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## SOME FEATURES OF A TYPICAL HOUSE AS PERCEIVED BY NATIVE SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH AND OF SERBIAN<sup>2</sup>

**ABSTRACT.** The paper reports findings from one of the two differently-designed surveys conducted among groups of both native speakers of English and native speakers of Serbian with a common general objective to obtain a picture of better candidates for a role of the whole (to be analyzed into its constituent elements) in the contrastive study on the lexical field *a house and its parts* in English and Serbian. The specific objective of the survey presented here, however, was to build up the target picture with some of the features of the ideal example of the HOUSE category, such as the shape of the house, the key materials its principal structural elements (foundations, walls, a roof) are made of, the number of residential units in the house and the type of the household that occupies it, the number of the house levels, the minimum of its interior spatial components and their functions, the types of systemic parts in the house, the status and position of the house relative to surrounding buildings, etc. Also, taking into consideration that the demographic profiles of the survey participants reflected various cultural backgrounds (which significantly influence the formation of mental images of a typical sample of the category), the survey aimed to compare the similarities and

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differences between the “English” and the “Serbian” typical house, that is the features assigned to a typical house by most of the surveyed representatives of Anglo-American and by those of Serbian culture.

Judging exclusively by the features observed and the results obtained, the study concludes that the “English” and the “Serbian” typical house look very similar in many aspect and that the two different cultures are not as distant as they may seem.

KEY WORDS: parts and wholes, category HOUSE, prototype, features, English, Serbian.

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## INTRODUCTION

One of the tasks the author of the paper was faced with in the preparatory stage of selecting the lexical material for the contrastive study on the lexical field *a house and its parts* in English and Serbian was concerned with the identification and selection of better candidates for a role of the whole (to be analyzed into its constituent elements) from a wide range of quite different kinds of buildings constructed over time and space for people to live in and all placed under the “denotational” roof of both *house* and *kuća* (that is the global holonyms of the field in the two languages).<sup>3</sup> As the initial steps taken in the process — first, imposing a combination of time and space restrictions on the range of the buildings (and their specific characteristics)<sup>4</sup> and then focusing on only those that nowadays exist or, even narrower, that are nowadays built in the main English and Serbian speaking countries (England, USA, and Serbia) — resulted in still rich diversity of potential candidates for the role<sup>5</sup> among which the choice of better ones would only

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<sup>3</sup> A number of other dilemmas and the tasks performed concerning the selection and classification of meronyms of *house/kuća* are presented in Dilparić, 2014a; 2014b.

<sup>4</sup> Profound differences that exist among houses in the context of time and space — with respect to the construction type, architectural style, shape, size of vertical and horizontal extent, materials used, number of residential units, complexity and organization of both interior and exterior design, decorative elements, etc. — are the result of various macro- and micro-factors such as geographical features of the construction sites (climate conditions, geological profile of the land, terrain configuration, flora and fauna available), historical, political, cultural, and socio-economic circumstances in a region, level of technology and masonry skills, as well as the lifestyle and everyday needs of household members, family structure, its assets and social status (also, often the need to express the status and assets through the design of the house), etc.

reflect the personal views of the author, this choice thus was decided to be left to a number of selectors, that is the two groups of both native speakers of English and native speakers of Serbian. To be more precise, the English and the Serbian speakers were intended to provide a more objective picture of the whole by performing tasks of the two differently-designed surveys, both based on the theory of prototype.<sup>6</sup>

This paper reports the findings of one of the surveys, whereas the other one could be found in Dilparić (2011; 2012b; 2012c).

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## PROCEDURE OF THE SURVEY AND DISCUSSION ON THE RESULTS

The survey presented here was conducted among sixty five native speakers of (British and American) English and the same number of native speakers of Serbian having as its primary objective to build up the target picture of the whole with some of the features which, according to a majority of the respondents, characterize a prototype of the HOUSE category. Also, taking into consideration that the demographic profiles of the survey participants (summarized in *Appendix 1*) reflected various cultural backgrounds (which significantly influence the formation of mental images of a typical sample of the category), the survey aimed to compare and contrast the features of a typical house in most of the surveyed representatives of Anglo-American and those of Serbian culture. Therefore, separate respondent groups, as well as their images of a typical house, will here be given different designations – respectively, *English* and *Serbian* – solely based on their native language and should not, therefore, be interpreted in any other way.

