

Jelena Biljetina*
University of Novi Sad
Faculty of Philosophy

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VERBS OF DRINKING IN ENGLISH AND SERBIAN: A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS FOR A NEW TYPE OF DICTIONARY

The paper analyses verbs of drinking in English and Serbian using the method of contrastive analysis of the meanings of the verbs in the corpus. The paper provides not only the analysis of the synonymous lexical relations among these verbs and their interrelations, but also the specific elements that each dictionary entry consists of. The analysis is threefold as it contrasts not only English verbs and Serbian verbs of drinking respectively, but also contrasts the verbs between the two languages in order to obtain contextually appropriate translation(s). The results of the analysis in the paper show the similarities and differences between the specific language usage of verbs of drinking in the two languages. They also show that the action of drinking in English and in Serbian is expressed using a range of different verbs that provide a more specific description of the drinking action, but that the conceptualisation of the action of drinking is similar in both languages. The meanings of such specific verbs of drinking have been contrasted and a proposal for one type/model of dictionary that would contrast English and Serbian verbs of drinking has been provided.

Key words: verbs of drinking, English, Serbian, contrastive analysis, contrastive dictionary

INTRODUCTION

The research in this paper is focused on analysing verbs of drinking in English and Serbian in order to find what formal correspondents and/or lexical equivalents there are in the Serbian language for the English drinking verbs and vice versa. The main aim of the paper is to offer a proposal for a contrastive bilingual dictionary of verbs denoting the process of drinking that would clearly present verbs of drinking in English and their corresponding Serbian forms. This aim would be attained by analysing the lexicalisations and conceptualisations of the drinking process in English and Serbian and by providing contextual examples of using the analysed verbs taken from spoken and written corpora of the two languages.

* jelena.biljetina@gmail.com

The paper is primarily in the field of lexicology, as it analyses semantic and lexical fields of drinking. On the other hand, the paper is based on contrastive lexicology and the theory of translation, since it analyses formal correspondents and/or translation equivalents of verbs of drinking in English and Serbian. As lexical fields represent a specific realisation of semantic fields as abstract notions (Prčić 2018: 117), in this research, the abstract, extralinguistic dimension is the notion of 'drinking', whereas its specific lexicalisation is represented by the specific verbs of drinking, for example *booze, imbibe, tittle, toast, swill* etc. The parallel in Serbian is 'pijenje' (representing the lexical field) and verbs like *drnuti, lokati, nazdraviti, pijuckati* etc. (as concrete lexicalisations of the lexical field). In other words, the aforementioned verbs in English and Serbian represent synonymous elements in two languages that are comparable in terms of their similarity and their main descriptive meanings (Prčić 2018: 117). In this way, it is possible to lexicalise an abstract notion in formally different, although semantically similar ways, meaning that the concepts of 'drinking' and 'pijenje' both refer to the action of taking liquid into the mouth/body, but these two concepts are lexicalised by two formally different verbs (*drink* and *piti*) which are both semantically defined in a similar way ('take liquid into the body through the mouth' and 'unositi kroz usta u svoj organizam tečnost i gutati je' (Eng 'take liquid through the mouth into the body and swallow it')).

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Meaning

The paper examines the meaning(s) of verbs of drinking. Traditional approaches explain the meaning of a lexeme as a way of naming an entity in the extralinguistic world, or, in other words, as a way of determining the relationship between the name given to the entity and the entity itself. More modern approaches see a lexeme as part of a linguistic structure that can only be interpreted depending on the functional relations it enters (Lyons, 1977: 232). The meaning of a lexeme is determined on the grounds of the various features that differentiate one specific lexeme from the other potential lexemes (or referents) (Nida 1975: 26). Meaning necessarily presupposes contrasting and choice (Prčić 2016: 47): "without choice there is no meaning" (Nida 1975: 203). Paradigmatic relations among lexemes reflect such contrasting as they represent a vertical, selective axis of an imaginary linguistic structure (Lyons 1968: 73). This means that paradigmatic lexical relations occur between at least two lexical units that can be contrasted in their form, function and/or content (Prčić 2016: 120). Paradigmatic lexical networks rely on sense relations

