

The treatment of demonyms, ktetics and exonyms in the more recent printed and online sources of the Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics¹

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ABSTRACT: In this paper, the treatment of demonyms, ktetics, and exonyms in the more recent print and online sources of the Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics is described. In the introductory part of the paper, the question of which of the forms of the demonyms and ktetics are appropriate for use in standard Croatian is discussed, and steps toward a new definition for exonyms are taken. In the body of the paper, the method for the treatment of demonyms, ktetics and exonyms in the *Školski rječnik hrvatskog jezika* (*Scholastic Dictionary of Croatian Language*) and the *Baza etnika i ktetika* (*Database of demonyms and ktetics*) is shown.

Keywords: demonyms; ktetics; exonyms; Croatian language

1. Introduction

1.1. Demonyms and ktetics

In the Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics, the need for a dictionary of demonyms and ktetics had been discussed for years, primarily because speakers, with due cause, are sensitive as to how they are called, especially if forms are used in standardised languages which are not used by the locals themselves. Ljudevit Jonke, in 1975, spoke and wrote about the standardisation of place names; even normative

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reference books of the time sought to reconcile two opposing points of view: that names ought to be written as they are pronounced by the people, or that they ought to be written in the way in which they were established and used in the standard language over a long period of time, without regard for local dialects (Jonke 1975, 33, 34). Stjepan Babić (1983, 65) mentions the consensus among Croatian linguists »that forms cannot enter the literary language which distort its structure, its systems, but agreement is lost when it must be decided which concrete characteristics make the distortion«.² Babić, at the time, was referring to place names, but his remarks are equally valid for demonyms and ktetics. Slavko Pavešić (1971, 20) was on a similar track when he stated in his *Jezični savjetnik (Language User Manual)* that »the names of places and their inhabitants and the adjectives derived from those nouns are used in the literary language in the same form used by those to whom those same names are referring«.³ He adds, however, that he notes forms whose formation do not conform to standard norms. In *Hrvatski jezični savjetnik (Croatian Language User Manual; HJS, 200)*, two types of word formation for demonyms are cited: those found on-site, and those used generally in the literary language. In scholarly works, forms found on-site are given preference (e.g., *Bračka, Pelješka, Dubrovkinja, Metkovka*), while in general use literary forms are preferred (e.g., *Bračanka, Pelješčanka, Dubrovčanka, Metkovčanka*).

The definition of a general literary form is up for discussion. For Vukovians, for example, the forms *Čakovac, Dionice* and *Spljet* would be considered general literary forms. Up for discussion as well is the question of which forms distort »the structure of the literary language«. Demonyms and ktetics which are formed using foreign endings, most often Romance, are those which are most often considered non-standard (e.g., *Istrijan < Istra, Janjinarin < Janjina, Murterin < Murter, Puležan < Pula* or *Spliskarin < Splitska*). The terms *Agramer* or *Zaratin*, formed according to the German name for Zagreb and the Italian name for Zadar, are also considered non-standard demonyms.

Most of the inhabitants of the city of Jastrebarsko call their native city Jaska, from which the local demonyms *Jaskanac* and *Jaskanaka* are derived. The use of these ethonyms is also marked, as they are formed from the non-standard form of that name. For this reason, the more insightful demonyms *Jastrebarac* i *Jastrebaraka* are necessary. Furthermore, forms in which dialectal affiliation is evident on a phonological (e.g., *Blajka < Blato, Stivonka < Sutivan, Zamašjanka < Zamaslina*) or derivatio-

² Translated from Croatian: »da u književni jezik ne mogu ući likovi koji narušavaju njegovu strukturu, njegove sustave, ali sloge nestaje kad treba odrediti koje ih konkretne osobine narušavaju.«

³ Translated from Croatian: »Imena naselja i njihovih stanovnika i pridjevi izvedeni od tih imena u književnome se jeziku upotrebljavaju u onom obliku u kojem ih upotrebljavaju sami oni o čijim se imenima radi.«

nal level (e.g., *Gospićan* < *Gospić*, *Mihaljevčan* < *Donji Mihaljac*, *Svetomaršćan* < *Sveta Marija*) are also considered *non-standard demonyms and ktetics*.⁴ Sometimes, for traditional reasons, some local demonymic derivational suffixes which are no longer productive in the Croatian standard language are used in the formation of demonyms. Thus, for example, the local form *Dubrovkinja*, which is often cited in relevant literature; while today the suffix *-kinja* is productive in the formation of ethnonyms (e.g., *Azerkinja*, *Uzbekinja*), as it is deemed antiquated or dialectal (e.g., *Hvarkinja*, *Viškinja*) in the formation of demonyms. On the other hand, with regard to demonyms formed using the suffix *-ka*, while they are more common than those formed using *-kinja* (not only in Čakavian speaking areas, e.g., *Bračka*, *Komiška*, *Viška*, but also in Štokavian speaking areas from Bukovica to southern Dalmatia and eastern Hercegovina, e.g., *Kalađurka* < *Kalađurdevići* or *Stonka* < *Ston*) they had not been cited as belonging to the standard language in any normative reference manual until the publication of the *Hrvatski mjesni rječnik*⁵ (*Croatian Dictionary of Settlements*). There also exist local forms of demonyms and ktetics in which there is a direct relation with the oikonym from which they are derived, but which are phonologically unacceptable (thus, a female inhabitant of the village Trnčina in Popovo is called a *Trmačka*) or which are formed using suffixes not used in the formation of demonyms and ktetics in the Croatian standard language (thus, a female inhabitant of the village Turkovići is called a *Turaška*, while a female inhabitant of the village Golubinac is called a *Golubica*). The relation between the male demonym *Sočanin*⁶ and the female *Salačka* with the oikonym Osojnik (a village near Dubrovnik) is a true challenge even for etymologists. Sometimes older town names are hidden in its demonyms. Thus, inhabitants of the village Stjepan-Krst near Stolac are called *Potkremničari/Potkrevničari* and *Potkremničarke/Potkrevničarke* according to the older name for the village, Potkremnice/Potkrevnice. The local demonym *Zasančar*, as the male inhabitants of the village Zasadbreg are called according to the older oikonymic form Zasad (Frančić 1999, 74), attests to the fact that such forms are not only characteristic of the south of Croatia. Many towns in southern Croatian regions do not have demonyms; rather, their inhabitants are called after Catholic parish hubs (e.g., inhabitants of Mlinište and Kosa in Zažablje are called *Vidonjci* after the village Vidonje, which remains uninhabited today, after which the parish was named), and inhabitants of towns which were named according to an administrative decree (e.g., the town Buk-Vlaka near Opuzen or Plina-Jezero) also do not have demonyms. It is

⁴ For the Kajkavian region see Čilaš Šimpraga and Kurtović Budja 2009.