The participants in the survey were given a multiple choice questionnaire consisting of twenty three questions. Most questions were focused on particular characteristics of the building structure

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<sup>5</sup> A part of diversity of houses characteristic for these areas is illustrated in Aslet (2004); Barrow (2013); Beeny (2012); Brunskill (2000); Burness (2003); Clemenson (1982); Emery (2000); Foster (2004); Deroko (1964); Jovanović et al. (2012; 2013a; 2013b); Kojić (1980); Nenadović (2002); Rodić (2003).

<sup>6</sup> More on the theory of prototype in Mervis & Rosch (1981); Rosch (1973a; 1973b; 1975a; 1975b; 1977a; 1977b; 1978); Rosch & Mervis (1975); Rosch et al. (1976); Taylor (1995); Ungerer & Schmid (1996).

itself, concerning some of its segmental (structural and spatial) and systemic parts,<sup>7</sup> while others were concerned with the area around the house as well as its residents in order to get a broader image of the prototype(s). All these questions, together with the respective responses, are given in *Appendix 2*. Table (i), on the other hand, shows a comparison of the attributes chosen by most of the surveyed representatives of each group. The table also includes two somewhat alternative features of the prototype(s) — item 4 in the Anglo-American group and item 3 in the Serbian group — that is the features which, although selected by most respondents (in a group), do not compare favourably against each other.

Judging exclusively by the features observed and the results obtained, it can be concluded that most survey participants, regardless of their diverse cultural backgrounds, have a very similar image of a typical house, but not without its distinctions. First of all, most participants (of both groups) picture a house as a *detached* and *not very high building* occupied by *one (family) household*, whereby the feature ‘not very high’ translates as *two levels above ground*. A more precise definition of the levels, as well as the vertical spreading of a house downward, however, reveal some minor discrepancies between the survey groups: according to the English group, a typical house consists of a *ground* and a *first floor with or without a basement*, whereas a typical Serbian house, besides a *ground floor*, *does* have a *basement* and either a *first floor* or (just) a *loft*.

(i) SOME FEATURES OF THE “ENGLISH” AND THE “SERBIAN” TYPICAL HOUSE: SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES

	Features of a typical house as perceived by most <i>English</i> -speaking respondents	Features of a typical house as perceived by most <i>Serbian</i> -speaking respondents
1.	A typical house is occupied by just <i>one</i> household. 55.4%	A typical house is occupied by just <i>one</i> household. 63.1%
2.	People who occupy a typical house are members of a <i>family</i> . 83.1%	People who occupy a typical house are members of a <i>family</i> . 93.9%
3.	A typical house has <i>two levels above ground</i> , that is a <i>ground</i> (or <i>first</i> ) <i>floor</i> and a <i>first</i> (or <i>second</i> ) <i>floor</i> . 64.6%	A typical house has <i>two levels above ground</i> , that is a <i>ground</i> and a <i>first floor</i> / a <i>ground floor</i> and a <i>loft</i> . 33.9% 30.8%

<sup>7</sup> On segmental and systemic parts of wholes in Cruse (1995; 2004); Croft & Cruse (2004); Dilparić (2012a).