between specific meanings that lexemes take and, in case it is the sameness of meaning, synonymy is the paradigmatic relation in which two words in the same category share their descriptive meaning, but differ in their associative and/or collocative implications (Prčić 2018:71). For example, the verb *drink* is contrasted against *booze*, *imbibe*, *swig*, *swill*, etc. in English, while *piti* in Serbian is contrasted against *nazdraviti*, *eksirati*, *pijuckati* and other verbs of drinking. Since the paper contrasts verbs of drinking at the level of their sense relations and the appropriate choice of the verb in a specific context (as these verbs might occur in the same context), the analysis is related to the paradigmatic lexical relations and could therefore serve as the basis for a draft of a dictionary of synonyms or, more specifically, of the segment of vocabulary dealing with verbs of drinking.

Prototypes

Since language reflects our perception of extralinguistic reality, the way we perceive the outer world is therefore expressed by linguistic structures and the lexemes denoting a specific class of extralinguistic entities, whether they be living beings, objects, processes or abstract ideas (Lyons 1977: 207). People's general tendency to classify ideas into structured data leads to the extralinguistic reality being perceived as a structured group of data (Rosch -Mervis, 1975). Within such groups or categories of data, a specific entity is perceived as the best, or prototypical representative - a *prototype*, whereas the other entities in the category are closer to the prototype or more distant from it (Prčić 2018: 60) and people, when classifying the extralinguistic reality, tend to find similarities with the established standard (Aitchinson 1987: 55). In cognitive linguistics, the prototype is understood as a schematic representation of the conceptual core of a category: it is a mental representation of certain attributes which are not binary, a reference point for a certain entity that exhibits certain attributes on the basis of which the entity is (or is not) included into a category (Taylor 1989: 59). The more frequent a certain attribute is among members of a specific category, the more representative member of the category it is (Evans and Green 2004: 266). Within the category of verbs of drinking the prototypical verb in the English language is *drink*, defined as 'to take liquid into the mouth and swallow it' whereas in Serbian it is *piti* 'take liquid into the mouth and through the body'. Therefore, when contrasting other verbs to the prototypical verbs of drinking, the focus is on their similarity to the prototype (Taylor: 1989: 60): *booze*, for example, is included into the category of verbs of drinking since it is defined as 'to drink alcohol, especially in large quantities'. *Booze* shares the feature 'to take liquid into the mouth and swallow it' with the prototype of the category (*drink*), but

is further specified by the specific liquid (*alcohol*) and the quantity (*large*) that are drunk. In the same way, *šljokati* in Serbian shares the characteristic of drinking a liquid with *piti* and is additionally specified by the liquid (*alcohol*) and the amount (*heavily*) taken.

THE CORPUS

According to Prčić, prototypes also serve as *tertium comparationis* (Prčić 2011: 170) or, as a *linguistic universal* or a *universal linguistic feature*. Đorđević defines a prototype as a conceptual reference (2000: 58-59), whereas Bugarski explains a linguistic universal as a structural characteristic of all languages (1989: 31-32). The process of contrasting verbs of drinking in the paper is done against the prototypical verbs of drinking in the two languages (*to drink* in English, *piti* in Serbian) and the universal concept of drinking ‘taking liquid into the mouth and swallowing it’. However, in cases when (some of) the analysed verbs have metaphorical meaning(s), *tertium comparationis* is slightly different, and refers to ‘denoting the action of drinking that is possible to map onto the conceptual domain of another action’ (Németh Konc 2010: 153). Dictionaries and analyses of this type are necessary as they help learners and users of (primarily) English and Serbian become familiar with the lexicon of the language and avoid incorrect translations and misunderstandings.