⁵ The authors of the *Hrvatski mjesni rječnik* add a notation indicating that demonyms such as *Gospićan*, *Puležan* and *Viška* belong to standard language, and that forms *Blatka* and *Spliskar*, derived from the local forms *Blajka* and *Spliskarin*, belong to standard language as well.

⁶ The demonyms *Sobjavac* and *Sobjavka* and the ktetic *sobjavski*, referring to the inhabitants of the town Osobjava on Pelješac, were derived from the local form *Sobjava*.

interesting to note how the inhabitants of certain towns call their neighbours; I would like to cite only one example, that of the inhabitants of the small city of Novalja, found on the island of Pag, whom the inhabitants of neighbouring towns call *Nevaljci*, derived from the form *Nevalja*.

The same demonym is often used for inhabitants of differing towns. Thus, a *Novljanin* is an inhabitant of Novigrad near Zadar, or an inhabitant of Novska, Novi Vinodolski or Herceg-Noví, while an *Otočanin* is the inhabitant of one of the many towns named *Otok* (of which the most well-known are Otok near Vinkovci and Otok near Sinj), and the largest city in Gacka Dolina, *Otočac*. *Hrvatski pravopis (Croatian Orthography)* of the Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics has allowed for the differentiation between the demonyms *Gračanin* (< *Gračac* and *Graz*) and *Gradčanin* (< *Gradac*). Sometimes there is no direct connection between oikonyms and demonyms and ktetics. Thus, inhabitants of Stari Grad on the island of Hvar are called *Paižani* (the Romance loanword *paiz* was originally used in the meaning of *village*, but in Croatia it has the dialectal meaning of *city*). On the other hand, the inhabitants of several towns in the south-western part of the island of Hvar (among which is also Sveta Nedjelja) as a group are called *Plažani*.

Table 1. A comparison of adapted local and standardised demonyms

Town/region	Local demonym	Standardised demonym
Blato	Blajka	Blaćanka
Golubinac	Golubica	Golubinčanka
Gospić	Gospičan	Gospičanin
Gradac (Drniš)	Gračoljac	Gradčanin
Istranin	Istrijan	Istranin
Jagodnjak	Jagodnjačanka/Kačvolkuša	Jagodnjačanka
Vis	Viška	Višanka

Local forms are of the most help in the formation of demonyms and ktetics derived from toponyms consisting of more than one word. Thus, the inhabitants of Sveti Filip and Jakov are called *Filipjanci*, the inhabitants of Sveti Petar u Šumi are *Supertarci*, the inhabitants of Sveti Juraj na Bregu are *Ĵurovćani*, and the inhabitants of Staro Petrovo Polje are *Petropoljci*.

Demonyms in Baranja are especially interesting (cf. Vidović 2014), because most of the towns there have Croatian and Hungarian names, as well as a Hungarian name adapted to the Croatian language (e.g., *Baranjsko Petrovo Selo*, Hun. *Petárda* i Cro. loc. *Petarda*), and some towns also have a German name (e.g., *Laskafeld* for Čeminac or *Katschfeld* for Jagodnjak). Demonyms and ktetics are parallelly formed from official Croatian names, and unofficial ones take a Hungarian oikonymic

form. Jagodnjak is thus inhabited by *Jagodnjačani* and *Jagodnjačanke*, but also by *Kačvolci* and *Kačvolkuše*, because among the locals Jagodnjak is also called *Kačvala//Kačvola*, after the Hungarian name *Kácsfalu*. The only local demonyms for Baranjsko Petrovo Selo are *Petarac* and *Petarka*, which are derived from the folk name for that town, *Petarda* (< Hun. *Petárda*), and the inhabitants of Kneževi Vinogradi are called *Suljošani* and *Suljošanke* according to the folk name *Suljoš* (Hun. *Hercegszöllös*).

The fact that there are almost 7000 official settlements in Croatia, with the unofficial number likely being several times higher, lucidly illustrates the need for standardised forms for demonyms and ktetics; each of these is equally important from a linguistic point of view, and it would be impossible to expect speakers of the Croatian language to know all the local forms, which often require a knowledge of local and linguistic history and a broad knowledge of dialectology. For this reason, they should be recorded and preserved, although it is already evident based on the examples given in this work that the insistence that each and every adapted local form is entered into standard Croatian usage would create great difficulty.

1.2. Exonyms

In newer manuals, the definition of exonyms as geographic names which are used in a language for foreign geographic objects, or geographic objects located outside the domain of the language in question, and which differ from official or accepted geographical names used in the region in which the object is located, has been broadened to include all types of adaptation of foreign names in a given language. At the same time, it should be highlighted that in the modern comprehension of the term exonym, writing is taken as a criterion, and that the absence of not only graphemes, but also of superior and inferior signs, is taken as a sign of a certain degree of exonymization (cf. Kladnik et al. 2013, 68–70 and Crljenko 2016, V, VI and Crljenko 2018, 5–8). On the basis of that division, exonyms could be further divided into adapted (e.g., *Kalifornija*), translated (e.g., *Nizozemska*, *Sveti Toma i Princ*) and partially translated names (e.g., *Novi Južni Wales*), and we could also speak of dialectal exonyms (e.g., *Nova Zeland/ij/a* and *Navijork/a*), as *Novi Zeland* (New Zealand) and *New York* are called in southern Croatian regions). The common nouns *mesto*, *trg*, *vas* (along with its derivate *vesca*), *selo* (with the plural form *sela* and the diminutive *selce*) and *naselje* in town names composed of more than one word were written with an lowercase letter according to Slovenian orthographic rules, so that the Slovenian towns of *Novo Mesto*, *Stari Trg pri Ložu*, *Dolenja Vas*, *Gorenje Medvedje Selo* and *Ribiško Naselje* are written, according to Slovenian orthography until 2021, as *Novo mesto*, *Stari trg pri Ložu*, *Dolenja vas*, *Gorenje Medvedje selo* and *Ribiško naselje*, in which case we could speak of orthographic exonyms. One could even speak of accentual exonyms (cf. Slov. *Metlika* i Mont. *Cetinja* with Cro. standard *Mètlika* and

