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SERBIAN SURNAMES DERIVED FROM TURKISH TERMS FOR CRAFTSMEN

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The onomastic system of one language is the result of cultural-historical facts of some region at a certain point in time. In the Serbian surname corpus there is a big part on surnames of Turkish origin and its` detailed analysis of the antroponymic corpus overcomes the frame of this paper, so we will focus on those derived from Turkish terms for craftsmen. Surnames derived from terms for craftsmen can be found all across Europe. Also, they exist both in the Azeri and the Serbian language. By origin these surnames were nicknames, standing next to the name, in times when surnames didn't exist in today`s sense, aiming to distinguish a person among other members of one community.

The Ottoman Empire conquered territories of the Balkans where the South Slavic peoples lived in the 14th century. Since then direct and intensive cultural contacts have begun. By conquering territories the Ottomans were also bringing their cultural-civilizational heritage and inter alia new and till then unknown crafts in Serbia had been established: *jewelry* (kujundžiluk), *tanning (of animal hides)* (tabakluk), *furriery* (ćurčiluk), *making of kettles/boilers* (kazandžiluk), *making of silk thread* (kazazluk), *barber`s craft* (berberluk), *boza making* (bozadžiluk) etc. The urban population was serving the Ottoman administration and developing crafts. Based on that many Serbian surnames derived from Turkish terms for craftsmen were formed.

Some of these traditional crafts do not exist today, some of them have changed their names and some still exist. They represent an important part of cultural heritage and just through surnames the traces of different crafts and craftsmen have been saved. An

analysis of Turcisms naming craftsmen has shown that they have mostly become out-of-date and a part of the passive lexical fund in the past fifty years. The concept *zanat* (craft) itself represents a Balkan turcism in the Serbian language and signifies *carefully studied, perfected workmanship of an object by hand or with the help of primitive tools, craft; dealing with such workmanship as a permanent occupation*.

The material for this paper was mainly excerpted from the Dictionary of the Standard and Vernacular Serbo-Croatian Language of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts. Since 1959, 20 volumes of the *Dictionary* have come out (*a-pogdegod*). Judging by the corpus of around six million cards, the *Dictionary* will comprise more than 30 volumes with at least 500.000 entries.

The list of those surnames will be given as well as their formation models. The surnames *Abadžija*, *Ekmečić*, *Kazazović*, *Kalajdžić* (*Kalajžić*), *Mutavdžija* (*Mutavdžić*, *Mutabdžija*, *Mutavdžija*), *Terzija* (*Terzić*), *Tufegdžić* tell us that maker of coarse wool cloth (*abadžija*), bread baker (*ekmedžija*), maker of silk thread (*kazaz*), tinker (*kalajdžija*), weaver of goat's hair articles (*mutap*), tailor (*terzija*), gunsmith (*tufegdžija*) existed and that without them everyday life could not be imagined.

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