The verbs included in the corpus are those that denote the process of drinking and are defined using the prototypical verbs, *drink* in English and *piti* in Serbian. For example, the verb *sip* is defined as ‘to drink, taking only a very small amount at a time’. Twenty English verbs and twenty Serbian verbs have been included in the corpus and they have been compiled from relevant online monolingual dictionaries of English (*American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, *Cambridge English Dictionary*, *The Britannica Dictionary*, *The Chambers Dictionary*, *Longman Dictionaries of Contemporary English Online* and *Oxford Learner’s Dictionary Online*) and from two Serbian dictionaries (*Rečnik srpskohrvatskoga književnog jezika* (1967), *Rečnik srpskoga jezika* (2011)), while illustrative examples have been compiled from the dictionaries and from the two language corpora, *British National Corpus* (for the English language) and *Korpus savremenog srpskog jezika na Matematičkom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu* (for Serbian language).

ANALYSIS

The attention in this paper is thus focused on analysing verbs of drinking in English and verbs of drinking in Serbian respectively. This is necessary in order for the verbs to be defined with precision and contrasted between themselves in one language, which would provide grounds for the sketch of a dictionary of verbs of drinking in English and in Serbian, since one of the main aims is to help understand the nuances in meaning among the verbs of drinking in the two languages.

The purpose of such a dictionary would be to provide a proper functional-communicative equivalence (Serbian) that refers to a word in the source language (English) in its form, function and content. The dictionary as proposed in this paper should be descriptive and should also offer an insight into the network of the synonymous interrelations within the vocabulary of English and Serbian, taking the example of the lexical field of verbs of drinking. It should also aim to avoid the traditional approach in dictionaries that only offers a ready-made lexeme in the target language, without taking into account its specific contextual or stylistic usage. The proposed dictionary should therefore provide the following information: (1) the definition(s) of the verb specifying the meaning(s) and the difference in meaning against the other verbs in the field, (2) the appropriate formal correspondent or translational equivalent in Serbian and (3) the example(s) of contextual use of the verb and its translation into Serbian, offering in this way the similarities and/or differences in meaning and usage of the specific verb in the two languages.

Verbs of drinking from the corpus, as synonymous lexemes, are grouped in one lexical field and are related by the principle of hyponymy (Prčić 2018: 101): *drink*, as a prototype, is the hypernym or the unmarked lexeme in the specific lexical field that has the most general meaning, whereas other verbs like *belt*, *booze*, *carouse*, *guzzle*, *imbibe*, *sip* or *toast* are its hyponyms. They are semantically marked and are more specific in their meaning(s) than the hypernym.¹ The first entry word in the dictionary would therefore be *drink*, the hypernym of the lexical field. It would be followed by its hyponyms ordered alphabetically, and including subentries for the various meanings that a verb takes. Each entry verb in the dictionary (Times New Roman, 12, small caps, bold) provides the information regarding the morphosyntactic (intransitive, transitive) and stylistic features (*dialect*, *sociolect*, *chronolect*) of the

¹ More on hyponymous relations in Cruse 1986, Dragičević 2010, Fellbaum 1998, Lyons 1977 and, particularly, Prčić, introducing the hybrid idea of hyposynonymy (2019: 148).

verb, given in angled brackets and in italics, respectively. These are followed by the definition of the verb in English and the formal correspondent and/or translation equivalent in Serbian (Times New Roman, 12, the correspondent and/or the equivalent in small caps) with the accompanying definition of the meaning of the Serbian verb. Each of the specific meanings in Serbian is explained by the definition in Serbian language. The usage of the entry verb is exemplified by contextual, corpus-based sentences that illustrate the specific meaning(s) of the verb and its stylistic, pragmatic and contextual variations (Times New Roman 11). What follows is the translation of the English sentences into Serbian (Times New Roman 12, italics) in order for the formal correspondent/translation equivalent to be contextually integrated into the sentences in Serbian. In this way, the proposed correspondent/equivalent provides a contextually adequate lexeme(s) in Serbian and the dictionary user is provided with the correspondent/equivalent appropriate to the context.¹ Organised in this way, the dictionary offers the concept and the word lexicalising the concept in the source language (English), but also the concept and the word lexicalising it in the target language (Serbian). Prčić suggests the seven functions of such a dictionary: concept finder, word finder, word sense differentiator, word sense translator, word sense refiner, word behaviour exemplifier and conceptualization insight-afforder (2019: 120). The ideas of the dictionary as proposed in this paper for the most part rely on the ideas and guidelines for compiling a contrastive English-Serbian dictionary of synonyms as outlined in Prčić (2019) and the idea of a 'specialised dictionary' that should provide the description of a specific segment of lexical units (here, the units are verbs of drinking).