Četinje), or even of exonyms of pronunciation (cf. the Croatian pronunciation *Čika-go*/for Chicago and *Sidnej*/for Sidney). In eastern Srijem, we find Croatian exonyms such as the choronym *Srijem* and the oikonyms *Srijemska Kamenica*, *Srijemska Mitrovica*, *Srijemska Rača*, *Srijemski Karlovci* and *Srijemski Mihaljevci*, oikonyms which differ from standard Serbian Ekavian oikonymic equivalents. In Bačka, on the other hand, the names of Croatian towns are often completely different from their Serbian counterparts. In Sombor County, the towns officially named *Bački Breg*, *Kljajićevo* and *Svetozar Miletić* are called by differing Croatian names: *Bereg* (derived from the Hungarian *Béreg*; the form *Bački Brijeg* is used more rarely), *Krnjaja* and *Lemeš*, while in Subotica County Croatians use the name *Mirgeš* (derived from Hungarian *Mérges*) instead of the official name *Ljutovo*, and in the district centre *Srboban* the name *Sveti Tomo* was once used (Vidović 2016, 16). One should keep in mind, however, that the differing names of the towns of Bačka came about in the first place because Croatians and Serbians settled in Bačka in various waves and many, previously abandoned, towns were resettled.⁷ The Serbian capital is often called Biograd in historical sources. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which Croatian has the status of official language, and in Republika Srpska is especially complicated, and the towns of Bosanska Dubica, Bosanski Novi and Skender-Vakuf (which was used by members of all three Bosnian and Herzegovinian constitutive peoples until 1990) were renamed Kozarska Dubica, Novi Grad and Kneževo, while the adjective *bosanski* was dropped from the names Bosanska Kostajnica, Bosanski Brod, Bosanski Kobaš and Bosanski Šamac, by which all of the Croatian (and Bosniak) forms became a sort of exonym in a nation in which both the Croatian and Bosnian languages in both Bosnian and Herzegovinian entities have equal status according to the constitution (Vidović 2016, 16, 17). Thus, one of the determiners of exonyms as »geographic names which are widely used in a language for a geographic object which is found outside of the region in which that language has an official status« has shown itself, not to be precise enough.⁸

⁷ The naming of towns after the full name of a specific person (such as the towns Svetozar Miletić and Aleksa Šantić) in a region in which Croatian was the main official language, or an official language with equal rights (Croatian is an official language in parts of Vojvodina) has not occurred even though certain towns (e.g., Kardeljevo and Pucarevo, which reverted back to their old names Ploče and Novi Travnik in 1991) have in the past been named after individuals from public life and the political sphere (after the Slovenian Edvard Kardelj and the Serbian Đuro Pucar Stari), and today the name Karadžičevo (after Vuk Stefanović Karadžić) is used for a town in Vukovar-Srijem County, formerly known as Križevci.

⁸ I would like to note here that in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which Croatian has a much more favourable status, the town formerly named Gornji Vakuf Croats began to be called by its historical name, Uskoplje, after 1991. Keeping in mind that the Croatian name in that region is equal in status with the Bosniak (and Serbian) name, and that the town is one in which Croats are the original inhabitants, Uskoplje cannot be viewed as an exonym.

2. Demonyms, ktetics and exonyms in the *Školski rječnik hrvatskoga jezika* (*Scholastic Dictionary of Croatian Language*)

Baza etnika i ktetika (*Database of demonyms and ktetics*), developed within the framework of the *Mrežnik* project, is the continuation of years of work within the framework of various institutional and international projects. During the creation of the *Školski rječnik hrvatskoga jezika* from 2005–2012, which was created within the framework of the *Hrvatski normativni jednosvezračni rječnik* (*Croatian Normative One-Volumed Dictionary*) project, led by Lana Hudeček, almost 1000 geographic names were analysed, along with their related ethnonyms, demonyms and ktetics,⁹ in conjunction with the project titled *Onomastička i etimologijska istraživanja hrvatskoga jezika* (*Onomastic and Etimological Research of Croatian Language*), led by Dunja Brozović Rončević. Along with the geographic names, male and female demonyms (which can refer to inhabitants and citizens, e.g., *Zagrepcanin* and *Azerbajdžanac*), according to the referent, and ethnonyms (e.g., *Hrvat* and *Azer*) and ktetics (e.g., *slavonski* and *splitski*) are listed. Very brief explanations are given in the table, with the exclusive aim of differentiating between citizens and members of an ethnic group (e.g., *àfgānskī* ‘referring to members of the ethnic group’ / *afganistānskī* ‘referring to citizens’) or the use of demonyms/ethnonyms in a general linguistic and historical context (e.g., *dalmātīnskī/dàlmatskī* /hist./), while an asterix (*) is used to mark certain local forms (e.g., *Golùbica** < *Golùbinac*, *Istrijānka** < *Āstra*, *Ĵaskānac** < *Ĵaska*,¹⁰ *Kliška** < *Kliš*, *Kòmīška** < *Kòmīža*, *Pùčīška** < *Pùčīšća*, *Sùljošanin** < *Sùljos*¹¹) which differ from standard linguistic norms, especially those which are rarely (or not at all) found in literature from the field of Croatian studies (e.g., *blājskī** < *Blato*, *Kalādūrka** < *Kalādūrdeviči*, *Mākarka** < *Mākarskā*, *Sóčanin** < *Ósōjnik*, *Žēpāk** < *Žēpće*). In choosing the geographic names, their size, proximity, renown, linguistic interest and confirmation in dictionary definitions in the school dictionary were considered. All continents, all European nations and most of the nations of the world, all capital cities of said nations, larger Croatian cities and well-known towns, especially those whose names have local forms which are interesting or normatively problematic, larger Croatian regions, mountains, rivers and lakes, important historical nationals and regions, the names of well-known lakes, seas, oceans, mountains, rivers, geographic names which are found in dictionary definitions, all Croatian districts and well-known exonyms which do not fall under any of the categories mentioned are

⁹ Domagoj Vidović was given the task of making the table.

