtāš</i>	<i>cvrkùtāla</i>	<i>cvrkùtājmo!</i>	<i>zacvrkùtašmo</i>
	<i>cvrkùtā</i>	<i>cvrkùtālo</i>	<i>cvrkùtājte!</i>	<i>zacvrkùtašte</i>
	<i>cvrkùtāmo</i>			<i>zacvrkùtašĕ</i>
	<i>cvrkùtāte</i>			
	<i>cvrkùtājŭ</i>			

klepètat, krekètat, skakùtat

<i>mrnjàukat</i>	<i>mrnjàučĕm</i>	<i>mrnjàukō</i>	<i>mrnjàuč'!</i>	<i>zàmrnjauka</i>
	<i>mrnjàučĕš</i>	<i>mrnjàukala</i>	<i>mrnjàuč'mo!</i>	
	<i>mrnjàučĕ</i>	<i>mrnjàukalo</i>	<i>mrnjàuč'te!</i>	
	<i>mrnjàučĕmo</i>			
	<i>mrnjàučĕte</i>			
	<i>mrnjàučŭ</i>			

6. a-ā-verbs

a.p. A:

<i>brìzgat</i>	<i>brìzgām</i>	<i>brìzgō</i>	<i>brìzgāj'!</i>	<i>ùbrizga</i>	<i>ùbrizgān</i>
	<i>brìzgāš</i>	<i>brìzgala</i>	<i>brìzgājmo!</i>	<i>ùbrizgašmo</i>	<i>ùbrizgāna</i>
	<i>brìzgā</i>	<i>brìzgalo</i>	<i>brìzgājte!</i>	<i>ùbrizgašte</i>	<i>ùbrizgāno</i>
	<i>brìzgāmo</i>			<i>ùbrizgašĕ</i>	
	<i>brìzgāte</i>				
	<i>brìzgājŭ</i>				

břbljat, čĕkat, djĕlat, gĭzdat, glĕdat, fĕtat, glĕbat, gŭtat, hĕrat, ĭgrat, jĕdat, kĕpat, kĭdam kĭmat, klĭmat, kljŭcat, krĕsat, kŭcat, kŭvat, mřdat, pĕdat, pjĕvat, plĭvat, pŭcat, řvat, sjĕdat, skĕpat, slŭšat, sprĕmat, stĕrat, šĭbat, šŭcat, ŭskat, tjĕrat, trĕbat, třgat, ŭfat, vĕrat, vrĕcat, zĕbat

<i>vĕčerat</i>	<i>vĕčerām</i>	<i>vĕčerō</i>	<i>vĕčerāj'!</i>	<i>povĕčera</i>	<i>vĕčerān</i>
	<i>vĕčerāš</i>	<i>vĕčerala</i>	<i>vĕčerājmo!</i>	<i>povĕčerašmo</i>	<i>vĕčerāna</i>
	<i>vĕčerā</i>	<i>vĕčeralo</i>	<i>vĕčerājte!</i>	<i>povĕčerašte</i>	<i>vĕčerāno</i>
	<i>vĕčerāmo</i>			<i>povĕčerašĕ</i>	
	<i>vĕčerāte</i>				
	<i>vĕčerajŭ</i>				

ràbotat, ŭzimat

a.p. B (short):

<i>imat</i>	<i>imām</i>	<i>imō</i>	<i>imāj!</i>
	<i>imāš</i>	<i>imala</i>	<i>imājmo!</i>
	<i>imā</i>	<i>imalo</i>	<i>imājte!</i>
	<i>imāmo</i>		
	<i>imāte</i>		
	<i>imajū</i>		

<i>ubijat</i>	<i>ubijām</i>	<i>ubijō</i>	<i>ubijāj!</i>	<i>poubija</i>	<i>ubijān</i>
	<i>ubijāš</i>	<i>ubijala</i>	<i>ubijājmo!</i>	<i>poubijašmo</i>	<i>ubijāna</i>
	<i>ubijā</i>	<i>ubijalo</i>	<i>ubijājte!</i>	<i>poubijašte</i>	<i>ubijāno</i>
	<i>ubijāmo</i>			<i>poubijašē</i>	
	<i>ubijāte</i>				
	<i>ubijajū</i>				

dozivat, umiva' se

a.p. B (long):

<i>ritat</i>	<i>rītām</i>	<i>rītō</i>	<i>rītāj!</i>	<i>zārīta</i>	<i>okūpān</i>
	<i>rītāš</i>	<i>rītala</i>	<i>rītājmo!</i>	<i>zarītašmo</i>	<i>okūpāna</i>
	<i>rītā</i>	<i>rītalo</i>	<i>rītājte!</i>	<i>zarītašte</i>	<i>okūpāno</i>
	<i>rītāmo</i>			<i>zarītaše</i>	
	<i>rītāte</i>				
	<i>ritajū</i>				

birat, brkat, cijepat, čarat, čuvat, dijérat, drápat, gárit, gibat, gúrat, iskápat, isповijédat, kárat, kúpat, kúsat, lémat, ljévat, lúpat, mijénjat, mijéšat, mórat, odgájat, párat, pítat, plácat, prâvdat, prícat, ráđdat, ribat, rúcat, rúgat, sánjat, savijat, skídat, sklápat, slámat, spájat, spávat, spúštat, stískat, strádat, strijéljat, stvárat, sviđat, šárat, šíšat, šívat, štípat, ujédat, váljat, vídat, vládat, zaglédat, zijévat

a.p. B*:

<i>tkàt</i>	<i>tkām</i>	<i>tkāō</i>	<i>tkāj!</i>	<i>ìstka</i>	<i>tkān</i>
	<i>tkāš</i>	<i>tkāla</i>	<i>tkājmo!</i>	<i>ìstkašmo</i>	<i>tkāna</i>
	<i>tkā</i>	<i>tkālo</i>	<i>tkājte!</i>	<i>ìstkašte</i>	<i>tkāno</i>
	<i>tkāmo</i>			<i>ìstkašē</i>	
	<i>tkāte</i>				
	<i>tkāju</i>				

znàt

a.p. C (short):

<i>prèdat</i>	<i>prèdām</i>	<i>prèdō</i>	<i>prèdāj!</i>	<i>ìscjeta</i>
	<i>prèdāš</i>	<i>prèdāla</i>	<i>prèdājmo!</i>	<i>iscjètašmo</i>
	<i>prèdāmo</i>	<i>prèdāla</i>	<i>prèdājte!</i>	<i>iscjètašte</i>
	<i>prèdāte</i>			<i>iscjètašē</i>
	<i>prèdajū</i>			

blīstat, cjetat, čēšljat, čitat, divljat, glāsat, jāčat, jurīšat, kljūčat, kolèbat, komàdat, kòpat, koràčat, kòvčat, krivùdat, listat, mòtat, m̀rmljat, obècat, olàkšat, omèkšat, pàčat, pètljat, prèdat, sèdlat, v̀ljat, vijùgat, zvjèrat

a.p. C (long):

*tkàt tkâm
tkâš
tkâ
tkâmo
tkâte
tkàjū*

znàt

<i>dàt</i>	<i>dâm dâš dâ dâmo dâte dàjū</i>	<i>dãō dâla dâlo</i>	<i>dâj! dâjmo! dâjte!</i>	<i>põda</i>	<i>dât dâta dâto</i>
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7. ova-verbs

a.p. A:

<i>bìčevat</i>	<i>bìčujēm bìčujēš bìčujē bìčujēmo bìčujēte bìčujū</i>	<i>bìčevō bìčevāla bìčevālo</i>	<i>bìčūj! bìčūjmo! bìčūjte!</i>	<i>izbičeva izbičevašmo izbičevašte izbičevašē</i>	<i>bìčevān bìčevāna bìčevāno</i>
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càrevat, ìmenovat, kàmenovat, m̀áčevat, m̀llovat, njègovat, p̀rstenovat, ràdovat, vjèrovat, ž̀alovat

<i>bòž'čevat</i>	<i>bòž'čujēm bòž'čujēš bòž'čujē bòž'čujēmo bòž'čujēte bòž'čujū</i>	<i>bòž'čevō bòž'čevala bòž'čevalo</i>	<i>bòž'čūj! bòž'čūjmo! bòž'čūjte!</i>
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jàd'kovat

a.p. B:

<i>blagòvat</i>	<i>blàgujēm</i>	<i>blàgovō</i>	<i>blàgūj!</i>	<i>òdblagova</i>	<i>blàgovān</i>
	<i>blàgujēš</i>	<i>blàgovāla</i>	<i>blàgūjmo!</i>	<i>odblagòvašmo</i>	<i>blàgovāna</i>
	<i>blàgujē</i>	<i>blàgovālo</i>	<i>blàgūjte!</i>	<i>odblagòvašte</i>	<i>blàgovāno</i>
	<i>blàgujēmō</i>			<i>odblagòvašē</i>	
	<i>blàgujēte</i>				
	<i>blàgujū</i>				

bolòvat, daròvat, gladòvat, kumòvat, kupòvat, miròvat, putòvat, stanòvat, trgòvat, tugòvat, zimòvat

Auxiliary verbs

<i>bìt</i>	<i>jèsam</i>	<i>bīō</i>	<i>bùd'!</i>	<i>bì</i>
	<i>jès'</i>	<i>bīla</i>	<i>bùd'mo!</i>	
	<i>jèst</i>	<i>bīlo</i>	<i>bùd'te!</i>	
	<i>jèsmo</i>			
	<i>jèste</i>			
	<i>jès'</i>			
	<i>nísam</i>			
	<i>nís'</i>			
	<i>nīje</i>			
	<i>nísmō</i>			
	<i>nīste</i>			
	<i>nís'</i>			
	<i>bùdēm</i>			
	<i>bùdēš</i>			
	<i>bùdē</i>			
	<i>bùdēmō</i>			
	<i>bùdēte</i>			
	<i>bùdū</i>			
<i>čèt</i>	<i>òć'</i>	<i>čèō</i>	<i>čèdni!</i>	<i>čèdo</i>
	<i>òš</i>	<i>čèla</i>	<i>čèdnimo!</i>	<i>čèdošmo</i>
	<i>òće</i>	<i>čèlo</i>	<i>čèdnite!</i>	<i>čèdošte</i>
	<i>òć'mo</i>			<i>čèdošē</i>
	<i>òć'te</i>			
	<i>òćē</i>			
	<i>néc'</i>			
	<i>něš</i>			
	<i>něće</i>			
	<i>nēc'mo</i>			
	<i>nēc'te</i>			
	<i>nēcē</i>			

VEIKSMAŽODŽIŲ KIRČIAVIMAS BOSANSKI SVILAJAUS ŠNEKTOJE

Santrauka

Straipsnyje pateikiamas sinchroninis vienos senųjų štokavų šnektų, kurių vartoja Bosnijos kroatai Bosanski Svilajaus gyvenvietėje, dabartinio kirčiavimo aprašas. Aptariami bendrieji Posavinės Slavonijos patarmės kirčiavimo požymiai ir pristatomas veiksmažodžių kirčiavimas pagal akcentines paradigmas, be to, aprašomos šnektos fonologinės ypatybės bei pateikiama įjekavimo kilmės šnektose teorija.

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