When the verb is polysemous and has more than one meaning, these meanings are listed one after another and the same lexicographic principle is followed as with its primary meaning.

The structure of the dictionary entries relies to a large extent on the proposal for an English-Serbian contrastive dictionary of synonyms as proposed in the textbook about lexicography and various dictionary aspects (Prčić 2018: 112-129), but has been modified in the way that the dictionary proposal in this paper provides not only the definition of the entry word (the verb, in this case) in English, as L_1 , but the definition of its formal correspondent/translation equivalent in Serbian, as L_2 . In this way, it is expected, the users of both the L_1 and the L_2 will be able to find the proper word (verb) more easily and the dictionary would therefore be applicable for both the speakers of English and the speakers of Serbian.

Several dictionary samples²

The first example is the verb *drink*, which represents one of the most clear-cut examples as each of its meanings has a formal correspondent in Serbian: for primary meaning, it is *piti*, whereas for its secondary meanings the corresponding verbs are *piti* and *upijati*. However, it should be noted that *piti* in Serbian is the formal correspondent of one of the secondary meanings ‘to drink alcohol, especially regularly, be an alcoholic’ and is used in its intransitive form in this meaning in both languages. The two metaphorical meanings, ‘to absorb’ and ‘to watch or listen with great interest’ have the same correspondent, *upijati*, with the meaning of ‘take into oneself’.³ However, *upijati* is a hyponym of *piti*, containing the prefix *u* that adds to *piti* the notion of spatial meaning, as of inside a place, area or as enclosed by something (Klajn 2005: 209). In particular, in the examples in which *upijati* refers to the action of watching or listening with great interest, its meaning refers to taking the view or the sound(s) into one’s mental sphere, where the view or the sound(s) taken into the mental sphere stand for the liquid being drunk and taken into one’s body. Four meanings that are lexicalised by one verb in English, *to drink*, are therefore lexicalised by two verbs in Serbian, the prototype, *piti*, and its hyponym, *upijati*. *Upijati* is, therefore, more specialised in meaning than its English counterpart *to drink*.

DRINK

- (1) [transitive or intransitive] take liquid into the body through the mouth
 PITI = [neprelazni ili prelazni] unositi kroz usta u svoj organizam tečnost i gutati je
- I live in the village, and we can’t drink the water out of the taps. = *Živim u selu, i ne možemo da pijemo vodu iz česme;*
 - He was drinking a lot, eating loads and still losing weight. = *Pio je puno, jeo je puno a i dalje gubio na težini;*
 - The animals came down to the waterhole to drink. = *Životinje su sišle do izvorišta da piju;*
- (2) [intransitive] to drink alcohol, especially when regularly or too much

² The verbs chosen from the corpus to be analysed and presented as dictionary entries have been selected on the basis of how specific they are from the lexicographic perspective. In other words, the verbs have been chosen on the grounds of the specific features they exhibit and of the lexicographic solutions that can be offered in order to provide the most appropriate verb form(s).

³ However, the meaning under 4 (‘gledati ili slušati sa velikim zanimanjem’ – ‘to watch or listen with great interest’) is the metaphorical meaning of *upijati* and refers to absorbing the view or the sound into one’s mental sphere.