¹⁰ The form in question is a local form of the oikonym *Ĵastrebarsko*.

¹¹ The form in question is a local form of the oikonym *Kneževi Vinogradi*, derived from the Hungarian *szőlős* ‘vineyard’. The Hungarian form is equivalent in meaning to the Croatian oikonym *Kneževi Vinogradi Hercegszólós*. The first portion of the name (*Herceg-*) was motivated by the fact that the vineyard in question belonged to Archduke Albrecht (cf. Megjeral-Sučević 2006, 178).

found in the table (cf. Birtić et al. 2012, 935). There are also, out of necessity, blank spaces in the table since there do not exist terms for male or female inhabitants for every geographic name (e.g., seas), and there are no one-word terms for the inhabitants of some countries (such as Bosnia and Herzegovina).

Figure 1. Examples from the table of geographical names from the *Školski rječnik* (*Scholastic Dictionary of Croatian Language*)

Gòrskī kòtār	Gòranin	Gòrānka	gòranskī
Góspic	Góspicanin	Góspic	góspickī
	Gòt	Gòtkinja	gòtskī
Grāčac	Grāčanin	Grāčānka	grāčačkī
Grādac (Ploče)	Grāčanin	Grāčānka/Grādačkā*	grādačkī/grāčkī*
Grādac (Neum)	Grāčanin	Grāčānka/Grādačkā*	grādačkī
Gradāčac	Gradāčanin	Gradāčānka	gradāčačkī
Grādišće	Grādišćanin	Grādiščānka	grādišćanskī
Gřčka	Gřk	Gřkinja	gřčkī
Greenwich			griničkī
Grenāda	Grenādanin	Grenādānka	grēnādskī
Grenlānd	Grenlāndanin	Grenlāndānka	grēnlandskī
Grūbišnō Pòlje	Grubišnopóljčanin	Grubišnopóljčānka	Grubišnopóljskī

Work on the material was continued in conjunction with the project titled *Poredbena analiza hrvatsko-slovenskih egzoniama* (*Comparative analysis of Croatian and Slovenian exonyms*, 2014–2015), led in Croatia by Ivana Crljenko, and in Slovenia by Drago Kladnik. The results of the project were two monographs: *Hrvatski egzoniimi I. imena država, glavnih gradova i njihovih stanovnika* (*Croatian Exonyms I: Names of Countries, Capitals and Their Inhabitants*, 2016) and *Hrvatski egzoniimi II. (Croatian Exonyms II*, 2018). The contents of these monographs can also be found on the Internet using the following link: <https://egzonimi.lzmk.hr/>.

Figure 2. The entry *Sveti Toma i Princ* in the web-based edition of the monograph *Hrvatski egzozimi (Croatian Exonyms)***Sveti Toma i Princ*****Preporučeno ime**

Sveti Toma i Princ

Izvorno ime

Ime: São Tomé e Príncipe

Jezik izvornoga imena: portugalski

Zemljopisni objekt

Tip: država

Podtip: –

Lokacija

Kontinent ili ocean: Afrika

Država ili more: Sveti Toma i Princ

Napomena

–

Druga prilagođeno ime

–

Prilagođeni likovi po izvorima*Hrvatska enciklopedija – mrežna*: San Tome i Prinsipe*Proleksis enciklopedija – mrežna*: San Tome i Prinsipe*Odluka o transakcijskim računima (HNB)*, 2019.: Sveti Toma i Prinsipe*Službena skraćena i puna imena država (MVEP)*, 2012.: Sveti Toma i Prinsipe*Hrvatski opći leksikon*, 2012.: Sveti Toma i Prinsipe*Atlas svijeta, 7. izd.*, 2008.: Sveti Toma i Prinsipe*Uputa o upotrebi (HNH)*, 2007.: Sveti Toma i Prinsipe*Hrvatski enciklopedijski rječnik*, 2002.: San Tome i Prinsipe*Države svijeta*, 2000.: Sveti Toma i Prinsipe*Rječnik hrvatskoga jezika*, 2000.: San Tome i Prinsipe*Uputa o upotrebi (NBH)*, 1994.: Sveti Toma i Prinsipe*Atlas svijeta, 6. izd.*, 1988.: San Tome i Prinsipe*Veliki atlas svijeta*, 1974.: São Tomé, Príncipe°*Atlas svijeta, 1. izd.*, 1961.: São Tomé, Príncipe°*Geografski atlas*, 1955.: Sao Tome i Prinsipe°*Minervin svjetski atlas*, 1938.: São Thomé i Príncipe°*Leksikon Minerva*, 1936.: São Thomé et Príncipe°*Kocenov atlas*, 1919.: Sao Thome, Príncipe°*Slike iz obćega zemljopisa 5-2*, 1900.: –*Slike iz obćega zemljopisa 5-1*, 1898.: –*Slike iz obćega zemljopisa 4*, 1894.: Sao Tome i Prinsipe°*Slike iz obćega zemljopisa 3*, 1892.: –*Slike iz obćega zemljopisa 2*, 1890.: –*Slike iz obćega zemljopisa 1*, 1888.: –*Kocenov atlas*, 1887.: –**Oblici riječi***Genitiv*: Svetoga Tome i Princa*Lokativ*: u Svetom Tomi i Princu*Odnosni pridjev*: koji se odnosi na Sveti Toma i Princ*Etnik (m. r., ž. r., mn.)*: stanovnik, stanovnica, stanovnici Svetoga Tome i Princa*Genitiv etnika (m. r., ž. r., mn.)*: –**Bilješka**