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4.	A typical house <i>does not have</i> a basement / <i>has</i> a basement.	50.8% 49.2%	A typical house <i>has</i> a basement.	61.5%
5.	A typical house is a <i>detached</i> type of house.	58.5%	A typical house is a <i>detached</i> type of house.	67.7%
6.	A typical house has a <i>rectangular</i> plan.	70.8%	A typical house has a <i>rectangular</i> plan.	61.5%
7.	A typical house rests on foundations made of <i>concrete</i> .	80.0%	A typical house rests on foundations made of <i>concrete</i> .	89.2%
8.	The walls of a typical house are made of <i>clay brick</i> .	56.9%	The walls of a typical house are made of <i>clay brick</i> .	58.5%
9.	A typical house has a <i>sloped</i> — <i>gable</i> roof.	100% 50.8%	A typical house has a <i>sloped</i> — <i>gable</i> roof.	100% 63.1%
10.	The roof of a typical house is covered with <i>clay tile</i> .	49.2%	The roof of a typical house is covered with <i>clay tile</i> .	90.8%
11.	A typical house <i>has</i> a chimney.	70.8%	A typical house <i>has</i> a chimney.	100%
12.	A typical house has <i>more than one</i> room — at least a <i>kitchen</i> , a <i>room</i> , a <i>hallway</i> and a <i>bathroom</i> .	100% 73.8%	A typical house has <i>more than one</i> room — at least a <i>kitchen</i> , a <i>room</i> , a <i>hallway</i> and a <i>bathroom</i> .	100% 60.0%
13.	A typical house <i>has</i> a yard — <i>with</i> a fence.	95.4% 69.2%	A typical house <i>has</i> a yard — <i>with</i> a fence.	100% 95.4%
14.	A typical house <i>has</i> outbuildings — at least a <i>garage</i> .	63.1% 40.0%	A typical house <i>has</i> outbuildings — at least a <i>garage</i> .	96.9% 49.2%
15.	A typical house <i>has</i> electricity.	100%	A typical house <i>has</i> electricity.	100%
16.	A typical house <i>has</i> water supply.	100%	A typical house <i>has</i> water supply.	100%
17.	A typical house <i>has</i> a sewage system.	100%	A typical house <i>has</i> a sewage system.	92.3%
18.	A typical house <i>has</i> central heating.	89.2%	A typical house <i>does not have</i> central heating.	55.4%
19.	A typical house is heated on <i>gas</i> .	60.0%	A typical house is heated on <i>solid fuels</i> .	78.5%
20.	A typical house <i>has</i> a telephone line and Internet access.	98.5% 87.7%	A typical house <i>has</i> a telephone line but <i>no</i> Internet access.	98.5% 56.9%

21.	A typical house <i>does not have</i> an intercom system.	83.1%	A typical house <i>does not have</i> an intercom system.	93.9%
22.	A typical house <i>does not have</i> video surveillance.	90.8%	A typical house <i>does not have</i> video surveillance.	96.9%
23.	A typical house <i>does not have</i> an alarm system.	63.1%	A typical house <i>does not have</i> an alarm system.	98.5%

Both groups of respondents attribute the same *shape* to a typical house and the same (always hard) *building materials* used in its principal structural elements: a typical house is a *rectangular* building whose *foundations* are made of *concrete* and *walls* made of *clay brick*, while its *sloped* (according to *all* the respondents) *gable roof* is covered with *clay tile*. As also observed by most participants in both groups, a *chimney* is *still* present as a roof addition in a typical house despite the fact that some new houses do not have one. This element, however, seems to be a more substantial feature of the Serbian typical house than English: unlike a hundred percent of the Serbian respondents who still see a chimney as an integral part of a typical house, as much as thirty percent of the English respondents exclude this element from the image of a typical house. This result is consistent with yet another finding of the survey: a typical Serbian household uses *solid fuels* for heating (78.5% of respondents), whereas a typical English house is heated on *gas* (60%) or *electricity* (32%), fuels that do not (necessarily) require the use of a chimney.

Another point of agreement between the two groups of participants is the *complexity of the interior* of a typical house (which in itself is implied by describing the house as a multi-storey building): none of the respondents from any of the groups sees a typical house as a single-spaced structure. The interior of a typical house is, in fact, a *multi-split area / space* with even its *core* divided into *several* separate *functional units*: a *kitchen*, a *room*, a *hallway*, and also a *bathroom* as “the room in the house that has the shortest history” (Worsley 2011). How many other spatial and what other functional units are integral to a typical house were not covered by the scope of this study; yet, the survey has also found that the spatial / functional organization of everyday life of the residents still encompasses an area outside the building frame — a (*fenced*) *yard* which a typical house *does* have and certain types of *outbuildings*, most often of which is a *garage* (in both cases). However, as opposed to the yard which is established as a consistent component of both

English (95.4%) and Serbian (100%) prototype, the feature of 'having outbuildings' is shown to be more typical for the Serbian than the English house: as many as almost forty percent of the English respondents, compared to just three percent of the Serbian ones, think of a typical house as the *only*, not the main, building on the property.