PITI=[neprelazni] provoditi vreme pijući žestoka pića, biti alkoholičar, opijati se

- He doesn't drink. = *On ne pije;*
- I no longer drink and drive. = *Ja više ne pijem kad vozim;*
- She drank another bottle. = *Popila je još jednu bocu;*

(3) [transitive] to look at, listen to, feel, or smell something in order to enjoy it

UPIJATI (OČIMA, UŠIMA) = [prelazni] gledati ili slušati sa velikim zanimanjem

- From the top, you will have a glorious view, and you can go for a walk, ... , drinking in the views. = *Sa vrha ćete imati sjajan pogled, a možete ići i u šetnju, ... , i upijati pogled;*
- He drank in the speaker's every word. = *Upijao je svaku govornikovu reč;*
- Any normal man would find it a pleasure just to sit still and look at her, drinking her in. = *Svakom normalnom čoveku bi predstavljalo zadovoljstvo da samo sedi i posmatra je, upijajući je pogledom;*

(4) UPIJATI (VODU, VLAGU I SL.) = [prelazni] (biljka ili porozna supstanca): biti porozan, upijati (vlagu), apsorbovati

- Check the water level daily and keep topped up - the tree will drink a lot especially in a warm room. = *Proveravajte nivo vode svakodnevno i dopunjavajte ga - drvo će puno upiti, pogotovo u toploj prostoriji;*
- The plants drink a great deal of water. = *Biljke upijaju veliku količinu vode.*

To toast is the verb that also has a corresponding verb in Serbian. What is interesting about *to toast* from the semantic-contrastive aspect is that it has its formal correspondent in Serbian, *nazdraviti*, which bears all the semantic nuances that the English verb has: both verbs refer to the action of having a (most often, alcoholic) drink and, at the same time, of lifting a glass with the drink to celebrate or wish somebody luck or success. Moreover, in both languages the context is affirmative and requires the company of other people (and, most often, of the people to whom happiness and success are wished); therefore, the connotative features of these two verbs fully match.

TOAST = [transitive] to drink (and eat) in order to wish somebody/something success, happiness, etc.

NAZDRAVITI = [prelazni] piti (na slavlju, gozbi) u nečije ime, u znak dobrog zdravlja, želja

- We toasted the happy couple. = *Nazdravili smo srećnom paru.*
- He raised his glass, silently toasting his absent son. = *Podigao je čašu, nazdravljajući bez reči svom odsutnom sinu.*

- They toasted the birth of their new baby with champagne. = *Nazdravili su šampanjcem rođenju svog deteta.*

Another verb with a formal correspondent in Serbian is *to sip*: its corresponding verb is *pijuckati*), but the Serbian verb needs to be redefined since the consulted monolingual Serbian dictionaries do not provide the definition of this verb and only explain it as a ‘diminutive of *piti*’. Such an explanation is not precise since it does not clearly distinguish as to whether it is the (extremely) small total amount of liquid taken that is referred to as the ‘diminutive’ or the small amount of liquid taken in each mouthful. *Pijuckati* should therefore be redefined: according to our extralinguistic knowledge of the world, the definition should comprise both aspects and could be as follows: ‘*piti malu količinu tečnosti u malim gutljajima*’ (English: ‘to drink a small amount of liquid in small mouthfuls’).

SIP = [transitive/intransitive] to drink by taking just a small amount of liquid at a time

PIJUCKATI = [prelazni, deminutiv prema *piti*] *piti malu količinu tečnosti u malim gutljajima*

- She was sitting at the table sipping her coffee. = *Sedela je za stolom pijuckajući kafu.*
- Jessica sipped her drink thoughtfully. = *Džesika je zamišljeno pijuckala svoje piće.*
- He gave me a few quick, curious glances from time to time as I slowly sipped my coffee. = *S vremena na vreme me je čudno pogledao nekoliko puta dok sam polako pijuckao kafu.*

One more English verb that has its formal correspondent is the verb that belongs to informal and even colloquial register, *booze*. It refers to the action of drinking intoxicating liquor, especially to excess; therefore, the agent’s action and behaviour lexicalised by this verb are not considered as socially appropriate, especially if the action is carried out regularly or chronically. Its Serbian counterpart is *šljemati*, since it refers to drinking alcoholic drinks too much and is used in informal contexts, but one has to bear in mind that in the Serbian language *šljemati* is negatively connotated as it bears a pejorative characteristic and is therefore overtranslated in the way that it is probably not semantically, but associatively more specific than *booze* and therefore only partially corresponding to the English verb.⁴ There is one more possible partial correspondent in Serbian - *šljokati* (‘to become