Država je dobila ime po dvama otocima, Svetom Tomi (São Tomé) i Princu (Príncipe). Portugalski pomorci doplovili su do otoka Svetoga Tome 21. XII. 1471., na dan svetoga Tome Apostola, po kojem su ga nazvali (Ilha de São Tomé). Otok Princ otkrili su 17. I. 1472., na dan svetog Antuna Pustinjaka, i nazvali ga Otok svetog Antuna (Ilha de Santo Antão). Ime mu je poslije promijenio portugalski kralj Ivan II. u Prinčev otok, tj. Otok princa (Ilha do Príncipe; portugalski príncipe: princ), u čast svojega sina, princa Alfonsa (1475–91). Otoci su bili portugalska kolonija do osamostaljenja 1975. Ime države u nekim se jezicima prilagođava (engleski Sao Tome and Principe, francuski Sao Tomé-et-Príncipe, španjolski Santo Tomé y Príncipe), dok se u drugima prevodi (češki Svatý Tomáš a Princův ostrov, poljski Wyspy Świętego Tomasza i Książęca, slovenski Sveti Tomaž in Princ). U izvorima se pojavljuje u različitim pohvaćenim inačicama. Budući da se prvi dio imena, Sveti Toma, već prevodi, prednost se, zbog dosljednosti, daje potpuno prevedenom obliku izvornog imena države.

* ime države, glavnoga grada ili ovisnoga područja

° ime državne prethodnice

While only countries were encompassed in the first monograph, in the second monograph capital cities and towns, dependent areas, regions, rivers, mountains, lakes, seas, oceans, bays, etc. were also included. Both monographs are in the process of being completed under the leadership of Ivana Crljenko. Ankica Čilaš and Domagoj Vidović, researchers from the Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics, also participated, and *Školski rječnik hrvatskoga jezika* was one of the sources used.

Figure 3. The entry *Sahara* in the online edition of the monograph *Hrvatski egzozimi (Croatian Exonyms)*

Sahara

Preporučeno ime

Sahara

Izvorno ime

Ime: Aš-šahrā' al-kubrā, Sahara, Sahara

Jezik izvornoga imena: arapski, engleski, francuski

Zemljopisni objekt

Tip: prirodna regija

Podtip: pustinja

Lokacija

Kontinent ili ocean: Afrika

Država ili more: Mauritanija, Zapadna Sahara, Maroko, Alžir, Tunis, Libija, Egipat, Eritreja, Sudan, Čad, Niger, Mali

Napomena

–

Drugo prilagođeno ime

–

Prilagođeni likovi po izvorima

Hrvatska enciklopedija – mrežna: Sahara

Proleksis enciklopedija – mrežna: Sahara

Atlas svijeta, 7. izd., 2008.: Sahara

Države svijeta, 2000.: Sahara

Atlas svijeta, 6. izd., 1988.: Sahara

Veliki atlas svijeta, 1974.: Sahara

Atlas svijeta, 1. izd., 1961.: Sahara

Geografski atlas, 1955.: Sahara

Minervin svjetski atlas, 1938.: Sahara

Leksikon Minerva, 1936.: Sahara

Kocenov atlas, 1919.: Sahara

Slike iz obćega zemljopisa 5-2, 1900.: –

Slike iz obćega zemljopisa 5-1, 1898.: –

Slike iz obćega zemljopisa 4, 1894.: Sahara

Slike iz obćega zemljopisa 3, 1892.: –

Slike iz obćega zemljopisa 2, 1890.: Sahara

Slike iz obćega zemljopisa 1, 1888.: Sahara

Kocenov atlas, 1887.: –

3. Demonyms and ktetics within the framework of the *Mrežnik* project

The results of the work on the aforementioned region within the framework of the *Mrežnik* project, led by Lana Hudeček, are available on the subpage titled *Etnici i ktetici*, found on the portal *Hrvatski u školi* (<http://hrvatski.hr/etnici-i-ktetici/>), edited by Domagoj Vidović. At this point, 393 geographic objects have been processed. Along with the geographic name, male (e.g., *Vinkovčanin*) and female demonyms (e.g., *Vinkovčanka*), male (e.g., *Hrvat*) and female ethnonyms (e.g., *Hrvatica*) or the name of male (e.g., *Pakistanac*) and female citizens (e.g., *Pakistanka*), ktetics (e.g., *vin-kovački*, *hrvatski* and *pakistanski*) and notes (e.g., *Afganistan je dobio ime po Afganima. Afgān i Afgānka su etnonimi, tj. njima se imenuju pripadnici naroda, a likovi se Afganistanac i Afganistanka odnose na državljane. Ktetik koji se odnosi na državljane glasi afganistānskī, a onaj koji se odnosi na pripadnike naroda afgānskī*).¹² Along with this, the entire declensional paradigm is given, as are the geographic name, demonym, ethnonym and name of the citizens, and historical attestations for individual forms (e.g., that the name *Bratislava* has only been used in an official capacity since 1919, that *Krkar* and *Sulet* are older names for *Korčula* and *Šolta*, and that *Krk* is still also called *Veja*) and brief linguistic (e.g., that the Croatian standard exonyms are *Bjelorusija* and *Češka*, and that the forms *Bjelarus* and *Češka Republika* are used exclusively for diplomatic purposes),¹³ rarely also some anthroponymic (e.g., under the entry for *Katalonija* the surname *Katalan*, found in Bar, and *Katelan*, found in Boka kotorska, are noted, as they denote historical demonyms; under the entry for *Moskva*, the example *Moškov* from Boka kotorska is noted for the same reason, and under the note for *Mađarska* the surname *Vugrin* is noted, which is derived from the Kajkavian ethnonym for Hungarians) and dialectal facts (e.g., that *Beč* was called *Dunaj* in Kajkavian speaking regions, and that *Graz* is called *Gradec*; differing local forms for the islands of *Brač* and *Hvar* and local *Čakavian* and *Štokavian* demonyms and ktetics derived from them are noted), brief etymological notes (e.g., that the Croatian standard demonym *Mađar* is derived from the Hungarian *Magyar*, while the form *Mađžar* is derived from the Turkish *Macar*), as well as other explanations (e.g., under the

¹² Translated from Croatian: Afghanistan was named after the Afghans, their ethnonyms are *Afgān* and *Afgānka*, i.e., they are used to name the Afghan people, while the terms *Afganistanac* and *Afganistanka* are used to describe citizens. The ktetic which refers to citizens is *afganistānskī*, and the one referring to the ethnic group is *afgānskī*.