In addition to their structural and spatial features, the two typical residential buildings remain to be closely defined in terms of their systemic parts (if any), and as the survey shows, even in this perspective, the similarities are far greater than the differences. First of all, both prototypes have *several house systems* which overlap and interpenetrate throughout their structures. Among them, the same four types — *electricity, water supply, sewage, and telephone lines* — appear to be not only common but also strongly-marked features of both houses judging by the high rate of their selection by (*all or almost all*) the participants in both groups. On the other hand, central heating and the Internet are the two systems that draw a marked distinction between the observed prototypes: unlike the Serbian house which still lacks both the elements, in the English house they align with the already mentioned prominent systemic parts (central heating 89.2%; Internet 87.7%). Finally, one more similarity between the houses emerges: neither of them is characterized by an intercom, a video-surveillance or an alarm system; furthermore, the absence of these systems in both the houses is shown to be their quite steady feature (83.1% – 98.5%), with the alarm system in the English house as the only exception (63.1%).

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CONCLUSION The survey presented here has derived and compared some of the features of a typical house according to most of the surveyed representatives of Anglo-American and of Serbian culture, such as the shape of the house, the key materials its principal structural elements (foundations, walls, a roof) are made of, the number of residential units in the house, the type of the household that occupies it, the number of house levels, the minimum of its interior spatial components and their functions, the types of systemic parts in the house, the status and position of the house relative to surrounding buildings, etc.

The results of the survey show that, despite their diverse cultural backgrounds, the two respondent groups have provided very similar pictures of the HOUSE prototype, both presenting a detached

rectangular building with concrete foundations, clay-brick walls and a gable clay-tiled roof (still) pierced by a chimney; a single-family house consisted of a number of separate interior units (at least a kitchen, a room, a hallway, and a bathroom) which are organized on two levels above ground; a house that has electricity, water supply, sewage, and a telephone line; a house which does not have an intercom, a video-surveillance and an alarm system; a house that is not (yet) the only building in the fenced yard, but is associated with (at least) a garage. The only differences between the two pictures are a central heating system and the Internet that can only be seen on the English one, and a basement and the “whole” first floor which are more precisely drawn on either the Serbian (the former element) or the English picture (the latter one).

Besides these attributes, both pictures also present a range of other elements of the house which, although not covered by the questionnaire, could be derived from the existing ones. For example, the feature of ‘having a pitched roof’ suggests that the region where the house is situated (at least periodically) experiences heavy precipitation, which then implies the existence of a rain-water system (gutters and downpipes) and roof overhangs (eaves) as vital elements for keeping weather damage to the roof and the exterior walls at a minimum; the feature of ‘having a double-pitched roof’ entails the existence of two roof slopes or pitches which meet at the central, top ridge, forming triangular gables on two sides of the house; the feature of ‘covered with a hard roofing material such as clay tile’ reflects also existing strong (and often very complex) roof supporting structure, together with its individual parts; the ‘multi-storey’ feature suggests the presence of not only floors, but also ceilings, stairways and their parts, etc.

Both the explicit and implicit features of the HOUSE prototype(s) represent, at the same time, a foundation stone of a design of “the whole for analysis” in the contrastive study mentioned before. However, having in mind that many details of the design are still obscured, before the process of decomposition, it is necessary to further sharpen the image of the whole – which will (partly) be achieved by the second questionnaire also aimed at a heterogeneous group of participants.