⁴ The term *overtranslation* is taken from Prčić who defines it in the way that the correspondent in L₂ has more diagnostic features than the lexeme in L₁, making it semantically more specific (Prčić, 2019: 171). In this specific case, *šljemati* bears an additional associative component of being used in a disrespectful way of the agent of the action, which the English *booze* does not bear (at least, not in dictionary definitions).

drunk’), but the meaning of this verb is more oriented towards the consequence of the action of drinking alcohol, which is to become drunk, than towards the quantity of the liquid taken. That is why the two Serbian verbs are both used as formal correspondents, depending on the context: *šljemati* is used as the formal correspondent in the first two examples in the proposed dictionary, as in both sentences *booze* is used to refer to exercising the action of drinking, whereas in the remaining two example sentences, the more appropriate verb in Serbian is *šljokati*, since *booze* refers to the result and the consequences of drinking large quantities of alcoholic drinks.

BOOZE = [informal] to drink alcohol, especially in large quantities

- (1) ŠLJEMATI [pejorativno] piti preterano, u neumerenim količinama alkoholno piće, lokati
 - Or he’s asleep in his pad, or he’s boozing. = *On ili spava u svojoj gajbi, ili šljema.*
 - Michael, 45, who quit boozing because it threatened to wreck his life... = *Majkl, 45, koji je prestao sa šljemanjem jer je pretilo da mu upropasti život...*
- (2) ŠLJOKATI [pejorativno] piti preterano, u neumerenim količinama piti alkoholno piće, opijati se
 - He’s out, boozing with mates. = *Izašao je, šljoka sa društvom.*
 - ‘Of course he’s been boozing,’ said Mrs Mounce. = *Naravno da je šljokao, rekla je gđa Mauns.*

One verb that is specific is *to drain*: its primary meaning refers to removing or drawing off the liquid completely, which is then transferred to its secondary meaning, that of drinking the liquid completely. This should, however, be noted: in this (type of) dictionary, the entry for *to drain* should define it as a verb of drinking and should be numbered in Roman numbers as (II); below it a definition of its primary meaning should also be provided and numbered as (I).

The meaning that refers to drinking has two correspondents in Serbian, *ispiti* and *iskapiti*. The difference between the two verbs lies in the conceptualisation of the result of drinking the liquid completely: with *ispiti*, the focus is on the empty container in which the liquid has been before drinking, whereas with *iskapiti* the focus is on the liquid which has been drunk to the last drop, so that nothing remains in the container. This difference is not reflected in the dictionary definition(s) of the English verb, but can be discerned in a contextualised sentence. Moreover, *ispiti* usually takes a container as its direct object, as the example sentences provide (*the glass, the mug, their glasses, the jug of water* respectively). This is the metonymic transfer CONTAINER FOR LIQUID, in which the container stands for the liquid and in this way reflects our experience by which we conceptualise the liquid taken in via the container

that gets emptied by drinking the liquid from it (more on the theory of conceptual metaphor and metonymy in Radden and Kövecses 2007, Kövecses 2010, Filipović Kovačević 2021).

DRAIN = (II) [transitive] *metaphorically* to drink all of the liquid in (something)

(I) [transitive] to make something empty or dry by removing the liquid from it, by pouring the liquid away or allowing the liquid to flow away

(1) ISPITI = [prelazni] popiti sve, do kraja, pijući isprazniti

- In one gulp, he drained the glass. = *U jednom gutljaju je ispio čašu.*
- He drained the mug and left. = *Ispio je šolju i otišao.*
- They all rose and drained their glasses. = *Svi su ustali i ispili čaše.*
- She yanked her fridge open and drained the jug of water. = *Širom je otvorila frižider i ispila bokal vode.*

(2) ISKAPITI [prelazni] = ispiti do poslednje kapi, do dna

- She quickly drained the last of her drink. = *Brzo je iskapila ostatak svog pića.*
- He drained his brandy and signalled for two more. = *Iskapio je svoj brendi i zatražio još dva.*
- He seized the Scotch that was set before him and drained it. = *Zgrabio je škotski viski poslužen ispred njega i iskapio ga.*