¹³ Among nations which try to regulate, to some extent, how they will be called by the speakers of other languages two groups stand out. In the first group, nations which request that they are called by their full name in international communication are found. Examples of these would be the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Russian Federation, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania. In the second group of nations which prescribe how they will be called are Belarus, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Cabo Verde, Latvia, Moldova and Timor-Leste, and, most recently, Turkiye. The forms Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) and Cabo Verde (Green Cape), and El Salvador (Salvador) and Timor-Leste (East Timor) are not suitable for everyday use, while Belarus, Latvia, Moldova and Turkiye have been known in the Croatian language for centuries under the names *Bjelorusija*, *Letonija* and *Moldavia*. We should also mention the fact that Croatian diplomats are required to call Taiwan the Republic of China when in Taiwan, a name which is politically mandated.

entry *Bosna* it is noted that in Croatian and Serbian the standard language of the Bosniaks is called *bošnjački*, while in Bosnian it is called *bosanski*) are given in the notes. In choosing the geographic names the same criteria were used as for the creation of the table of geographic names, except for the fact that, due to time constraints engendered by the project, precedence was given to linguistically interesting geographic names and their derivatives (e.g., the entry *Prčanj* was chosen due to the relatively rare type of declension *Prčanj – Prčanja* and the local male demonym *Prčanjot*, the entries *Buje*, *Janjina* and *Tivat* due to the interesting local demonyms *Bujež*, *Buješka* and *Buježa*, *Janjinar* and *Janjinarin*, and *Tivajka*, while *Gradac*¹⁴ was added due to the various local demonyms and ktetics for various towns of the same name, e.g. *Gračanac*, *Gračka*, *Gračoljac* and *grački*, which are derived from this oikonym, one that is frequent in the historically Croatian region. In the *Database*, unlike in the tables made for use in the *Školski rječnik hrvatskoga jezika*, there are no blank spaces, and for this reason there are no geographic names made up of multiple words for which there haven't been any confirmed demonyms and ktetics (e.g., there is no Bosnia and Herzegovina). All forms are compliant with the *Hrvatski pravopis* (2013).

I present the entries for *Neretvanska krajina* and *Rusija* as examples to illustrate the treatment of the entries.

Figure 4. The entry *Neretvanska krajina* in the *Database of demonyms and ktetics*

Neretvanska krajina, Neretvanin, Neretvanka, neretvanski

Nerètvanskā krājina, G Nerètvanskē krājīnē, D Nerètvanskōj krājīni, A Nerètvanskū krājīnu, L u Nerètvanskōj krājīni, I Nerètvanskōm krājīnōm

Nerètvānin, GA Nerètvānina, DL Nerètvāninu, V Nerètvānine, I Nerètvāninom; pl. NV Nerètvāni, G Nerètvānā, DLI Nerètvānima, A Nerètvāne

Nerètvānka, G Nerètvānkē, DL Nerètvānki, A Nerètvānku, V Nerètvānko, I Nerètvānkōm; pl. NAV Nerètvānke, G Nerètvānkā/Nerètvānkī, DLI Nerètvānkama

nerètvānski

Napomena: U mjesnoj su uporabi horonimi Neretva, Donja Neretva, Dolina Neretve i Neretvanska dolina. Povjesničari i zemljopisci upotrebljavaju i imena Hrvatsko poneretvlje, Delta Neretve, Donjoneretvanska delta, Donjoneretvanski kraj i Donje poneretavlje. U nekim se priručnicima navode etnici Neretljanin i Neretljanka te ktetik neretljanski. Njih je prvi upotrijebio Đuro Daničić te nisu potvrđeni u ranijim povijesnim vrelima niti su ikad bili u mjesnoj uporabi. Uz gore navedene standardnojezične etnike i ktetik (potvrđene od XVIII. stoljeća u djelima samih Neretvana) u povijesnim su vrelima zabilježeni etnici Nerenčanin (XVIII. stoljeće) i Neretvanac (XIX. stoljeće; u hipokorističnome je značenju i danas u mjesnoj uporabi) te ktetik neretavski (1492.). Na Pelješcu su terenski potvrđeni etnici Neretavac i Neretavka, a u prezimenskome je fondu okamenjen muški etnik Neretljak.¹⁵

¹⁴ The situation with demonyms derived from the oikonym *Kreševo* is similar. Thus, the demonym *Kreševljak* refers to the inhabitants of Kreševo in central Bosnia, while *Kreševac* refers to inhabitants of Kreševo in the hinterland of Omiš.

¹⁵ Translated from Croatian: The following choronyms are used locally: Neretva, Donja Neretva, Dolina Neretve and Neretvanska dolina. Historians and geographers also use the names Hrvatsko poneretvlje, Delta Neretve, Donjoneretvanska delta, Donjoneretvanski kraj and Donje poneretavlje. In

From the examples given, it is evident that for the same referent nine different names were used or are still in use, from which various demonyms and ktetics have been derived, of which some (e.g., *Neretljanka* and *neretljanski*), even though they haven't been confirmed in local dialects, were once cited in linguistic reference manuals.