## APPENDIX 1: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF THE SURVEY RESPONDENTS

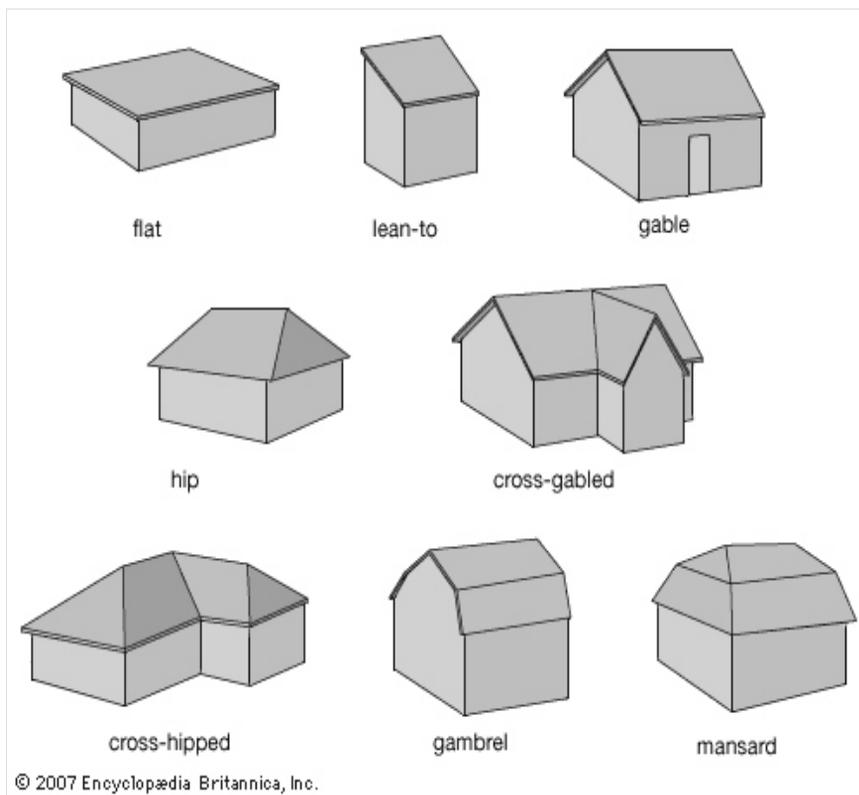
RESPONDENT GROUPS	NATIVE SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH		NATIVE SPEAKERS OF SERBIAN	
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	65		65	
GENDER	Male	26	Male	30
	Female	39	Female	35
YEAR OF BIRTH	1940 – 1949	2	1940 – 1949	2
	1950 – 1959	9	1950 – 1959	7
	1960 – 1969	13	1960 – 1969	15
	1970 – 1979	16	1970 – 1979	15
	1980 – 1989	19	1980 – 1989	12
	1990 – 1999	6	1990 – 1999	14
PLACE OF LIVING	<b>[England]</b>		<b>[Serbia]</b>	
	Birmingham	3	Aleksinac	1
	Bournemouth	5	Bačevac	2
	Bristol	2	Belgrade	7
	Dudley	1	Gnjilane	1
	Leeds	2	Gračanica	1
	London	7	Knić	2
	Manchester	1	Kosovska Kamenica	1
	Oxford	2	Kosovska Mitrovica	7
	Southampton	3	Kragujevac	3
	Sheffield	3	Kraljevo	2
	<b>[USA]</b>		Kruševac	2
	Iowa City (Iowa)	2	Kuršumlja	2
	Atlanta (Georgia)	2	Kuzmin (Srem)	3
	Victoria (Minnesota)	2	Niš	2
	Lake Forest (Illinois)	1	Novi Sad	3
	Lowell (Vermont)	1	Pirot	1
	New York (New York)	1	Rača (near Kragujevac)	1
	Portland (Maine)	2	Raška	3
	Roswell (Georgia)	1	Smederevo	1
	Orlando (Florida)	15	Sombor	1
	San Antonio (Texas)	2	Sremska Mitrovica	7
	Houston (Texas)	1	Užice	2
	Chicago (Illinois)	2	Vlasotince	1
	Jacksonville (Florida)	3	Vranje	1
		2	Vršac	2
			Zemun	2
		Zrenjanin	2	
		Zubin Potok	1	
		Zvečan	1	