One of the verbs from the corpus that does not have a formal correspondent, but a translation equivalent is *belt*. Its Serbian equivalent is *halapljivo piti* and is represented by the modified prototypical verb of drinking. The prototypical verb, *piti*, is premodified by the adverb of manner (*halapljivo*) and it is in this way that the correlation between the meaning of the English verb and the Serbian equivalent is achieved. However balanced this equivalent is in its meaning, it still lacks the informal connotation that *belt* bears; therefore it could not be treated as completely equivalent to *belt*, but as the closest equivalent possible since *halapljivo* implies both quickness and hurriedness in performing the action. The illustrative example all collocate with *down*, as the adverb that further intensifies the natural downward flow of the liquid taken. In the dictionary, the translation equivalent would be placed in the position in which the position of a formal correspondent would otherwise be.

BELT = [transitive, informal, always followed by an adverb] to drink something quickly, by gulping it

HALAPLJIVO PITI

- Cocktails should be sipped and savoured, not belted down. = *Koktele trebe pijuckati i uživati u njima, a ne ih halapljivo piti.*

- He belted down a shot of whiskey. = *Halapljivo je popio čašu viskija.*
- I belted down a can of soda and rushed back out to the game. = *Halapljivo sam popio limenku soka i odjurio nazad u meč.*

CONCLUSION

Since the research in this paper was based on examining the various ways of conceptualising and then lexicalising the action of drinking in English and Serbian, the nature of the research naturally led to systematising the research findings into an organised contrastive-based form of a dictionary. The dictionary proposes one possible way of organising and presenting meanings of words in bilingual dictionaries taking the example of verbs of drinking in English and Serbian, providing in this way a model of a contrastive dictionary of verbs of drinking in English and Serbian.

The analysis showed that most of the English verbs of drinking have their formal correspondents, some even more than one formal correspondent (like *booze*, for example, with *šljokati* and *šljemati* as its two corresponding verbs). In such cases it is of utmost importance to choose typical example usages of such correspondents in order that the dictionary could provide clear and unambiguous corresponding verb(s) in Serbian that illustrate the descriptive and associative nuances in the sense(s) of the verbs. The organisation of the dictionary proved to be complex, particularly in some practical aspects, mainly concerning the fact that a lexeme (in this case, a verb of drinking) depends not only on the linguistic, but on the extralinguistic context as well, where both contexts should be incorporated into a dictionary entry. One aspect that should be under careful scrutiny is related to the example sentence providing illustrative usage of both linguistic and extralinguistic contexts as it should offer a precise, contextual based illustration of the concept expressed by the verb (in this case, the verb of drinking). One aspect of the dictionary that should be further developed are the example sentences: in this paper they have been excerpted from the relevant English – English dictionaries and from the British national corpus. However, it should be noted that the illustrative sentences from the British National Corpus do not contain solely vocabulary defining words that are basic and familiar (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 1995: Preface), but such sentences have been used in this paper in order to provide supportive examples that would best illustrate the use of the specific verbs of drinking. This should, however, be avoided in the actual realisation of the dictionary, as the defining

vocabulary should be understood by users with “only a modest command of English” (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 1995: Preface).

The research has shown that verbs of drinking in English and Serbian exhibit high similarity in the conceptualisation, with slight modifications in the conceptualisation of a certain action of drinking, whether it is an associative modification (when *šljokati* bears a pejorative connotation, unlike its English correspondent *booze*) or a modification in the very sense of the verb (when *iskapiti* and *ispiti* are more specific in their meaning that drain). The analysis has shown that the conceptual systems of the two languages, when the action of drinking is conceptualised, are closely related and that they therefore lexicalise similar concept. The benefits of the analysis and the model of the dictionary proposed in the paper would have multiple effects and would primarily reflect the similarities and differences between the meanings of verbs of drinking in both English and Serbian as individual languages but would also show what the similarities and differences are when these verbs are contrasted in the two languages. Organised in this way, the proposed dictionary model would also offer a network of synonymous lexical relations in one of the languages examined, but also a cross-referential network of verbs of drinking that would provide a detailed insight into the various ways drinking is lexicalised and conceptualised in English and Serbian. Moreover, such a dictionary model would present a useful reference for translators as the analysed verbs in the lexical field of drinking are each assigned the appropriate contextual formal correspondent or translation equivalent. Further analysis in this field should be related to the metaphorical meanings of these verbs in order to check in what way(s) the action of drinking can be employed in conceptualising ideas different from drinking. The results of such analysis should be a contribution to the possible future dictionary of metaphorical meanings.