Figure 5. The entry *Rusija* in the *Database of demonyms and ktetics*

Rusija, Rus, Ruskinja, ruski

Rūsija, G Rūsijē, D Rūsiji, A Rūsiju, L u Rūsiji, I Rūsijōm

Rūs, GA Rūsa, DL Rūsu, V Rūse, I Rūsom; *pl.* NV Rūsi, G Rūsā, DLI Rūsima, A Rūse

Rūskinja, G Rūs kinjē, DL Rūs kinju, A Rūs kinju, V Rūs kinjo, I Rūs kinjōm; *pl.* NAV Rūs kinje, G Rūs kīnjā, DLI Rūs kinjama

rūskī

Napomena: U diplomatske je svrhe u uporabi i puno ime države Ruska Federacija, ali je u općoj uporabi pravilno isključivo povijesno ime države Rusija. U XVII. stoljeću zabilježen je ktetik ruški, a u XIX. rusijski. Etnonimi Rusijanac i Rusijanka potvrđeni su u XVIII. stoljeću. Ujedno je u XVIII. stoljeću potvrđeno ime države Rosija, etnik Ros(i)jan i ktetik ros(i)janski.¹⁶

From the examples given it is evident that the form *Rusija* was attested very early on in sources and that outside of diplomatic missions it is not necessary to use the complete name of the nation, *Ruska Federacija*. A similar situation arises with the example of *Češka Republika*, for the complete name of the Czechia (Cro. Češka) is ever more often, due to diplomatic needs, found in works in the Croatian standard language written in a journalistic style,¹⁷ while the complete name of Slovakia (Cro. Slovačka, Slovačka Republika) was very rarely used in such works because Slovakian diplomatic missions do not require the full name of the nation to be used.

some manuals, the demonyms *Neretljanin* and *Neretljanka* and the ktetic *neretljanski* are cited. They were first used by Đuro Daničić and have not been confirmed in earlier historical sources, nor have they ever been in use locally. Along with the aforementioned standard Croatian demonyms and ktetics (confirmed in the 18th century in the works of inhabitants of the Neretva region themselves), the demonyms *Nerenćanin* (18th century) and *Neretvanac* (19th century; it continues to be used today with a hypocoristic meaning) and the ktetic *neretavski* (1492) have been confirmed in historical sources. On *Peļješac* the demonyms *Neretavac* and *Neretavka* have been confirmed through field work, and the fossilized male demonym *Neretljak* is part of the fond of surnames.

¹⁶ Translated from Croatian: The complete name of the nation, *Ruska Federacija*, is also used for diplomatic purposes, but in general use the historical name of the country, *Rusija*, is exclusively used regularly. The ktetic *ruški* has been confirmed in writings from the 17th century, while *rusijski* was confirmed in the 19th century. The ethnonyms *Rusijanac* and *Rusijanka* have been confirmed in the 18th century. In the same century, the name *Rosija* was confirmed for the nation, along with the demonym *Ros(i)jan* and the ktetic *ros(i)janski*.

¹⁷ In 2016, *Czechia* became the official shortened version of the name of the Czech Republic.

Figure 6. The entry *Kijev/Kijiv* in the *Database of demonyms and ktetics***Kijev/Kijiv, Kijevljanin/Kijivljanin, Kijevljanka/Kijivljanka, kijevski/kijivski**

Kijev/Kijiv, G Kijeva/Kijiva, D Kijevu/Kijivu, A Kijev/Kijiv, L u Kijevu/Kijivu // ù Kijevu/Kijivu, I Kijevom/Kijivom

Kijevljanin/Kijivljanin, GA Kijevljanina/Kijivljanina, DL Kijevljaninu/Kijivljaninu, V Kijevljanine/Kijivljanine, I Kijevljanina/Kijivljaninom; *pl.* NV Kijevljani/Kijivljani, G Kijevljāna/Kijivljāna, DLI Kijevljanima/Kijivljanima, A Kijevljane/Kijivljane

Kijevljānka/Kijivljānka, G Kijevljānkē/ Kijivljānkē, DL Kijevljānki/Kijivljānki, A Kijevljānku/Kijivljānku, V Kijevljānko/Kijivljānko, I Kijevljānkōm/Kijivljānkōm; *mn.* NAV Kijevljānke/Kijivljānke, G Kijevljānkā/Kijivljānkā/Kijivljānki/Kijivljānki, DLI Kijevljānkama/Kijevljānkama

kijevski/kijivski

Napomena: Egzonim je Kijev u hrvatski jezik ušao iz ruskoga jezika, a njemu je normativno istovrijedan egzonim Kijiv nastao prema ukrajinskome izgovoru. Ivan Tomko Mrnavić na prijelazu je iz XVI. u XVII. stoljeću upotrebljavao egzonim Kijevo. U književnim je djelima od XVII. stoljeća potvrđen i povijesni egzonim Kijov (prema poljskome Kijów).¹⁸

As the dictionary is compliant with the *Hrvatski pravopis* of the Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics, Ukrainian geographical names and forms derived from them are also given according to the Russian pronunciation and according to the transphonemic principles which are applicable for the transcription of Ukrainian Cyrillic writing.

The most recent name changes for nations (e.g., *Esvatini*) have also been added to the Database.

Figure 7. The entry *Esvatini* in the *Database of demonyms and ktetics***Esvatini, Esvatinijac, Esvatinijka, esvatinijski**

Esvatini, G Esvatinija, D Esvatiniju, A Esvatini, I Esvatinijem

Esvatinijac, GA Esvatinijca, DL Esvatinijcu, V Esvatinijče, I Esvatinijcem; *pl.* NV Esvatinijci, G Esvatinijcā, DLI Esvatinijcima, A Esvatinijce

Esvatinijka, G Esvatinijkē, DL Esvatinijki, A Esvatinijku, V Esvatinijko, I Esvatinijkōm; *pl.* NAV Esvatinijke, G Esvatinijkā/Esvatinijki, DLI Esvatinijkama

esvatinijski

Napomena: Kraljevina Svazi promijenila je 19. travnja 2018. službeno englesko ime Kingdom of Swaziland (Kraljevina Svazi) u Kingdom of Eswatini (Kraljevina Esvatini) u povodu 50. obljetnice proglašenja neovisnosti.¹⁹

¹⁸ Translated from Croatian: The exonym Kijev was borrowed into Croatian through Russian, and the normatively equivalent exonym Kijiv resulted according to the Ukrainian pronunciation. Ivan Tomko Mrnavić used the exonym Kijevo during the transition from the 16th to the 17th century. The historical exonym Kijov (derived from the Polish Kijów) has been confirmed in literary works from the 17th century onward.

¹⁹ Translated from Croatian: The Swazi kingdom changed its official English name on April 19th, 2018, from the Kingdom of Swaziland (Cro. *Kraljevina Svazi*) to the Kingdom of Eswatini (Cro. *Kraljevina Esvatini*) in celebration of the 50-year anniversary of its independence.