## APPENDIX 2: THE SURVEY QUESTIONS AND THE RESPECTIVE RESPONSES

FEATURES OF A TYPICAL HOUSE			
ENGLISH		SERBIAN	
1. A typical house is occupied by ___ household(s).		1. U tipičnoj kući živi ___ domaćinstvo/-a.	
(a) one	36	(a) jedno	41
(b) two	8	(b) dva	14
(c) three	5	(c) tri	3
(d) four	12	(d) četiri	4
(f) more than four	4	(e) više od četiri	3
2. A typical house is occupied by (a) ___ household(s).		2. U tipičnoj kući živi ___ domaćinstvo / više njih.	
(a) family	54	(a) porodično	61
(b) non-family	0	(b) neporodično	0
(c) single-person	0	(c) jedna osoba (po domaćinstvu)	0
(d) combination of some / all of the above	11	(d) kombinovano	4
3. A typical house has ___ storey(s) in height above ground.		3. Tipična kuća ima ___.	
(a) one	10	(a) samo prizemlje	10
(b) one and a half	4	(b) prizemlje i potkrovlje	20
(c) two	42	(c) prizemlje i sprat	22
(d) two and a half	3	(d) prizemlje, sprat i potkrovlje	9
(e) three	3	(e) prizemlje i dva sprata	4
(f) three and a half	0	(f) prizemlje, dva sprata i potkrovlje	0
(g) four	3	(g) prizemlje i tri sprata	0
(h) more than four	0	(h) prizemlje i više od tri sprata	0
4. A typical house ___ a basement.		4. Tipična kuća ___ podrum.	
(a) has	32	(a) ima	40
(b) does not have	33	(b) nema	25
5. A typical house ___ joined to another (neighbo(u)ring) house (___).		5. Tipična kuća ___ zajednički zid sa drugom (susednom) kućom (___).	
(a) is not	38	(a) ne deli	44
(b) is ... (on one side)	12	(b) deli ... (samo s jedne strane)	5
(c) is ... (on both sides)	15	(c) deli ... (s obe strane)	6
6. A typical house has a ___ plan.		6. Osnova tipične kuće je ___.	
(a) circular	0	(a) kružnog oblika	0
(b) rectangular	46	(b) pravougaonog oblika	40
(c) square	10	(c) kvadratnog oblika	19

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(d) L-shaped	5	(d) Г-oblika	3
(e) U-shaped	0	(e) П-oblika	0
(f) T-shaped	4	(f) Т-oblika	1
(g) none of the above	0	(g) nijedno od navedenog	2
7. A typical house foundations are made of ____.		7. Temelji tipične kuće napravljeni su od ____.	
(a) wood	5	(a) drveta	0
(b) stone	6	(b) kamena	7
(c) concrete	52	(c) betona	58
(d) none of the above	2	(d) nijedno od navedenog	0
8. The walls of a typical house are made of ____.		8. Zidovi tipične kuće napravljeni su od ____.	
(a) wood	18	(a) drveta	0
(b) stone	8	(b) kamena	0
(c) adobe brick	0	(c) ćerpiča	0
(d) clay brick	37	(d) cigle	38
(e) clay block	1	(e) blokova	21
(f) concrete block	1	(f) betonskih blokova	6
(g) poured concrete	0	(g) nalivenog betona	0
(h) glass	0	(h) stakla	0
(i) none of the above	0	(i) nijedno od navedenog	0
9. A typical house has a ____ roof.		9. Krov tipične kuće je ____.	
(a) flat	0	(a) ravan	0
(b) shed / lean-to	0	(b) kos – sa jednom kosinom	4
(c) gable	33	(c) kos – sa dve kosine	41
(d) hip	9	(d) kos – sa četiri kosine (oblika piramide)	9
(e) pyramid-like	4	(e) kos – sa četiri kosine (oblika piramide „zasečenog” vrha)	7
(f) cross-gabled	8	(f) kos – izlomljen (osnove Г-, П-, Т-oblika i otud sa više kosina)	4
(g) cross-hipped	8	(g) mansardni	0
(h) gambrel	3	(h) kupolast, svodast	0
(i) mansard	0	(i) nijedno od navedenog	0
(j) dome	0		
(k) none of the above	0		
[see the picture below]			



10. A typical house is covered with \_\_\_\_.

- (a) straw
- (b) reed
- (c) clay tile
- (d) concrete tile
- (e) wood shingle
- (f) metal shingle
- (g) asphalt shingle
- (h) (stone) slate
- (i) none of the above