Jelena Biljetina

GLAGOLI PIJENJA U ENGLESKOM I SRPSKOM JEZIKU: KONTRASTIVNA
ANALIZA ZA NOVI TIP REČNIKA

Rezime

Rad se zasniva na analizi glagola pijenja u engleskom i srpskom jeziku kako bi se ustanovilo koji glagoli pijenja u srpskom jeziku odgovaraju glagolima pijenja u engleskom jeziku, odnosno u cilju utvrđivanja formalnih korespondenata, kao glagola u srpskom jeziku koji i

formalno i sadržinski odgovaraju glagolima pijenja u engleskom jeziku, i prevodnih ekvivalenata, kao glagola ili leksema koje predstavljaju indikatore smisla glagolima pijenja na engleskom jeziku. U teorijskom smislu, u radu se primenjuje široki teorijski okvir koji obuhvata oblasti semantike i ispitivanja značenja, kognitivne lingvistike i konceptualizacije radnje pijenja, i, konačno, kontrastivne lingvistike i sličnosti i razlika u konceptualizaciji i leksikalizaciji radnje pijenja u dva jezika. Zasnovana na navedenom teorijskom okviru, analiza u radu je trojaka, budući da ispituje i kontrastira glagole pijenja prvo unutar engleskog jezika, potom unutar srpskog jezika, a zatim kontrastira engleske glagole sa srpskim. Takva, trojaka analiza, pokazala je da se glagoli u pojedinačnim jezicima kontrastiraju u odnosu na prototipične glagole pijenja, *to drink* i *piti*, i pojmova na koje se odnose, a da se međusobno kontrastiraju u smislu konceptualizacije pojmova koje glagoli leksikalizuju i da se pojmovi i konceptualizacija pijenja u velikoj meri podudaraju. Rezultati analize pokazali su se pogodnim za sistematizovanje u formi rečnika koji je zamišljen tako da obuhvata leksička polja, odnosno, u ovom slučaju, leksičko polje glagola pijenja koje se u predloženom nacrtu rečnika leksikografski obrađuje tako da se polazi od značenja prototipičnog glagola pijenja na engleskom jeziku (*drink*), a nastavlja značenjem svakog pojedinačnog glagola, koje je definisano navođenjem osnovnih deskriptivnih i asocijativnih obeležja kojima se uspostavljanju razlike u značenju. Potom se navodi formalni korespondent ili prevodni ekvivalent na srpskom jeziku i definicija njegovog značenja, takođe navodeći neophodna značenjska obeležja, a nakon toga i kontekstualno adekvatna upotreba definisanog glagola, uz prevod na srpski jezik, kako bi se postigla što približnija ilustracija upotrebe glagola u kontekstu, što je naročito neophodno u slučajevima kada u srpskom jeziku postoje dva moguća prevodna rešenja, kao što je, na primer, engleski glagol *booze*, koji se može prevesti i kao *šljokati* i kao *šljemati*, u zavisnosti od kontekstualne situacije. Navedeni postupak primenjuje se počevši od doslovnog, primarnog značenja glagola, a potom i na svako od sekundarnih, metaforičkih značenja koje jedan glagol ima. Navedeni predlog rečničke obrade kontrastira engleske i srpske glagole pijenja u engleskom i srpskom jeziku, ali bi mogao da bude primenjiv na druga leksička polja i na taj način doprinese adekvatnijoj upotrebi kako engleskih, tako i srpskih leksema.

Ključne reči: glagoli pijenja, engleski, srpski, kontrastivna analiza, kontrastivni rečnik.

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