At the same time, some Croatian towns which changed their name were entered into the *Database* (cf. the entry from *Dramalj*) and there are examples illustrating how demonyms and ktetics often differ in the place itself and in its surroundings (cf. the entry for *Crikvenica*).

Figure 8. Entries *Dramalj* and *Crikvenica* in the *Database of demonyms and ktetics*

Dramalj, Dramaljac, Dramaljka, dramaljski

Drāmalj, G Drāmlja, D Drāmlju, A Drāmalj, L u Drāmlju / ù Dramlju, I Drāmljem

Drāmāljac, G Drāmālca, DL Drāmālju, V Drāmālje, I Drāmāljcem; *pl.* NV Drāmālji, G Drāmāljećā, DLI Drāmāljcima, A Drāmālje

Drāmāljka, G Drāmāljke, DL Drāmāljki, A Drāmāljku, V Drāmāljko, I Drāmāljkom; *pl.* NAV Drāmāljke, G Drāmāljka/Drāmāljki, DLI Drāmāljka

drāmāljski

Napomena: Nakon gradnje crkve svete Jelene 1813. naselje je prozvano Sveta Jelena, a u službenim popisima stanovništva 1857.–1953. nosilo je ime Sveta Jelena Dramalj ili Sveta Jelena Dramaljska. Mjesni su etnici prema imenu Sveta Jelena Svetojelenac i Svetojelenka, a ktetik svetojelenki. Katkad se u okolici Dramalja rabi i množinski lik Udramaljci.²⁰

Crikvenica, Crikveničanin, Crikveničanica, crikvenički

Crikvènica, G Crikvènicè, D Crikvènici, A Crikvènicu, L u Crikvènici, I Crikvènicòm

Crikvèničānin, GA Crikvèničānina, DL Crikvèničāninu, V Crikvèničānine, I Crikvèničāninom; *pl.* NV Crikvèničāni, G Crikvèničānā, DLI Crikvèničānima, A Crikvèničāne

Crikvèničānka, G Crikvèničānkè, DL Crikvèničānki, A Crikvèničānku, V Crikvèničānko, I Crikvèničānkòm; *pl.* NAV Crikvèničānke, G Crikvèničānkā/Crikvèničānkī, DLI Crikvèničānkama

crikvènički

Napomena: Mjesno se ojkonom izgovara i Crkvenica. Mjesni su etnici Crkveničan i Crkveniškinja, a ktetik crkveniški. Stanovnici otoka Krka Crikveničane nazivaju Gorinci (po naselju Gorica). Bribirci ih nazivaju Kotorci, a Dramaljci Kotorani (i jedni i drugi po naselju Kotor). Crikveničke starosjedioce stanovnici Novoga Vinodolskog nazivaju Saragari (usp. sarag ‘papalina’). Stanovnici Senja i okolice područje od Novoga Vinodolskog do Rijeke nazivaju Kiradija, a Bakrani i Krčani područje od Novoga Vinodolskoga do Kraljevice Kirija. Etnici su u oba slučaju Kirac i Kirica, a ktetik kirski.²¹

²⁰ Translated from Croatian: Following the construction of the church of St. Helen in 1813, the settlement began to be called Sveta Jelena, and in official census reports dating from 1857–1953 was called Sveta Jelena Dramalj or Sveta Jelena Dramaljska. Local demonyms derived from Sveta Jelena are Svetojelenac and Svetojelenka, along with the ktetic svetojelenki. Sometimes the plural form Udramaljci is used in the surroundings of Dramalj.

²¹ Translated from Croatian: In the local community the oikonym is also pronounced Crkvenica. The local demonyms are Crkveničan and Crkveniškinja, and the ktetic crkveniški. Inhabitants of the island of Krk call people from Crikvenica Gorinci (after the village Gorica). People from Bribir call them

4. Conclusion

The *Database of demonyms and ktetics* within the framework of the *Mrežnik* project is the continuation of years of work on various projects, the results of which have been published in the *Školski rječnik hrvatskoga jezika* and the two-volume monograph *Hrvatski egzoniimi*. In it, 393 towns, exonyms, islands, peninsulas, regions, nations and continents are recorded. In the *Database*, along with the geographic name, male and female demonyms, male and female ethnonyms or names of the male and female citizens, ktetics and notes are given. Along with the geographic name, demonym, ethnonym and names of the citizens, the entire declensional paradigm is given, and historical documentation of specific forms and brief linguistic advice are often given in the comments; somewhat less often, anthroponymic and dialectological facts, short etymological notes and other explanations are given. In choosing the geographic names, preference was given, due to the time constraints imposed by the duration of the project, to linguistically interesting geographic names and their derivatives. The *Database* will continue to be updated even after the HRZZ project is completed.

Kotorci, and people from Dramalj call them Kotorani (both of which are derived from the village Kotor). Natives of Crikvenica call the inhabitants of Novi Vinodolski Saragari (cf. sarag 'sprat'). The inhabitants of Senj and its surrounds call the region stretching from Novi Vinodolski to Rijeka Kiradija, and people from Bakar and Krk call the region stretching from Novi Vinodolski to Kraljevica Kirija. In both cases, the demonyms are Kirac and Kirica, and the ktetic is kirski.

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**OBRADBA ETNIKA, KTETIKA I EGZONIMA U NOVIJIM TISKANIM I MREŽNIM
VRELIMA INSTITUTA ZA HRVATSKI JEZIK I JEZIKOSLOVLJE**

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SAŽETAK: U radu se prikazuje obradba etnika, ktetika i egzonima u novijim tiskanim i mrežnim vrelima Instituta za hrvatski i jezikoslovlje. U uvodnome se dijelu rada raspravlja o tome koji su likovi etnika i ktetika prikladni za standardnojezičnu uporabu te se upućuje na novije definicije egzonima. U središnjemu se dijelu rada prikazuje način obradbe etnika, ktetika i egzonima u *Školskome rječniku hrvatskoga jezika* i *Bazi etnika i ktetika*.

Ključne riječi: etnici; ktetici; egzonimi; hrvatski jezik



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