11. A typical house \_\_\_\_ a chimney.

- (a) has
- (b) does not have

10. Tipična kuće prekrivena je \_\_\_\_.

- |    |                                 |    |
|----|---------------------------------|----|
| 0  | (a) slamom                      | 0  |
| 0  | (b) trskom                      | 0  |
| 32 | (c) crepom                      | 59 |
| 4  | (d) betonskim pločama           | 0  |
| 8  | (e) šindrom (drvenim daščicama) | 0  |
| 3  | (f) metalnim pločama            | 0  |
| 8  | (g) tegolom (asfaltnim crepom)  | 6  |
| 7  | (h) kamenim pločama             | 0  |
| 3  | (i) nijedno od navedenog        | 0  |

11. Tipična kuća \_\_\_\_ dimnjak.

- |    |          |    |
|----|----------|----|
| 46 | (a) ima  | 65 |
| 19 | (b) nema | 0  |

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12. A typical house ___ more than one room ( _ ).		12. Tipična kuća _ više od jedne prostorije ( _ ).	
(a) does not have	0	(a) nema	0
(b) has ... (at least: a kitchen and a room)	1	(b) ima ... (najmanje sobu i kuhinju)	3
(c) has ... (at least: a room and a bathroom)	3	(c) ima ... (najmanje sobu i kupatilo)	4
(d) has ... (at least: a room and a hallway)	0	(d) ima ... (najmanje sobu i predsoblje)	0
(e) has ... (at least: a kitchen, a room and a bathroom)	12	(e) ima ... (najmanje sobu, kuhinju i kupatilo)	18
(f) has ... (at least: a kitchen, a room and a hallway)	0	(f) ima ... (najmanje sobu, kuhinju i predsoblje)	0
(g) has ... (at least: a kitchen, a room, a hallway and a bathroom)	48	(g) ima ... (najmanje sobu, kuhinju, kupatilo i predsoblje)	39
(h) has ... (at least: none of the above)	1	(h) ima ... (najmanje: nijedno od navedenog)	0
13. A typical house ___ a yard ( _ ).		13. Tipična kuća ___ dvorište ( _ ).	
(a) does not have	3	(a) nema	0
(b) has ... (with a fence)	45	(b) ima ... (ogradoeno)	62
(c) has ... (without a fence)	17	(c) ima ... (neogradoeno)	3
14. A typical house ___ outbuildings ( _ ).		14. Tipična kuća __ pomoćne objekte ( _ ).	
(a) does not have	24	(a) nema	3
(b) has ... (at least: a shed)	12	(b) ima ... (najmanje šupu)	25
(c) has ... (at least: a garage)	26	(c) ima... (najmanje garažu)	32
(d) has ... (at least: an outbuilding for keeping animals)	2	(d) ima... (najmanje neki od objekata za čuvanje životinja)	3
(e) has ... (at least: none of the above)	1	(e) ima... (najmanje: nijedno od navedenog)	2
15. A typical house ___ electricity.		15. Tipična kuća ___ struju.	
(a) has	65	(a) ima	65
(b) does not have	0	(b) nema	0
16. A typical house ___ water supply.		16. Tipična kuća ___ vodu.	
(a) has	65	(a) ima	65
(b) does not have	0	(b) nema	0
17. A typical house ___ a sewage system.		17. Tipična kuća ___ kanalizaciju.	
(a) has	65	(a) ima	60
(b) does not have	0	(b) nema	5
18. A typical house ___ central heating.		18. Tipična kuća ___ centralno grejanje.	
(a) has	58	(a) ima	29
(b) does not have	7	(b) nema	36

19. A typical house is heated on ____.		19. Tipična kuća se zagreva ____.	
(a) solid fuels	1	(a) čvrstim gorivom	51
(b) oil	4	(b) naftom	0
(c) gas	39	(c) gasom	6
(d) electricity	21	(d) strujom	8
(e) solar energy	0	(e) solarnom energijom	0
20. A typical house ____ a telephone line (____)		20. Tipična kuća ____ telefona (____).	
(a) does not have	1	(a) nema	1
(b) has ... (and Internet, too)	57	(b) ima ... (i, također, internet)	27
(c) has ... (but does not have Internet)	7	(c) ima ... (ali ne i internet)	37
21. A typical house ____ an intercom system.		21. Tipična kuća ____ interfon.	
(a) has	11	(a) ima	4
(b) does not have	54	(b) nema	61
22. A typical house ____ video-surveillance.		22. Tipična kuća ____ video nadzor.	
(a) has	6	(a) ima	2
(b) does not have	59	(b) nema	63
23. A typical house ____ an alarm system.		23. Tipična kuća ____ alarm.	
(a) has	24	(a) ima	1
(b) does not have	41	(b) nema	64

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БРАНИСЛАВА М. ДИЛПАРИЋ

УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У ПРИШТИНИ С ПРИВРЕМЕНИМ СЕДИШТЕМ  
У КОСОВСКОЈ МИТРОВИЦИ, ФИЛОЗОФСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ  
КАТЕДРА ЗА ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК И КЊИЖЕВНОСТ

РЕЗИМЕ

НЕКЕ КАРАКТЕРИСТИКЕ ТИПИЧНЕ КУЋЕ  
ПРЕМА ИЗВОРНИМ ГОВОРНИЦИМА ЕНГЛЕСКОГ И СРПСКОГ ЈЕЗИКА

У раду су представљени резултати једне од две организоване анкете са изворним говорницима енглеског и изворним говорницима српског језика чији је заједнички циљ био да осликају боље кандидате за улогу „целине за разлагање” у контрастивном испитивању лексичког поља *кућа* и *њени делови* из два поменута језика. Примарни циљ овде представљене анкете пак био је да издвоји и датој слици придружи (тек) неке од атрибута које, према мишљењу већине испитаника, одликују најбољег представника категорије кућа: облике и кључне материјале од којих су главни структурни елементи ове грађевине (темељи, зидови, кров) направљени, минималне чиниоце њеног просторног састава и њихове функције, границе њеног простирања по вертикали, типове њених системских делова, њен статус и позицију у односу на објекте у непосредном окружењу, број и тип(ове) домаћинст(а)ва који у њој живи / живе итд.

Такође, узевши у обзир да су структуру испитаника чиниле особе које потичу из различитих културних окружења (као фактора који знатно утиче на формирање менталне представе типичног узорка (и) посматране категорије), овим истраживањем покушано је да се утврди и које се то сличности и разлике испољавају између „енглеске” и „српске” типичне куће, тј. издвојених карактеристика прототипа куће од стране већине испитиваних припадника англоамеричке, с једне, и српске културе, с друге стране.

Међутим, судећи искључиво према посматраним, те издвојеним карактеристикама у овој анкети, студија закључује да две поменуте културе ипак нису толико удаљене колико се у први мах то може учинити. Јер, добијене слике прототипа куће приказују, у ствари, подоста сличан приказ којег чини индивидуална (слободностојећа) кућа са двориштем (и оградом) у којој живи једна породица; кућа правоугаоног облика која има коси, двоводни кров из ког (још увек) израња димњак; кућа саграђена од чврстих материјала (темељи од бетона, зидови од цигле, кров

прекривен црепом); кућа са вишеструко издељеним унутрашњим простором организованим на два надземна нивоа у чијем језгру се налазе кухиња, соба, предсобље и купатило; кућа која има струју, воду, канализацију и телефон, а нема интерфон, аларм нити видео надзор; кућа која је (још увек) главна зграда на имању и уз коју још најмање стоји гаража. Разлике које се међу посматраним сликама такође јављају су, с друге стране, малобројне, а чине их интерфон и систем централног грејања који су приказани само на енглеској слици, те подрум и „читав” (први) спрат који су јасније нацртани на српској слици (први елемент) или пак на енглеској слици (други елемент).

Речена обележја прототипа категорије кућа, као и низ посредно изведених елемената ове куће, чине уједно и основу нацрта целине која ће се у поменутом контрастивном истраживању разлагати на своје делове. Али, имајући у виду да су многи детаљи овог нацрта и даље поприлично магловити, пре самог процеса разлагања дате целине неопходно је да се њена слика и додатно изоштри — што ће, донекле, учинити још једна група „мешовитих” испитаника, учесника друге поменуте анкете.

Кључне речи: делови и целине, категорија кућа, прототип, карактеристике, енглески, српски.